

# Atlantis

The Lost Continent Finally Found

by Prof. Arysio Nunes dos Santos

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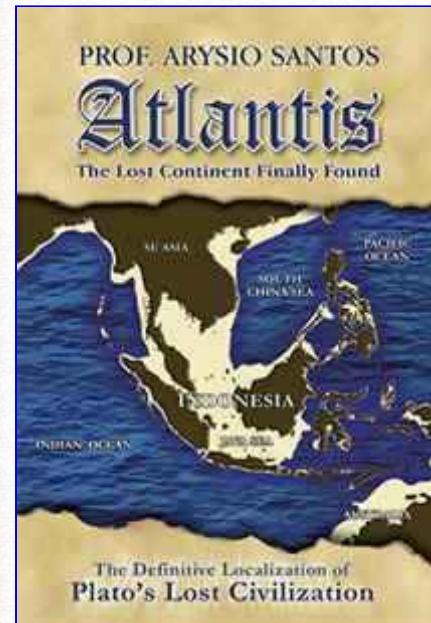
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# Atlantis

The Lost Continent Finally Found

by Prof. Arysio Nunes dos Santos

## The Scientific Evidence

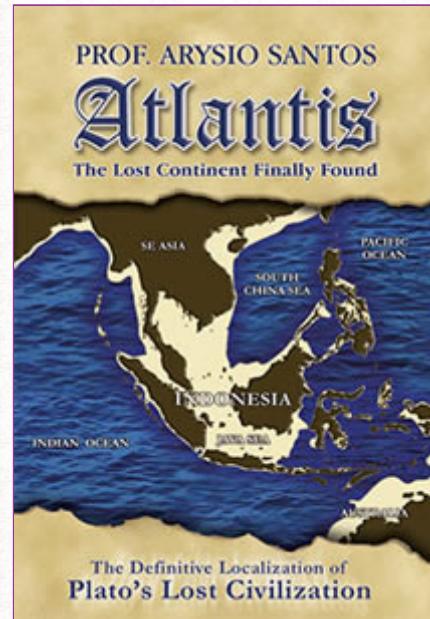


In the present section we present some of the compelling scientific evidence we have gathered on the former existence of the sunken continent of Atlantis. These clues are so many and so cogent, once they are mooted out, that it was hard to make a selection that fits in the present page. Included is the geological evidence for the

existence of the famous Sunken Continent in Indonesia. Indonesia is the real site of Atlantis, that now lies at the bottom of the South China Sea.

Moreover, we also present pages on the reality of the Flood, the cataclysm that sunk Atlantis away, at the end of the Pleistocene Ice Age. This event took place 11,600 years ago, precisely the date given by Plato in his dialogues on Atlantis. We also argue the civilizing influence of Atlantis over essentially all ancient nations, both in the arts and the techniques as well as in the philosophical and metaphysical aspects of human civilization.

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## 1 Atlantis Checklist

Prof. Arysio Santos

This article discusses the many sitings proposed for Atlantis, including our own, in the Indies. The results are compared in the form of a Checklist.

**Size:**

207Kb

**# of Figures:**

1

**Publication Date:**

Dec. 1997

**Updated On:**

Jan. 2002

## 2 The True History Of Atlantis

Prof. Arysio Santos

This article describes the geological events that dictated the end of the Ice Age, the Flood cataclysm, and the sinking of Atlantis some 11,600 years ago.

**Size:**

84kB

**# of Figures:**

2

**Publication Date:**

Dec. 1997

**Updated On:**

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# Atlantis Checklist

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If it is Atlantis, it's gotta be located in the Atlantic Ocean.

*Anonymous Wisdom*

## Introduction

In the present document we gather, in the form of a [Checklist](#), some of the most important pieces of evidence that we have mustered on the location of Atlantis over the many years in which we have been researching the subject. This Checklist — shown below — is extremely instructive, as it allows the direct, synoptic comparison of complex information without the encumbrance of wordy arguments and elaborate justifications. Size and space do not allow a detailed discussion of the many issues covered here or the presentation of the vast amount of information we have examined during the course of our researches.

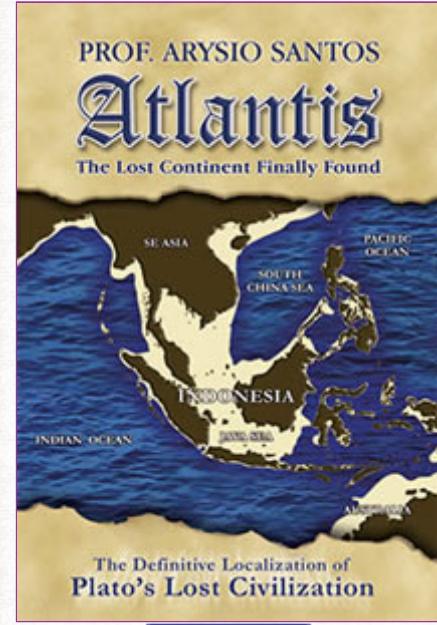
It should also be noted that our theories and our pioneer discoveries are fast being confirmed to an amazing extent by all sorts of sensational discoveries of sunken structures in both India and China and the Southeast Asia region. So much so, that many atlantologists who formerly espoused theories such as Pole Shift and an Antarctic Atlantis have now switched to our own views, which they often tend pass as their own discoveries. Moreover, recent climatological and geological researches — for instance, on the date of the cataclysmic end of the last Ice Age and on the rapidity of sea level rise at the very date preconized by Plato — are fast confirming our theory that Ice Ages are often initiated and terminated by major volcanic eruptions and volcanic paroxysms of a type now associated with so-called Heinrich Events. This is precisely the type of positive feedback mechanism that we postulated over two decades ago, when we started our researches.

NOAA maps of the seafloor of the region of the South China Sea — obtained by spy satellites from outer space, and only recently divulged — have also dramatically confirmed the exactitude of our maps of the Sunda Shelf and other submerged areas published elsewhere in this page. The impact of my publications and researches has been so large that several researchers — who formerly espoused different theories such as Pole Shift and an Antarctic Atlantis — have stealthily abandoned their former views and discreetly moved to our views which they often tend to misappropriate as their own.

The result has been a great revival of the public interest on Atlantis and its search. Over a hundred books and documentaries have recently been published on the issue, and several expeditions have been launched in order to research several possible locations, including our own. Atlantis is, for all practical purposes, currently resurging from the waves. Very few now doubt its reality and its connection with Eden and other such Paradises of the universal traditions. Even the reality Flood — who most scientists derided as ridiculous and impossible up to a few years ago — is presently being seriously considered now that I pointed out its identity with the cataclysmic end of the last Pleistocene Ice Age and the exact coincidence of its date with the one of 11,600 BP [Before Present] stated by Plato in his famous dialogues on Atlantis.

The readers who pause to ponder the matter over by themselves instead of merely listening to the often specious arguments presented by other researchers will no doubt conclude that no other location than the South China Sea and Sundaland fit Plato's description: a sunken continent; a tropical location; elephants, horses, pineapples, coconuts and bananas; an abundance of metals and gemstones of all sorts; majestic

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mountain ranges; an immense plain now sunken; advanced agricultural and hydraulic engineering techniques; an extensive network of canals used for both irrigation and navigation; two or three crops per year; monsoonal rains; an incredibly large population for the early epoch; volcanisms and earthquakes; navigational expertise, etc.. Above all, one should keep in mind the antiquity of Man's existence in the region and the fact that Agriculture and Civilization very probably originated there, as is fast becoming evident.

Of course, the reader may reach different conclusions than ours on certain specific matters. But we are confident that these will not change the overall picture that we are arguing here. However, we will be delighted to discuss these with the reader via our [feedback page](#), and will eventually post both the question and our answer in this page, giving due credit to the inquirer. We also thank in advance the readers and critics kind enough to devote their attention to our work and, particularly, those who take the trouble to point out its errors to us or to our editor.

In such a schematic presentation as the present one, we had to make the decisions whether the specific issue in question was factual, doubtful or unsupported by the evidence. In the Checklist we mark the positively supported items with a tick (✓), the doubtful ones with a question mark (?) and the negative or unsupported ones with an x (✗).

In the present work we also briefly comment on the several issues (a total of 32) that we analyze in our Checklist. Due to problems of space, this discussion is reduced to the barest minimum, and the reader desirous of more details is referred to our book on Atlantis or to our other papers and essays on the matter. As the reader can see for himself in the [Checklist](#), only the East Indies — that is, India and Indonesia — fit the data to perfection. We did not include here locations such as the Indus Valley and South India, as they were not yet cogitated when we wrote the document. In fact, these Indian locations were secondary sites and colonies of Atlantis proper, the true cradle of the majestic Indian civilization. When Atlantis went under, its people was forced out, and moved to India and elsewhere where they proceed to rebuilt their Paradise Lost.

## Checklist

<b>FEATURE</b> (Numbers inside parentheses are active links to corresponding items in the explanatory footnotes below)	<b>Plato et al.</b>	<b>Thera / Crete</b>	<b>Incas of Peru</b>	<b>Mayas of Mexico</b>	<b>Sunken Atlantic Island</b>	<b>Antarctica</b>	<b>Scandinavia and North Sea</b>	<b>Troy (Hissarlik)</b>	<b>Celtiberia</b>	<b>African Northwest</b>	<b>Tartessos</b>	<b>The East Indies</b>
<b>Atlantic Location (1)</b>	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Navigation / Irrigation Canals (2)</b>	✓	✗	?	✓	✗	?	?	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
<b>Elephants (Mammoths?) (13)</b>	✓	✗	?	✓	?	✗	?	✗	?	✓	?	✓
<b>Continental Size (3)</b>	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
<b>Tropical Climate (5)</b>	✓	✗	✓	✓	?	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓
<b>Coconuts / Pineapples (5)</b>	✓	✗	✓	✓	?	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
<b>Perfumes and Incenses (5)</b>	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
<b>Large Population (5)</b>	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
<b>Horses and War Chariots (12)</b>	✓	?	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	?	✗	?	✓

Human Presence at the Epoch (6)	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	?	✓	✓
Megalithic Construction (11)	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	?	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗
Volcanism and Earthquakes (4)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗
Sunken Continent (10)	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	?	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Innavigable Seas (9)	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	?	?	?	✗	✗	✗	✗
Beyond Pillars of Hercules (8)	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Outer Continents Beyond (8)	✓	✓	?	?	✓	?	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Many Islands Beyond (8)	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Site of Paradise (Eden) (3)	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	?	✗	✓	✗	✓
Evidences of Cataclysm (14)	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓
Pyramid Cult (4)	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	?	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Sargasso Sea Beyond (9)	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Transoceanic Commerce (15)	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Riches in Metals (16)	✓	✗	✓	?	?	?	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓
Superior Technology (17)	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	?	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Terraced Mountain Cultivation (18)	✓	✗	✓	?	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Sacred Geometry (3); (4); (7)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	?	✗	✓	✗	?
Holy Mountain and Volcanoes (4); (7)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
Date Compatible (13); (14); (15)	✓	✗	?	?	?	?	?	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Two Crops a Year (5)	✓	✗	✗	✗	?	?	?	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Metals (16); (17)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
O-Blood Group (19)	?	?	✓	✓	✓	?	?	✓	✗	✓	✓	?
Writing / Alphabet (17)	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	?	?	✓	?	✓	?	✓
<b>Scores (% Right)</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100</b>

## 1) Located In The Atlantic Ocean

Plato was very specific on the fact that Atlantis was located in the Atlantic Ocean. Indeed, this ocean took this name because it was deemed the "Ocean of the Atlanteans", as Plato himself declares. Hence, Mediterranean locations such as Troy, Crete (Thera), Carthage, the Bosphorus, etc., automatically disqualify as possible sites of Atlantis.

However, one should carefully recall that what the ancients called by the name of **Atlantic Ocean**, or others such as Outer Ocean, Kronius Oceanus, Mare Magnum, Mare Oceanum, etc., was not the  one we nowadays address by that name. As we discuss in detail elsewhere [LINK TO SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE], the

Atlantic Ocean (or simply "Ocean") of the ancients of the times of Plato, Herodotus, Aristotle and others was the whole of the earth encircling ocean.

In particular, this name applied to the Indian Ocean, as can be seen in world maps such as the [map of Eratosthenes](#) and the [map of Strabo](#). Eratosthenes actually divided the Atlantic Ocean into two moieties, the oriental and the occidental. And Atlantis was of course located in the *Mare Atlanticum Orientale*, the oriental half which we now name Indian Ocean. Even more correctly, Atlantis was the divide of the Indian and the Pacific Ocean, as shown in [Fig. 1 further below](#) [LINK]. Such is the reason why Paradise — which is to say, Atlantis — is often said to be an "island located in the middle of the seas". Further below (itens 8 ad 9), we will see the reason why Atlantis is called an "island".

This difference in nomenclature is essential, for it ties with the root of the problem of Atlantis, and explains why all researchers so far have failed to find the true site of Atlantis. We present elsewhere maps which explicitly show the Circular Outer Ocean named the *Atlanticus Oceanus*. The ancients figured the world — that is, the lands they knew of (Eurasia and Africa), the so-called Old World or Oikumene — as a roughly circular plate surrounded all around by the Ocean ("Atlantic"). Outside this Circular Ocean, "containing" it, so to speak, was the true "Continent", the Americas, which encircled it all around and which Plato refers as the *Peirata Ges*.

It was in this Outer Continent that the ancients placed Eden and other such legendary Paradises which they remotely connected with Atlantis. Such is the case, for instance, of the [map of Cosmas Indicopleustes](#), which represents Paradise (Eden) in this way. As a matter of fact, the very word "Ocean" derives from the Sanskrit *ashayana* meaning "encircling all around". Hence, in the same way that the Mediterranean regions are automatically discredited as possible sites for Atlantis — for they neither lie in the Atlantic Ocean nor outside the Pillars of Hercules — regions located in the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean must be included, for they indeed satisfy these two prerequisites, since these oceans were formerly called "Atlantic".

Avienus — basing himself on very ancient Phoenician sources — placed the Hesperides and the island of Geryon, Erytheia, "in the Ocean of the Atlanteans". Now, from Avienus' and other detailed descriptions, Erytheia lay in the Orient, in the Erythraean (or Indian Ocean), to which it gave its name. So, we see that the name of "Atlantic Ocean" or "Ocean of the Atlanteans" originally applied to the Indian Ocean. This name was later transferred, first to both oceans and then confined to the present Atlantic Ocean.

We conclude, hence, that Atlantis must be sought first of all in the Indian and the Pacific Oceans, and only secondarily in what we presently call "Atlantic Ocean", as this name was unduly applied to it by the Greeks. In fact, the name of "Atlantic" applied to the western ocean resulted from the mistaken notion espoused by the ancients that it connected directly with the Pacific Ocean and the East Indies, which they well knew to be the site of Paradise and the East Indies, its true location. Christopher Columbus, Amerigo Vespucci and many other such explorers shared this belief, and firmly thought that they could reach the East Indies and its seas by sailing towards the west long enough. In other words, they aimed to reach the Far East via the Far West, a real possibility, given earth's sphericity, a fact well known of the best informed explorers.

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## 2) Seaports, Navigation, Irrigation Canals

One of the most fascinating features of Plato's Atlantis was the vast network of canals used for the double purpose of irrigating its extensive agricultural plains and for the fluvial transportation of their produce. The site of the capital of the Atlantean empire was crossed and surrounded by these canals, forming a figure known as "Celtic Cross" or "Crossed Circle", thus . This symbol is often confused with that of the Earth or even of the Sun. But it indeed originally applied, as in ancient Egypt, to the land of Paradise (*To-wer*). In fact, the symbol represents Paradise (Eden, etc.) with its Four Rivers flowing into the Four Cardinal Directions, just as described in the Bible. But this symbolism was in fact universal, as can be seen in our page on The Whirling Mountain. [LINK].

This network of canals also contained dams and sluice-gates to control the flow of the rivers. It was a marvel of hydraulic engineering, the likes of which are only attested in the ancient Far East and, to a lesser scale, in Incan America. Moreover, Plato specifically states that Atlantis was a great naval power and that its many ships actively traded with the most distant nations of the overseas. Hence, it is idle to suppose that powers of limited naval abilities such as the Mayan empire or the Celtiberian nations of that epoch or, even more, the Canaries and Northwest Africa could ever have been the true site of Atlantis.

The Incas of Peru had a great naval ability, and there is ample evidence — confirmed by Thor Heyerdahl in his Kon Tiki expedition — that they made routine contacts with the Far East via the Pacific Ocean. The Incas of Peru also maintained a regular commercial contact with the Mexican empires. But their empire was located far up in the mighty Andes, and did not include good seaports nor did the Incas base their economy on naval commerce. Water is scarce in their region of the world, in contrast to what Plato affirms of Atlanti'



On this item, we have qualified nations such as Troy, Celtiberia, Tartessos, as well as those of the African and European Northwest, for they are, at least mythically, very much connected with navigation. However, they all present hardly any traces of the extensive network of canals described by Plato, or any solid evidence of their early maritime ability. Incan Peru also affords no concrete evidence of extensive seaports, though we recognize its maritime skill. Perhaps these ports and canals were submerged in the cataclysm, though any confirmatory evidence of this possibility is definitely lacking.

Crete was undoubtedly a maritime power, and so were the Scandinavian nations with their world-roving Vikings. The two Indies (India and Indonesia) are acknowledged for their intensive trade with the ancient Middle East and the Far East, and possibly even the Americas. The African Northwest was settled by the Phoenicians, who had colonies in Tartessos, Carthage and Cadiz (Gadeira). However, it is difficult to establish that such colonies indeed date from Atlantean times, as the archaeological searches point to post-Bronze Age settlements only. Indeed, these are so small as to suggest that they were mere outposts of the Phoenicians, used for the re-supplying of their ships during their frequent travels to the Indies, with which they maintained a regular commerce from remotest antiquity.

On Antarctica and on some possible sunken Atlantic island or continent we have no clear-cut, scientifically acceptable evidence, and the matter awaits confirmation by the experts. Their pronouncements up to now have unanimously affirmed that both notions are scientifically preposterous, a conclusion that should not be taken lightly, as these guys are no fools. Pole Shift is both a geological and a physical impossibility, as it violates Angular Momentum Conservation, etc.. Moreover, Antarctica has been under ice for about a million years and more. Forget Antarctica, and forget Pole Shift, much as its former champions are fast doing.

As concerns the Atlantic seafloor, it has been scrutinized to the decameter scale by both oceanographic ships and spy subs and satellites, which never found any evidence whatsoever of sunken islands or, let alone, sunken continents. The important thing to keep in mind is that the main feature of Atlantis was its naval prowess and the impressive network of canals and sluices for both navigational purposes, as well as for agricultural irrigation. Such ancient wonders of hydraulic engineering are only found in the Far East in places such as Angkor, and, perhaps, in the Amazonian extensions of the Incan empire, as some recent discoveries in the region apparently indicate.

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### 3) Continental Size And Sacred Geometry

Plato's text is somewhat confusing on the actual size of Atlantis. And this confusion was intentional, as the true location of Atlantis was a carefully kept secret. Indeed it should be understood that Plato speaks of two Atlantises besides the third one, the capital city, the tiny island which also bore that name. Plato spoke both of the true Atlantis and of the "skeletal" realm he calls by the name of "Primeval Greece". By such "Greeks" — the enemies and vanquishers of Atlantis — Plato indeed means the Aryans and their long lost Aryanavarta ("Country of the Aryans") that is indeed the sunken realm of Atlantis.

Actually, the "skeleton" of this primordial Atlantis now forms the Indonesian archipelago, whose islands are the volcanic peaks that remained above the water line when the immense expanse of the Elysian Plains — the mythical name of Atlantis — sunk away under the sea. These islands were then reduced to the Realm of the Dead known to the Greeks as the Islands of the Blest (*Makarioi Nesoi*). But they formerly formed a vast continent, now mostly sunken under the South China Sea. This huge piece of land was, then, indeed "greater than Asia [Minor] and Libya [North Africa] put together", precisely as Plato asserted of Atlantis [See [Fig.1](#)].

The second Atlantis of Plato and other mythographers is that part of India whose remains can now be observed in the Indus and the Ganges valleys. Both were the sites of magnificent civilizations such as those of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro. Plato also speaks of the Atlantean capital — called Atlantis by him and Poseidonis by several Atlantologists. This royal capital — indeed reserved for the nobility, the priesthood and the royal guard — has often been confused with the whole of Atlantis by a few researchers. But it was only a small island, the sacred capital of the whole empire.

We find, to be sure, several capitals that imitated — or attempted to imitate — the Atlantean capital. One such was the royal capital of the Incas, located in an islet of Lake Titicaca, in the neighborhood of Tiahuanaco (Bolivia). Another one was the island of Thera (Santorini), perhaps the sacred capital of Minoan Crete, as some Atlantologists will. Troy too was described by Homer as fitting this sacred paradigm, and was said to have been submerged by the Flood after its destruction by the Bronze Age "Greeks" of Homer's *Iliad*.

Schliemann's "Troy" in Turkey hardly fits this standard description of Atlantis's capital or even of Homer's Troy, as several experts such as M. I. Finley have concluded. So, it is hard to see how it could ever have been identified to either Plato's or to Homer's paradigm. The Aztec capital in Mexico, Tenochtitlán, also followed an inland adaptation of the primordial model, with the Holy Mountain at the center (Mt. Atlas) replaced by a pyramid, and the crossing and encircling canals replaced by avenues and majestic gateways.

This Sacred Geometry is amply attested in the Far East (Angkor, Borobudur, etc.). So, there can be little doubt that the model came to us from the Far East, where it is so popular. Cruder copies are also found in the



Scandinavia and in Celtiberia, in monuments (cromlechs) such as Stonehenge and the likes of it. The universality of this tradition attests the reality of Atlantis as the prototype of the cities that follow the model of the "Celestial Jerusalem", which also has precisely this shape, the one of the Crossed Circle  which we comment further below. In India and Indonesia we find a profusion of entire cities and temple complexes such as Angkor Thom, Angkor Wat and Borobudur, which were based on the model of Atlantis' capital either in full size or as smaller, scaled down replicas.

As we discuss elsewhere [LINK], the Sacred Geometry of Atlantis' capital city is itself a replica of the world, in an idealized form that dates from remotest antiquity. The four quadrants of the Cross of Atlantis represent the Four Corners of the World, that is, the Four Continents (Eurasia, Africa, America and Australia). Likewise, the Center represents the continent of Atlantis, sunken under the sea, and reduced to a tiny portion (Indonesia) of mere insular proportions. (See also next item, below). As we already said, this sacred shape also represents the Holy Mountain (Mt. Meru) seen from above with the Four Rivers of Paradise flowing down its slopes until they reach the Circular Ocean at the world's rim.

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## 4) Holy Mountain And Volcanoes

The essential feature of Atlantis was its Holy Mountain. This mountain, which we just commented, was placed at the center of the capital and was identified with Mt. Atlas himself in his role as "Pillar of the Sky". As the legend goes, when this pillar collapsed, the sky fell down upon the world, destroying and asphyxiating it. In reality this is an allegory of the explosion of Mt. Atlas — indeed a volcanic peak — and of the cataclysm that caused the end of the Pleistocene Ice Age, as we argue in detail elsewhere. In other words, Atlantis' capital city was a replica of the world itself, with the circular canal representing the world-encircling ocean, and the two crossing ones representing the Four Rivers of Paradise.

The Holy Mountain that we find in essentially all religions and sacred traditions concerning Paradise is indeed Mt. Atlas, the archetype of them all. We encounter the Holy Mountain under names such as Mt. Meru in the Indies, Mt. Calvary (or Golgotha) in Christianity, Mt. Qâf ("Skull" = Calvary) in Islamism, Mt. Kailasa (idem) in Shivaism, Mt. Salvat (or Calvat = "Skull") in Catharism, Mt. Olympus in Greece, etc.. all such derive directly from the Atlantean model, both in the New and the Old Worlds. In that context, please see our page on [The Whirling Mountain of the Navajos](#) [LINK].

Mt. Olympus, for instance, derives its name from the Greek *Olmos Hippous*, meaning "the Mountain of the Centaurs". Moreover, the Centaurs (*Khentarfos*) derive their name and their myth from the Gandharvas of India, where Mt. Meru is called "the Mountain of the Gandharvas". This fact shows the Indian origin of the myths of ancient Greece. Again, the Holy Mountain — this time directly connected with an Atlas figure (Ayar Cachi) turned to stone — is also found in Peru as the Huanacauri of the Incas. In fact, wherever we find the myth of the Holy Mountain of Paradise, we are able to trace it back to Mt. Meru and the East Indies, that is, to Atlantis.

In symbolic form, the Holy Mountain is also represented as a pyramid or an obelisk, or similar structures. These include artifacts such as the pylons of Egyptian temples, the towers of the Babylonian *ziggurats*, the spires of the Gothic cathedrals and the Hindu *gopuras* and pyramidal temples. The pyramids — above all the step pyramids of Egypt (Zozer's), of Mexico, of Peru and of the Far East (China, Japan) — are all replicas of Mt. Meru, which is also shaped as a four-sided pyramid in Hindu traditions.

The pyramidal temples of India have all or most been destroyed by the Muslim invaders, who replaced them with mosques and palaces. But many have been reconstructed according to the former paradigm, that of the Holy Mountain. However, the best examples which survived are located outside India itself, for instance those of Angkor (Angkor Wat and Angkor Thom) and of Java (Baphuon, Borobudur) which replicate not only the Holy Mountain, but the sacred capital of Atlantis itself.

As we already said, the Holy Mountain of Atlantis, Mt. Atlas, was a huge volcanic peak which exploded and collapsed, taking the sacred capital under, in its wake. So, this subsidence is another essential feature of Atlantis that cannot be forgotten when seeking for the site of Atlantis. To give a specific example, the archetypal Jerusalem was characterized by the central presence of Mt. Zion. This Holy Mountain is really the same as Mt. Sinai. Mt. Sinai is, in the *Book of Genesis*, described as a terrifying volcano whose "pillar of fire and smoke" actually guided the Israelites in their exodus from the site of their former destroyed paradise. This paradise — which lay in Primordial Egypt (or Eden), rather than in the country now so named — is indeed Indonesia, the original homeland of the Jews.

Hence, it is a waste of time to seek Atlantis — and, for that matter, Eden, the mystical "Egypt" — outside the regions tormented by volcanism and earthquakes. Such regions are indeed quite few in the world. First there is Thera, the favorite of the more scientifically minded Atlantologists, precisely because of this feature. The realms of the Incas and the Mayas is also frequently castigated by this type of event, but apparently never in the scale preconized by Plato and others. The reason for that is that their volcanoes are not explosive nature, in contrast with those of the Far East, whose lava is rhyolitic, and hence highly viscous.

The same absence of explosive volcanism seems to be true of Scandinavia and of Greenland and Antarctica. No volcanoes exist in Schliemann's Troy, in Tartessos (Spain) and in Celtiberia (France and British Isles). India too has no volcanoes, but is indeed frequently victimized by devastating earthquakes. So, we are left, on this account, with the Indies and with Thera as probable locations, and with the other volcanic regions of the globe as rather unlikely candidates. These non-volcanic regions can perhaps be safely excluded from our list.

Indonesia is the most volcanically active region in the whole world. In fact, Indonesia is formed by thousands of volcanic peaks now turned into islands, after the submergence of its lowlands. And the region is called by the forceful name of "Belt of Fire". This ferocity is attested within historical times by cataclysms such as the explosive eruption of the volcanoes Krakatoa and Tambora, and of several others in the region of Indonesia. Sunda Strait — the site of the ferocious Krakatoa volcano — is indeed the giant volcanic caldera of this semi-submarine volcano. Lake Toba, in Sumatra, is deemed earth's largest volcanic caldera, being fully 100 kilometers across.

Another immense volcanic caldera of the region, having a comparable size, is the one of Lake Taupo, in New Zealand. All these giant calderas result from huge volcanic explosions which occurred in relatively recent geological times, some 75 kya (kiloyears ago). So, the geologic record of the region indicates the reality of incomparably large disasters and the possibility of worldwide cataclysms of fire and water of the nature described by Plato and others in relation to paradisial Atlantis. And it has now been realized that supervolcanoes such as the ones just mentioned are quite capable of triggering Ice Ages, and have in fact done so many times in the past with their giant explosive eruptions.

The tektites that line a substantial portion of the oceanic beds of the region (Indian and Pacific Oceans) with an immense strewn field are a further evidence of still larger cataclysms there, in the farther past. Tektites are believed to result from cometary or asteroidal impacts. And the one in question here occurred at about 780 kya, that is, well within the times of Man in the region. Tektites are glass beads, sometimes of a large size, resulting from such huge impacts, which cause the melting and the ejection of the silicic rocks that underlie earth's crust. The ones of the region — found from Australia to Tibet, and from Madagascar to the Philippines — are called Indochinites, and may attain several kilos.

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## 5) Tropical Climate And Two Crops A Year

The tropical, pleasant climate of Atlantis is one of the central features of Plato's Atlantis. The fact that the great philosopher was not idly inventing, but knew his marbles, is patent everywhere in his account. To start with, there is the issue of the two crops a year that he specifically mentions. The Greeks of Alexander were marveled by this fact when they witnessed it in the Indus Valley.

Two crops a year — generally of rice, wheat or barley — occur not only in the Indies, but almost everywhere in the Far East. They are the result of a felicitous combination of events that is unique of this vast region of the world. In the summer, the meltwaters of the Himalayas and other mountain glaciers of the region provide the riverine floods that are used to irrigate the crops. This is done by means of an artfully arranged network of dams, canals and terraces quite like the ones described by Plato as existing in Atlantis.

Such a feature is particularly observable in the Indus and the Ganges valleys, not to mention Indonesia, China and neighboring regions. It is only in Peru and the rest of the Incan empire that we find something comparable in technology, even though of a far lesser scale.

The second yearly crop — and sometimes even a third one — is afforded by the monsoon rains that fall abundantly in the region during the winter months. The monsoon winds, loaded with moisture and coolness, are also very useful for navigation. Again, they are a very special feature of Paradise in texts such as those of Homer, of Hesiod and even of Josephus, as well as of several other Classical authors. In fact, these winds are also the cool breeze of the afternoon which God enjoyed in Paradise, in the company of Adam.

The monsoon winds are mythically the same as the legendary Boreas that blew from Hyperborea, the legendary site of Apollo's Island of the Sun. This island is also called by names such as Delos, Hypereia, Erythia, Phoenicia, Ortygia, Chemmis, etc.. In reality, all such islands were allegories of the paradisial island of Taprobane (Sumatra), which Pliny and others equated with the otherworld.

Many other facts mentioned in the Critias confirm the tropical nature of Plato's Atlantis: the rain forests, the palm-trees, coconuts, rose woods, incense trees, pineapples, coconuts, bananas, etc.. Of course, there is also Plato's mention of "this felicitous island under the sun". This expression means, in ancient parlance, the same as the modern one of "equatorial", that is, "lying directly under the path of the sun in the skies".

We must recall that Plato's Atlantis flourished during the last glaciation, an epoch when global temperatures were 5° to 10° C below the present. At that time, most temperate and polar regions were gelid, and entirely covered by mile thick glaciers. So, great civilizations — necessarily based on agriculture and cattle herding — could only exist in tropical and equatorial regions such as those of South India, Southeast Asia,

Indonesia, Central and South America, and North and Central Africa and the Near East. The temperate regions of the earth had to await the end of the Ice Age in order to start developing agriculture and, hence, civilization.

The advocates of icy regions such as the North Sea, Antarctica, the Arctic region, and such, are forced into appealing to farfetched explanations such as Pole Shift and instant Continental Drift. But these events are wholly outside the realm of science, as they contradict all that is known of Geology. Hence, they should not be accepted unless some factual evidence develops to support their farfetched claim. This evidence — and the theory that would back it up — has also to explain the observed fact that glaciers such as those of the Himalayas, of Greenland, of Antarctica, etc., have been on place for several millions of years.

Likewise, equatorial forests such as those of the Brazilian Amazonia, Africa and Indonesia have existed for millions of years, gradually developing their enormous variety of species, in a delicate ecological equilibrium that is very easily disrupted by even a slight interference. If the Pole had indeed shifted in recent geological times, these forests would have been carried into the temperate or the polar regions of the world, alongside with Atlantis. The fact that these forests still exist, as they have existed for millions of years is proof sufficient that Pole Shifts never occurred in times within the Atlantean horizon.

So, scientifically minded Atlantologists would better forget about Pole Shift and Arctic or Antarctic locations for Atlantis, if they indeed want to be taken seriously by the academic community. It is unscientific to bend facts in order to fit farfetched theories, instead of bending the theories in order to fit facts.

By the way, there is a frequent confusion among several of the proponents of these obstreperous ideas. The earth has both a Magnetic Pole and a Celestial Pole. One is determined by its magnetism, and changes rather often over geologic time. But its shifting causes only very minor effects on life and over the earth's crust. The other one is dictated by earth's spinning in relation to the stars, and is essentially invariant due to the Conservation of Earth's Angular Momentum. In other words, the earth behaves as a sort of giant gyroscope or spinning top, and tends to keep fixed the direction of its axis of rotation relative to the stars, even if disturbed by considerable external influences such as changing icecaps.

Only a major interference — say, a giant meteoritic collision of planetoidal size — would cause a major shift of earth's Celestial Pole. There are no traces whatsoever that this has happened in the last million years, the times of *Homo sapiens*, as we just said. Moreover, the detailed observations of rock magnetism, of palynological analyses (pollen studies), of sedimentology (marine and lacustrine deposits) and of varve analysis (lake level yearly variations) leave no doubt at all that Pole Shift is indeed an illusion of frustrated amateur Atlantologists that have despaired of ever finding the lost continent of Atlantis anywhere in this real world of ours.

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## 6) Large Population

Plato gives several clues that the population of Atlantis was indeed huge for the epoch in question. This fact alone rules out most regions of the ancient world such as Europe, North Asia and North America, which were icy deserts in the Glacial Age inhabited by meager tribes of semi-savage, famished hunter gatherers. This requisite also precludes North Africa and the Near East, which were mainly desertic in that epoch. We are thus left with Central and South America, as well as with the Indies and Southeast Asia, tropical locations where rains were abundant, rendering agriculture possible

Agriculture and Animal Domestication — as contrasted with hunting and gathering — are the two primordial requisites for the development of city life, and large, stable, civilized societies. Such large communities were rarity in the ancient Old World outside Egypt, Mesopotamia, India and the Far East. During the Pleistocene epoch and the Paleolithic, they probably did not exist outside Atlantis proper.

The population of Atlantis can be estimated from the facts disclosed by Plato. First of all, we have the great extension of the country, its fabled fertility, its two yearly crops and the immense network of irrigated culture grounds. These were, says Plato, about  $600 \times 400 \text{ km}^2$ . If we take the typical productivity of Asian agriculture (rice), we get an yearly crop for the region of something like 10 to 20 million tons of rice, plus a corresponding plurality of other agricultural and pastoral products, even letting most of the land remain fallow.

Now, this is enough rice and produce to feed a population of 15 to 30 million people and still leave an ample surplus for exports. These are numbers that equate well with the ones actually observed in the South Asian regions. So, we see that Plato was speaking of reality rather than inventing anything. In all probability, these crops were partly exported for cash, affording the legendary riches of Atlantis. These exports of food and the proverbial abundance of the Isles of the Blest (Atlantis) are commemorated in many myths and traditions which we comment elsewhere.

We can also estimate the population of Atlantis by the data given by Plato concerning Atlantis' armed forces. Plato gives these numbers in detail, which total 1,160,000 soldiers. If we consider that c. half of the population was female and that about a half of the males were children or elders and that, furt. more, in all

probability, no more than 1/4 or so of the adult male population was actually conscripted, we come up with a population of some 20 million people, in fair agreement with the number estimated above.

This number is huge according to the norm of the prehistoric Old World, particularly when we consider that Atlantis flourished at an epoch that predated the Neolithic Age. Hence, just as Plato states, no nation of the epoch could oppose the might of Atlantis. Such is particularly the case of Athens, which could deploy no more than 30 to 50 thousand men even at the peak of its power, in the times of Pericles. But we must excuse the understandable patriotism of Plato who was, above all, writing for a Greek audience.

We thus conclude that the huge population of Atlantis uniquely points to the Far East — the only place where such large armies could be mustered in remotest antiquity — for the reasons pointed out above. In fact, the ancient Greeks, like other nations, marveled at the giant size of the armies of the East, and particularly that of Porus, the king of one of India's realms supposedly conquered by Alexander the Great.

One must also realize that Atlantis flourished during the Paleolithic and that its demise coincided with the rise of the Neolithic and the introduction of agriculture. It is fast becoming evident that Agriculture was invented in the Far East over ten thousand years ago, with rice — attested by 12,000 years BP in China — being one of the first cultures known. The Neolithic Revolution started all of a sudden, some 10,000 years BP on a worldwide scale, after almost a million years of Paleolithic standstill.

It is tempting to conclude that the Neolithic Revolution was in fact fostered by the Atlanteans when they were forced out of their blissful cocoon by the cataclysm. There they lived in an ecological equilibrium, without expanding or encroaching on their less advanced neighbors or even attempting to civilize them. In other words, it seems that the Atlanteans believed that "small is beautiful" and that they practiced a policy of "live and let live", just as we are presently learning to do. In other words, it seems that the Atlanteans were in fact the Civilizing Heroes — or "angels" or "gods" — of which all nations in the world speak: Viracocha, Sumé, Quetzalcoatl, Kukulkán, Tubal Cain, Erichthonius, Cadmus, Thoth, Aeneas, the Oannes, and so on.

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## 7) The Sacred Geometry Of Atlantis' Capital

The city of Atlantis — the holy capital and royal citadel of the vast empire of the same name — had a Sacred Geometry that became the paradigm and model for all other subsequent capitals. The geometry of the city is described in detail by Plato as well as by other mythographers, symbolists and atlantologists. Basically, it follows the model of the so-called "Celtic Cross" or "Atlantean Cross", a circle with crossing diameters 

This sacred glyph is often equated with the Sun or the Earth, which it came to symbolize in Astrology. But it is indeed the emblem of Atlantis which some Atlantologists such as Otto Muck call by the name of "Cross of Atlantis". In Egypt, as we said above, this symbol was the hieroglyph of Paradise (Punt), as well as of the Holy Eucharist (the Sacred Bread). This idea of "Primordial Sacrifice" associated with the sacred bread is invariably connected with Atlantis and its doom.

At the center of Atlantis' capital lay the Holy Mountain (Mt. Atlas), which is no other than the sacred mountain of the Hindus (Mt. Meru). Mt. Meru is pyramidal-shaped, and is indeed the archetype of all pyramids and pyramidal sacred mountains everywhere. These pyramids are often stepped, a geometry that parallels the one of the mountains of Atlantis (the Indies), which were stepped with terraces intended for agricultural purposes, as we already discussed further above. These agricultural terraces are even today quite common in the whole Far East. They preserve the water and the soil, allowing agriculture in the steep mountain slopes which are typical of volcanic regions such as Southeast Asia and Indonesia. This sophisticated agricultural technology passed to the Americas (Incan Peru), attesting both its enormous antiquity and America's prehistoric contacts with the Far East in prehistoric times.

The fourfold division of the Cosmos characterized by the pyramidal shape dates from Atlantean times. It is found just about everywhere in both the Old and the New Worlds, always in precisely the same context. Hence, the pyramid symbolism also necessarily predates the end of the Pleistocene, when the Old World became effectively separated from the Old according to the standard doctrines of academics on the Beringian Passage and on the rise of Amerindian civilizations. Except for the Atlantean hypothesis, no other scientific explanation is able to account for the commonality of pyramid symbolism and of terraced agriculture in both the Americas and the Far East. The usual hypotheses of "sheer coincidence" will not do here, as the odds are impossibly small.

We also find this fourfold symbolism in the Hindu four castes, as well as in their pyramidal-shaped temples and, particularly, in their sacred mandalas portraying Mt. Meru, their Mountain of Paradise. Indeed, mandalas such as those of the Pure Land (*Shveta Dvipa*) or Wheel-of-Time (*Kalachakra*) type portray Paradise as seen from above. At the center of the circle that represents the circular canal surrounding Atlantis, we have Mt. Meru represented as a stepped, square pyramid. Some such mandalas are shown in ou  ge on the Whirling Mountain of the Navajos [LINK].

Returning to the mandalic symbolism of Mt. Meru. Next we have the triple wall with its four doors, one at each of the Four Cardinal Directions. Around it all, we have the circular River Oceanus. This circular river is often represented as the Ouroboros, the serpent that devours its own tail. This mandala is often represented as a fiery lotus (the Golden Lotus), a shape that allegorizes the essence of the sacred syllable, OM MANI PADME HUM. That *mantra* (prayer) subsumes the Conflagration that destroyed Atlantis, the a cataclysm of Fire and Water known as the Flood, as we explain in detail elsewhere.

So, the Sacred Geometry of Atlantis is indeed that of the mandalas and yantras which we find all over the Far East, and particularly in the East Indies. Moreover, this mandalic symbolism — expressed in exactly the same way and using the very same technique of sandpainting and of side-projection perspective — is also found in the Americas, for instance among the Navajos and the Zuñi Indians, as we explain in the [link just given](#) [LINK AGAIN]. Again, to imagine that these coincidences are due to anything but diffusion utterly defies comonsense.

Even more exactly, the Hindu-Buddhic mandalas as well as their Amerindian counterparts represent Atlantis as the true site of Paradise. This representation includes Mt. Atlas as the Holy Mountain of Paradise. This mountain is often explicitly figured as a volcano, the fiery source whose explosion destroyed Paradise, which the Hindus call by names such as Atala and Patala, closely reminiscent of the one of Atlantis.

Moreover, the Indian mandalas in question also represent the Triple Wall of Atlantis (*trimekhala*). This Triple wall corresponds to the ringing ocean (or River Oceanus) around the sacred city, also represented by a triple circular moat. Again, the four gates (*toranas*) represent the four maritime straits which allowed the accessing of Atlantis from the four corners of the World. The fact that we encounter the legend of Atlantis described so faithfully in Amerindian sandpaintings and in Far Eastern mandalas that form the base of Hinduism and Buddhism proves the extreme importance of the Atlantean myth in both America and the Far Orient.

The fact is that, on hindsight, this mandalic figuration of Atlantis and its sacred geometry is found just about everywhere. As we just saw, it is schematically figured in the Celtic Cross as well as in monuments such as Stonehenge, which in fact represent the same thing. So does the so-called Celtic Triple Wall, a schematic mandalic symbolism likewise found just about everywhere in the ancient world. In Australia too, and in Melanesia, mandalas essentially identical to those of the Hindu-Buddhists and the Amerindians — are also found in connection with symbolic representations of Paradise and its Holy Mountain. So are, by the way, the Egyptian pyramids and the Mesopotamian ziggurats and the pagodas and stupas of the Far East.

In a very schematic way, one could say that the stone circles (cromlechs) and its aliases such as circular lakes or ponds, dolmens, etc., represent the yoni, and that the standing stones, menhirs, pyramids, obelisks and so on represent the linga. These two symbols are the most sacred objects in India, and roughly correspond to the two triangles of the Mogen David, the two beams of the Cross, the Lunar Crescent and Pole Star, and so on. In fact, the two objects both represent the Holy Mountain, first as a mountain peak, then in the collapsed state, after the "castration" effected by the giant explosion that turned the mountain into a gaping volcanic caldera, that of the Krakatoa volcano, in Indonesia, the homeland of volcanoes.

An identical motif is also found in Egypt, where the pyramidal complexes also represented the pyramid-shaped Holy Mountain. A famous blue faience bowl found in Thebes and dated at the New Kingdom shows the pyramidal Holy Mountain, in plan view, as an island surrounded all around by an encircling canal. At the four corners, the Four Cardinal Directions, are the four Trees of Life shown as giant lotus plants. The picture closely resembles the similar mandalic designs of the Mayas and Aztecs, which often embody the four Trees of Life. It also evokes the Hindu mandalas representing Mt. Meru, likewise seen from above, with its four subsidiary peaks, each with its own Tree of Life. It is extremely unlikely that such identical designs and sophisticate paradisal symbolisms developed independently in all these distant, isolated regions of the world. And their ancient presence on the two worlds shows that they date from Atlantean times, as we just argued.

In more disguised form — but symbolizing precisely the same ideas and the same sacred geometry of Atlantis — we also have similar mandalic shapes representing the Celestial Jerusalem as the Center of the World. The Holy Mountain is here represented by Mt. Calvary (= Mt. Atlas or Meru) and the Cross (= Golden Lotus = Conflagration). Indeed, most capital cities such as Washington DC, Belo Horizonte, Buenos Aires, Lhassa, Harappa, Mecca, and so on, are built according to the Sacred Geometry of Atlantis, the actual source of all such archetypal Paradises.

These cities all have, as their central feature, the obelisk at the middle of a circular plaza, from which depart the four main avenues along the Four Cardinal Directions. Anyone familiar with the inherent meaning of Hindu-Buddhic mandalas representing Mt. Meru as the Holy Mountain of Paradise will have no difficulty in realizing the Indian origin of this universal symbolism. The very fact that it is both universal and extremely ancient proves, beyond reasonable doubt, that its worldwide diffusion can only have been carried out by the Atlanteans, in the dawn of times, before the cataclysmic end of the Pleistocene Era. How else?

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Since Atlantis was located in the Outer Ocean, it has to be sought outside the Pillars of Hercules. The two European pillars were called Calpe and Habila, in the Strait of Gibraltar. Actually, there were several Pillars of Hercules in antiquity created by the cunning Phoenicians or by the Greeks, in order to confuse the competitors seeking the secret route to Paradise. This secret route was indeed the one allowing the profitable commerce with the East Indies and its famous herbs and spices among which, we suspect, were also included hallucinogenic drugs such as cannabis, opium, datura and the holy mushroom.

Thus, we find Pillars of Hercules — sometimes confused with those of Atlas, the Pillar of Heaven — not only in Gibraltar, but also in Tartessos (Spain), Gadis (modern Cádiz, in Spain), Gadir (Morocco), the Bosporus (Black Sea), the Bab-el-Mandeb (Arabia) and even as far as the Indus Delta (India) and the Strait of Sunda (Indonesia). In reality, it was the opening up of the true Pillars of Hercules in the Strait of Sunda that created the legend of the Hero (Hercules-Gadeiros) opening the Strait of Gibraltar as his most important deed, the rustling of Geryon's cattle, his tenth labor. In reality this job was done by the giant explosion of the Krakatoa volcano, which was formerly Mt. Atlas, and lay between Java and Sumatra, which it separated by means of the Sunda Strait, its giant submarine caldera.

When the Greeks moved out from their primeval homeland in the East Indies into their new one in the Mediterranean, they brought along their myths, which they transplanted to the local geographical features. Hence, they created a new pair of Pillars of Hercules (in Gibraltar), a new "Atlantic Ocean", a new Garden of the Hesperides, a new set of Islands of the Blest, a new Mt. Olympus, and so on. And they also transferred the legend of the opening of the strait to Gibraltar, and the deed of Balarama (Bala, Baal) to the one of Hercules, his Greek counterpart. In fact, names such as Bosporus (Grk. *bos-phoros*), Oxford ("ox-ford"), Gadeira (*gadira*), and so on, which mean "cattle-fording place", allude to Hercules' crossing with the cattle he stole from Geryon.

However, as we just said, the archetypal Pillars of Hercules really lay in Indonesia, the true site of Atlantis and, in consequence, of Eden. There is where the whole story of humanity indeed started. But, whether one accepts this discovery of ours or not, this matters very little, for Plato is very specific on his disclosure that Atlantis in fact lay in the Outer Ocean and "beyond the Pillars of Hercules".

Actually, the great philosopher uses the word *hyper* which is a Greek adverb meaning "beyond", with a sense of "transposing", "crossing", "passing beyond", "going further", "yonder", "past", "over", etc.. So, the proposals that place Atlantis inside the Mediterranean Basin, though attractive and scientifically convincing, must be discarded as specious. Such is the case of Thera (Santorini, near Crete), of the Schott-el-Djerid (Libya), of the Bosporus (Black Sea), of the Kertch Strait (idem), of Troy (Hisarlik, in Turkey) and so on, all of which assume the existence obviously phony replicas of the Pillars of Hercules. Moreover, the words of Plato in fact mean something placed directly in front of the Pillars of Hercules rather than far away, as is the case of the Americas, or off the site as happens with the Canary Islands or the North Sea, or even the British Shelf.

The specifications of Plato further embody certain puns — so liked of the ancients when treating matters related to the secret of the Mysteries — which we now attempt to explain. To start with, the word *hyper* discussed above also has the sense of "placed above, as a substitute". This is probably what Plato had in mind when he wrote that "the Atlanteans lived beyond the Pillars of Hercules" (*hyper ten Heraklei Nyssai*).

We have precisely the same kind of pun in the Egyptian name of the country of Hau-nebut, the mysterious people of the shady "Islands of the Middle of the Great Green (Sea)". These islands, which have been confused with Crete by many Egyptologists of merit, are indeed those of Indonesia, the primordial Paradise of the Egyptians (Punt). The name of Hau-nebut derives from a wordplay, in Sanskrit and Dravida, the primordial languages of the place, and means something like "the Islands (or Marshes) beyond the Pillars (of Hercules)". In other words, these distant isles are precisely those of Atlantis, left behind when the great continent foundered long ago. This nebulous country is also the one the Greeks called Cimmeria, the Germans called Nephelheim and the Hindus named Dumâdhi, all of which names mean something as "hazy" or "covered by smoke".

This exegesis might be considered farfetched, were it not for the fact that Plato makes another similar wordplay when he makes the priest of Sais affirm that Atlantis lay "in front of the straits which are by you called Pillars of Hercules". By "you", and not "by himself", that is what the philosopher really means. What Plato is indeed hinting at is that the Pillars of Hercules in question are truly those of Indonesia, which he himself would certainly call by that name. For, there are no lands or islands, sunken or not, "before Gibraltar" except the distant continent of North America or some puny islets which could never have sited Atlantis. No one so far, in modern times, has dared to identify America to Atlantis.

This fact is in contrast to the geography of Sunda Strait, indeed the ancient gateway to Atlantis. Before it, an enormous continent, now sunken, then lay as an enormous expanse just in front, precisely as Plato states in his *Timaeus* (24e). What the great philosopher affirms of Atlantis was perfectly true of Indonesia during the Pleistocene Ice Age:

"There was an island [or sunken continent = *nesos*] beyond the Pillars of Hercules... larger than Libya [North Africa] and Asia [Minor] put together. This island [of Atlantis] was the way to other islands [Oceania]; from these you might pass to the opposite continent [the Americas], which encompasses the true Ocean".



Look at a good map of the world — or at the one shown in Fig. 1 further below in this page — and you will readily realize that Plato spoke truly, and that this region is the only one in the world that fits his words adequately at the epoch in question, the Pleistocene Ice Age. The "Pillars of Hercules" — the true, original ones — are the ones flanking Sunda Strait. The "island" or "continent" (*nesos*) just ahead of it is the now sunken land of the Sunda Shelf, alias Atlantis. The passage to the other islands that Plato mentions corresponds to what is now known as the [Wallace Line](#).

The Wallace Line is the effective maritime separation between Southeast Asia on one side, and Australia and connected lands on the other. During the Pleistocene Ice Age, this line formed a narrow, long strait which in fact allowed the crossing of ships from the Indian Ocean to the Pacific Ocean on the other side of the otherwise land-blocked region. And from there, you in fact met the many islands of Melanesia and Polynesia which allowed the safe crossing (with re-supplying, etc.) to the Americas, the "Outer Continent" (*Peirata Ges*) beyond. The agreement with Plato's text is so perfect and so unique that it is tempting to say that nowhere else will you find another one like it.

Two more points deserve being commented here. One is the meaning of the word *nesos*, usually understood to mean "island", and the other is the translation of the above quoted passage concerning the size of Atlantis being "larger than Libya and Asia put together". By "Asia", the ancient Greeks generally meant Asia Minor (Turkey or Anatolia). And by ["Libya"](#) they generally understood Africa, which they believed to end north of the equator, as shown in the map of Strabo linked further above (item 1). Some researchers who identify Atlantis with Crete propose that the above passage be interpreted as meaning "between Libya and Asia Minor", which would place Atlantis more or less in the region of Crete.

But this translation is impossible. What Plato writes: [\*hē de nēsos hama Libuēs ên kai Asias meizōn\*](#) literally means: "and the island was bigger (*meizōn*) than Libya and Asia sumed (*hama*)". [\*Meizōn\*](#) is the comparative of *megas* ("big"), and is never a preposition, as is the case of "between". Moreover, Plato uses [\*hama\*](#), which means "placedt together, added, juxtaposed". How can that be reconciled with the idea of opposition implied by the extremes of something placed in between? It is obvious that this attempt is purely speculative, and is no more than an attempt to bend Plato's words to intend mean something and say another.

The second issue is even more telltale. As we explain in the next entry, the Greek word *nesos* ("island") also applied, in antiquity, to coastal lowlands subjected to periodic or permanent flooding, and to overseas regions or those isolated by water or by deserts, etc.. As such, the word had precisely the same use as the Sanskrit *dvipa* and the Egyptian *yu*, meaning the same thing. In particular, the word *dvipa* applied to the sunken Paradises of Hindu tradition, the apparent archetypes of the one which Plato is writing on. In fact, Plato affirms that the story was translated from an unknown original tongue into Egyptian and that the priests who told it to him interpreted the meaning of the names used (*Crit. 113a*).

So, it is possible that this unknown tongue was actually Sanskrit, and that the word translated as *nesos* by Solon was in fact *dvipa*, meaning both "island" and "continent" or, more exactly, "sunken land" or "peninsula". No matter what, [the Greek word \*nesos\* used by Plato also means "flooded land", "sunken land", "peninsula" exactly as does the Skt. \*dvipa\*.](#) This usage is attested in the link just given and, for instance, in the name of the Peloponnesus ("Island of Pelops"), a peninsula, rather than really an island. The etymon of "sunken land" just mentioned is attested in several Greek papyri some of which are referenced in the link just provided. And it also means "alluvial land", like the one of the Nile delta, as attested in [\*Tab. Heracl. \(1.38\)\*](#).

Plato, as we just said, was a rhetor, a hierophant, a master at the use of words. As such, he often played at words, in order to stray the inquisitive profanes. So, when he used the word *nesos*, he was in fact speaking of two things, in a *double entendre*, that is, a wordplay or pun. The profanes thought that the philosopher was speaking of an island, in the usual way. The initiates, instead, understood that Plato was really speaking of a promontory or land partly sunken under the seas, with only an "skeleton" left behind. This "skeleton" was the mountainous lands of Taprobane, which he calls by precisely this name. Taprobane is the the Ultima Thule of the Roman traditions, the start of the "otherworld" of which Pliny and others speak.

This true Taprobane should not be mistaken with Sri Lanka, its replica to the south of India. The real Taprobane -- the partly sunken land that the Dravidas called Kanya Kumari -- was in fact composed of the Malay Peninsula and the islands of Sumatra and Java, their Indonesian extensions. These lands were indeed the "islands in the middle of the sea" of which the Bible and several such sacred traditions also speak. The true meaning of this cryptical name can now be understood. The Malay Peninsula and the islands of Java and Sumatra are really the divide between the Pacific and the Indian Ocean. As such, they are placed "in the middle of the sea" (or ocean) dividing it in two moieties, as can be seen in a [map of the region](#) or in Fig. 1 below. These islands are also the "Atlantic Islands" which the ancients identified with the ones of Atlantis and, more obscurely, also with the "Islands of the Blest", the remains of Paradise Lost. We argue that matter in more detail in [our page on The True History of Atlantis](#).

Since the region of Atlantis, interposed between the two oceans effectively closed the passage to the Pacific Ocean, it was named the Ultima Thule, a name that means something as "last divide" or "last frontier" in Latin. As the map of Fig. 1 below clearly shows, the situation now corresponds to precisely what Plato states: a narrow strait, with the "island" of Atlantis just in front. This strait is the Lombok Strait (Selat Lombok), between the islands of Bali and Lombok, as can be seen in the map of the region just linked. This strait is flanked by two volcanoes on the sides, which are the true "Pillars of Hercules" of which Plato really speaks.

These two volcanoes and this strait were later confused with the nearby Sunda Strait between Java and Sumatra and its volcanoes, the Krakatoa and the Toba volcanoes. But this only happened after the end of the last Pleistocene Ice Age, when Sunda Strait opened due to the enormous rise in sea level that then took place. By navigating along the narrow channel that corresponds to the Wallace Line (see above), one was able to pass into the Celebes Sea, and then into the South China Sea, exiting in the Pacific Ocean, as can be seen in Fig. 1 below and, in more detail, [in our map here](#). Of course, the narrow passage was a closely guarded secret, known to very few initiates such as Plato himself.

The two "Pillars of Hercules" -- or rather, those of Atlas, the twin and counterpart of Hercules -- were originally indeed the twin volcanoes of Bali and Lombok, so famous in the local traditions. These volcanoes closely hug the Lombok Strait, the entrance to the narrow channel formed by Wallace's Line. Bali's volcano is called [Mt. Agung](#), which the Balinese equate with the very "navel of the universe", the Holy Mountain around which the entire universe revolves and which serves as the link of earth with both heaven and hell. Mt. Agung is also deemed the abode of the Supreme God (Shiva), who is no other than Atlas himself. Mt. Agung is fully 3,142 meters high, and forms an impressive view together with its twin, the volcano of Lombok.

Lombok's volcano is [Mt. Rinjani](#). It is now dormant, but may re-awake anytime soon, as volcanologists now realize. In contrast to Mt. Agung, Mt. Rinjani is a giant caldera, as can be seen in the NASA photo just linked. Despite this collapse, Mt. Rinjani is still impressively high, reaching an altitude of 3,726 meters. There can be little doubt, now that they have been identified, that these two majestic volcanoes in fact correspond to the primordial Pillars of Hercules and Atlas. The true pillars are placed in the middle of the earth, serving as the Pillars of Heaven, which they stay up. This identification is further supported by the fact that the two Pillars of Hercules, Calpe and Habila are, by Avienus, equated one to a lofty pillar, the other one to giant cup or caldera, precisely as is the case here. We argue this issue in detail elsewhere, and the interested reader is directed to this discussion of ours.

It is hard to imagine a better concordance of the local geography of the region of Indonesia and Plato's detailed report on Atlantis. Consider now the geographical situation illustrated in Fig 1 below, which is the one which prevailed during the Ice Age, the times of Atlantis. The access to Atlantis' interior was gained via the Lombok Strait (Selat Lombok) between Bali and Lombok. One then followed the narrow, long channel corresponding to Wallace Line. This strait was essentially the only open passage open to the Pacific, as shown in Fig. 1. And Wallace's Line is formed by the boundary of the two Continental Plates of the region, the Eurasian Plate and the Indian-Australian Plate, as can be seen in the [map here](#).

Just in front of the strait and the "Pillars of Hercules" (or Atlas, rather) we had the "island of Atlantis", that is, its sunken land, the Sunda Shelf. Following this channel, one could pass into the Celebes Sea, and then into the South China Sea, to finally emerge in the open Pacific Ocean. There we had the many islands of Melanesia and Polynesia, which allowed the safe crossing to the Outer Continent beyond, the Americas which Plato calls the *Peirata Ges* ("Environing Land"). The only issue still missing is the "impassable barrier of mud", which effectively closed this passage after the Atlantean cataclysm, the one which we identified, first of all, with the drastic end of the Pleistocene Ice Age some 11,600 years ago, the precise date stipulated by Plato.

And this feature we discuss below, in the next section, where it belongs. Before we do it, however, let us call the reader's attention to yet important fact. If we are right in our interpretation of the word *nesos* as being the equivalent of the Sanskrit *dvipa*, we must seek for a sunken land, rather than an island or even a continent such as America which obviously never sunk at all. Cuba, where some researchers are currently doing some remarkable finds, seems to have partly sunk. But the depth, the size and the possible dates rule out this place as a possible location of Atlantis.

Likewise ruled out are Crete and Santorini, and even Hisarlik (Troy) itself, where the same difficulties are met, with the aggravation of not being placed "beyond (and before) the Pillars of Hercules" in any believable way. Finally, placements such as the Canary Islands, the British Shelf or the North Sea locations can hardly be said to be located "in front of the Pillars of Hercules", no matter how hard you argue the fact. And the reader should keep in mind the fact that no amount of arguing, however well it is done, will ever change reality and the evidence of facts. So, one should carefully take care (buyer, beware!) against those guys who attempt to bend facts in order to make them fit their petty theories, much as Procrustus did with people, in order to make them fit his iron bed. As the Bible says, "test out all things, keep the good ones".

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## 9) Innnavigable Seas And Sargasso Sea

Another subject of extreme importance in the texts of Plato on Atlantis is the matter of the "innavigable seas". The philosopher refers to these innavigable seas twice, one in the [Critias \(108e\)](#), and the other in the [Timaeus \(25d\)](#). In the *Timaeus*, Plato mentions that when Atlantis sunk underseas, "the sea in the region became impassable and impenetrable because of the shoals of mud in it, caused by the subsidence of the island [of Atlantis]".



In the *Critias* Plato repeats the same story of the "impassable barrier of mud", again adding the detail that the island that sunk was indeed "greater than Libya and Asia put together". The Greeks had no name for "continent" in the modern sense. So, they used the word "island" for it, in the sense of an extension of land "isolated" by the seas. This usage has caused an enduring difficulty for Atlantologists unfamiliar with this fact. Such is the reason why they believe that Atlantis was an island rather than a continent or a large piece of land of continental size isolated by the seas.

In fact, Plato himself specifically uses, in the *Critias* (25a), the term *nesos* ("island") in contrast to the "true continent" (*peirata ges*) to describe what is obviously America, implying that the other continents are mere "islands". In antiquity, the term "island" applied to any region isolated by the sea or by rivers and deserts, for instance, Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, etc.. And such was particularly the case of coastal lowlands subject to submersion, as we argued in the previous section.

But let us return to the matter of the "innavigable seas". The Atlantic Ocean — particularly in the region outside the Strait of Gibraltar — is actually very deep and very fit for navigation. It apparently never posed a barrier for navigation and never presented shoals of sand or mud either natural or as the result of the sinking of any islands or continents there.

Hence, the oceanographers and other such specialist put the words of Plato to rest, and started looking for Atlantis elsewhere. In despair, some appealed to the Sargasso Sea, even today a favorite theme of Atlantologists unaware of the recent advances of Oceanography and of Comparative Mythology. Indeed, the Sargasso Sea got its name due to a mistake of Christopher Columbus. Columbus believed — to the day of his death — that he was heading to the fabulous Indies.

The Indies are the true site of the Eldorado and of Paradise, as any seasoned mariner well knows. Hence, when the great explorer saw the sargassos and flotsam of these seas, he immediately thought he had reached the Indies and its fabled Sargasso Sea which are indeed shallow and treacherous, just as Plato claimed. Columbus, thus, wrongly baptized the seas he discovered with the hopeful but unfortunate name that persists even today. In reality the true Sargasso Sea is the one the Hindus call *Nalanala*, meaning the same in Sanskrit. The Indian "Sea of Sargassos" is indeed the South China Sea, though the South Indian Ocean is sometimes so named, as well.

This sea is the one of the Indonesian region, which is no other than the one of sunken Atlantis. These seas are there indeed shallow and full of reeds, sargassos, kelp, sandbars and coral reefs, which render their navigation next to impossible, except to the extremely skilled native pilots. And the name of "Sargasso Sea" — is specifically applied to the south Indian Ocean in the [Map of Ptolemy of the Ulm Edition](#). The name is naturally given in Latin as *Mare Prasodium*, where *prasodium* is the genitive plural of *prason* ("sargasso, kelp").

What is more, the Indonesian Seas are prone to a very peculiar phenomenon that is indeed linked with the Atlantean cataclysm, just in the manner disclosed by Plato. When the Krakatoa volcano erupted explosively, back in 1883, it caused one of the worst catastrophes ever recorded by men. The explosion originated an immense tidal wave that killed some 40,000 people instantly by drowning, or as the result of exposure. Several more persons died of famine, later on, and were not computed. But the most curious feature of its explosion was the liberation of immense floating banks of pumice stone. These endured for months, impeding navigation in the region and causing the death of a large number of fishes and other marine organisms.

We can now understand the true meaning of Plato's words. The "mud" in question is what Plato calls *pelos*, a Greek word meaning "slime", "clay", "mud", "muck", "silt", "ooze", "sediment". In other words, this "mud" is the pumice stone and the fly ash erupted by the giant volcanic explosion — possibly one thousand times larger than the Krakatoa eruption of 1883. This mass covered the local seas with sediments and floating banks of volcanic ejecta. This impeded navigation for perhaps centuries on end. And still does, in a large way. Even today, these seas are, to a large extent, "innavigable" in a rather literal sense, as the result of vast banks of silt and sandbars to a large extent deposited by volcanic cataclysms dated at the end of the Pleistocene.

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## 10) Sunken Continent

One of the most stringent clues on Plato's Atlantis is that of a sunken continent "greater than Libya [North Africa] and Asia [Minor] put together". In other words, Plato is speaking of something like 5 to 10 million square kilometers, about the size of Brazil or the USA. Now that is an enormous piece of real-estate, the size of a continent, one that cannot be easily hidden away anywhere.

Where can this continental-sized region be hiding even today? Certainly not in the Atlantic Ocean, that has been scrutinized (for military purposes) down to the decametric scale by both the American and the Russian oceanographic ships. The same is true of the Pacific and the Indian Oceans which have also been thoroughly scanned. Hence, an Atlantic Atlantis is an illusion that is to be found nowhere. So, if Atlantis truly exists, it must be sought elsewhere than in the Atlantic Ocean.

It is an extremely interesting fact that Atlantologists — and apparently the oceanographers as well — have been minutely searching the world's ocean so thoroughly that they forgot to seek in the exact spot where Atlantis actually lies: the South China Sea. Strictly speaking, the South China Sea — that of Indonesia, to be sure — lies between the Pacific and the Indian Oceans. But it belongs to neither, and actually forms their divide.

This is the reason why Indonesia was called *Ultima Thule* (that is, "Ultimate Divide") by the ancients. Thule was considered "the Divide of the World" in antiquity, as it separated the Old from the New World.

As the world is spherical, and closes upon itself, its extremes touch each other. So, the two extremes of the world (Orient and Occident) are indeed coterminous, and are also at the center, the Center of the World. This is how the paradox of Thule and the Pillars of Hercules being both the ultimate extremity of the world and, simultaneously, its Center or Navel (*Omphalos*) should be ultimately understood. It is also thus that we must understand the paradox of Paradise lying both at the Extreme Occident and the Extreme Orient. For, beyond the Far Orient (the farthest east) lies the Far Occident (the farthest west), the New World. The whole thing is rather obvious, if only a posteriori, when we pause to think it over. Columbus reasoned in precisely this way when he attempted to reach the Far East via the west, by sailing in the Atlantic Ocean.

The South China averages only about 50-60 meters in depth. It is, hence, extremely shallow and dangerously filled with sandbars and coral reefs that render navigation there extremely perilous, just as Plato affirmed (see item 9 above). Thus, it is possible to understand precisely what happened according to Plato. Geology has recently afforded this type of evidence as well.

During the Pleistocene Ice Age — or, more exactly, during the last Glacial Period — so much water was retained in the continental glaciers that sea level was lower by some 100-150 meters. Hence, the shallow bottom of the South China Sea was completely exposed, forming a vast expanse of continental dimensions.

It was this vast expanse that the Greeks called Elysian Fields and the Egyptians named Sekhet Aaru (or "Field of Reeds"). This marshy country is the one which later became the primordial Sargasso Sea of the Indonesian region (9).

So, while it is true that "continents cannot sink", it is also true that sea level can rise and flood entire continents, as it did in the South China Sea. It is there that we must seek Atlantis and Eden, as well as the Elysian Fields and the Isles of the Blest. It was also there that once lay the felicitous Paradise, the very cradle of Mankind and of Civilization. Atlantis has not been found before because it has been sought in the wrong side of the world, perhaps as the result of ethnocentric biases and white supremacist preconceptions.

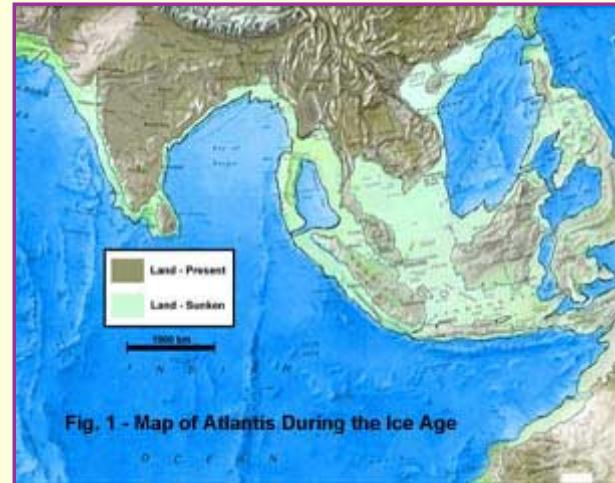
When we look at a map of the region during the Ice Age (Fig. 1) we can see that, indeed, the region formed a vast expanse of continental size, precisely as Plato and others postulated, and just as we argued above. Plato speaks of a sudden cataclysm, taking place "in a single day and a night of sorrow". In contrast, geologists unanimously affirm that the rise in sea level was slow and gradual, and that the process lasted perhaps a millennium, while the glaciers slowly melted away, their meltwaters gradually filling the seas.

Can these two points of view, so opposite in scope be factually reconciled? Actually both are somewhat right, once they are properly understood. What indeed happened was that the giant explosive eruption of the Krakatoa volcano caused a colossal tsunami — improperly called "tidal wave" — which swept over Atlantis' lowlands and rivers valleys, killing and destroying all things in its wake.

And this colossal explosion also caused the end of the Pleistocene Ice Age. this event occurred because the giant explosion covered the world's glaciers with a fine layer of soot. This soot increased their absorption of the sun's heat, causing their consequent melting. The meltwaters of the continental glaciers flowed to the seas, rising their level. The extra weight of that water created huge stresses between the overloaded seafloors and the alleviated continental lands. These stresses, in turn, led to further paroxysms of volcanism and earthquakes of a hitherto unprecedented scale.

So, the process of termination of the Pleistocene Ice Age was perhaps more or less uniform along an entire millennium. But it was punctuated from the start by a series of cataclysms caused by the volcanisms, the seaquakes and the earthquakes caused by the very process in action.

In other words the end of the Pleistocene was triggered by the very cataclysm that destroyed Atlantis. This triggering resulted in a further castigation of the doomed region. Already almost fully destroyed by the conflagration and the giant tsunami that we call the Flood, Atlantis saw its vast territory gradually disappear under the seas that kept rising gradually, while a series of volcanic eruptions and giant seaquakes marked the cadence of a further series of violent cataclysms.



All this violence started exactly at the date given by Plato, that of 11,600 BP. This date is the actual one of the end of the Pleistocene according to the geologic record. The terrible event also caused the extensive mass extinctions that attended the transition from the Pleistocene into the present geological era, the Holocene. Interestingly enough, recent studies of the geological record have shown that the end of the Pleistocene Ice Age (and that of the other geological eras as well) was attended by a paroxysmic increase of volcanic and seismic activity of unprecedented proportions.

The reason for this is easy to understand. As the glaciers melted away, their meltwaters flowed into the ocean, causing sea level to rise by 100-150 meters. The alleviated continental plates rose isostatically (isostatic rebound), while the overburdened seafloors, subjected to the tremendous pressure of the extra water, tended to sink even further. This strain caused tremendous stresses in the crust of the earth, which cracked and quaked at the weak spots, engendering the paroxysm in question. The process is self-sustaining, once started, due to positive feedback, for the increased volcanism and seismic activity further accelerates glacier melting, as described above.

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## 11) Megalithic Constructions

We consider megalithic constructions — particularly the ones made of hewn stones such as those of Egypt and Peru — to be the very "signature" of the Atlanteans. The reason is easy to see. In order to work hard stones such as granite and basalt, nothing short of steel or, at the very minimum, bronze, will ever do. Stone — even as hard as dolerite and granite — soon chip and crack, becoming unusable.

Archaeologists generally claim that the Egyptians and the Peruvian Indians who built the colossal structures we can observe even today in England (Stonehenge), in Giza (the Great Pyramid) and in Peru and Bolivia (Tiahuanaco) did it with tools fashioned from copper or from stones such as dolerite. This fact shows that they actually never attempted to do it in reality or even to theoretically demonstrate how this can be done in practice. The reason for that is simple to see, as the feat is completely impossible in actuality.

The true secret of megalithic construction is the possession of steel and bronze tools and of the metallurgical techniques to produce them. This technology existed in the Far East several millennia before the recognized date of their introduction in the West. It is clear that this technique came from elsewhere, and was indeed practiced by foreigners or invaders that kept such secrets for themselves.

Such was precisely the case in both Egypt and Peru, the two greatest early exponents of megalithic technology outside the Far East. Incan and Egyptian traditions both tell how personages associated with the construction of megaliths and pyramids came from the distant Orient, bringing along their steel weapons. These they later crafted into the tools they used in order to erect their magnificent megalithic constructions. In Egypt, a steel tool was found inside the Great Pyramid by Col. Vyse, who swore in writing that it could in no case be intrusive and, hence, of later date. But the Great Pyramid was built in 2,600 BC, almost 2 millennia before iron was officially introduced in Egypt. Furthermore, the builders (Free-Masons?) to whom such megalithic constructions are ascribed — personages such as Khufu, Imhotep and Thoth — are unanimously said to have come from the Orient, from the site of Paradise (Punt). Punt (Indonesia) is precisely the site of the Paradise we believe to be the same as Atlantis.

The same thing also happened in Peru. There the Incas attributed the construction of Tiahuanaco's magnificent pyramids and precision megalithic structures to the Chimus (or Chams), whom they described as white, blond, blue-eyed giants. This is the standard phenotype of the Atlanteans everywhere. These Indians also claim that, when these invaders came from beyond the Ocean (Pacific), they brought along the iron and the bronze with which they fashioned their tools and weapons. Even the name the Peruvians used for steel (*quillay*) is of Dravidian derivation, and clearly came from the Far Orient.

When we turn to places such as Greece (legends on the construction of Troy); to England (Stonehenge), France (Carnac) and the Far East itself (Angkor, Java, South India) we always find the legends claiming that these monuments were built by blond giants and dark dwarfs working jointly and using magical means in order to erect their megaliths.

Are these, perhaps, reflections of Atlantis and its two races of giants (*Nagas*) and dwarfs (*Kinnaras*, or what? How else can we reasonably explain otherwise the mystery of the construction of the spectacular monuments such as the Great Pyramid, Zoser's pyramidal complex, the megaliths of Tiahuanaco or even the rougher constructions of France (Carnac) and England (Stonehenge)? These were all constructed of gigantic hard-stones shaped to exacting tolerances by means of a technique that we are barely able to reproduce today. Moreover, how but through Atlantis can we explain the fact that all such monuments were built to serve a common purpose as a replica of Atlantis? Besides, why are they all ascribed to semi-divine personages of Atlantean origin who used superior, seemingly magical techniques for the purpose?

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## 12) Horses And War Chariots

Plato relates in detail how Atlantis had an immense army for the time, totaling about 1.2 million armed men. This vast army had a sum of 10,000 chariots, something portentous for the epoch. Now, war chariots require horses, which is to say that the horse was first domesticated in Atlantis some 12 thousand years ago or even more. This fact apparently rules out the Americas from our list, as they did not possess the animal except under non-conformal sizes and dates.

The same conclusion also applies to Europe and the Near East. There, the horse was only introduced far later by way of Egypt and the Hyksos, at about 1,670 AC or so. All in all, it seems that if Plato's disclosures on the intensive use of domesticated horses in Atlantis is indeed true, only an Oriental location for the Lost Continent is indeed consonant with actual fact.

The origin and the domestication of the horse is wrapped in mystery, as is usually the case with all things Atlantean. The magnificent animal apparently arose in Asia at about 38 million years ago. From there it later spread to the Americas, and became extinct there afterwards, but not before returning to Eurasia. Experts believe that the horse was domesticated in Central Asia at about the third millennium BC. From there, via Egypt and the Hyksos, the horse's use spread to Europe and the Near East and, perhaps, from this, back to the Far Orient, where its use had been utterly lost and forgotten.

Experts also generally agree that the domestic horse does not derive from American stocks but, instead from Asian ones. Hence, the very archaeology of the horse points to Asia as the land of origin of the domesticated horse. This suggests a connection between Atlantis and the Orient if Plato is right in his assertion that the domestic horse originated in Atlantis far earlier than the experts would have it.

Plato also tells how the royal capital city of Atlantis had extensive hippodromes for horse racing. Plato is probably alluding to chariot racing, though it is not impossible that there were also mounted contests. The large width of the racing course (200 meters) suggests chariot contests, a sport highly cherished in antiquity.

The Horse Sacrifice of the Hindus (*Ashvamedha*) is indeed a ritual enactment of the death of Paradise (Atlantis). The horse is there commemorated as the animal that represents the Cosmos (Paradise). So, this strange Vedic ritual again establishes a link with Atlantis as the homeland of the domesticated horse, one of the finest of all conquests of man. The legend of the Trojan Horse also brings to mind a connection between Atlantis and horses, for the true Troy is no other than Atlantis.

As the horse and combat chariots did not exist in the Near East before their introduction by the Hyksos, we can be sure that Schliemann's Troy is not the real one, as archaeologists presently believe. The war chariots described in detail by Plato are of the Hindu type rather than of the one used throughout the ancient Near East.

The war chariots of Atlantis, like the ones of India, had two charioteers and a pair of draft horses. One of the riders drove, while the other charioteer shot arrows at the enemies with the help of his bow. The celebrated passage of the *Bhagavad Gita* on Krishna and Arjuna as the charioteers of victory describes in detail the classical battles fought during the Bronze Age and, in all probability, in Atlantis as well.

We cannot end this section without repeating that, from all the gifts man has inherited from Atlantis, the domesticated horse was certainly one of the noblest of all. Though classically used in combats and disputes of all sorts, the horse also served as a means of transportation, of drafting loads and implements and, above all, for riding, along all the millennia that preceded the epoch-making invention of the automobile.

When one admires horses on the loose, one is usually impressed with the great speed and the gracefulness of the superb animal. But one is also struck with the wide extensions that these magnificent creatures require both for roaming and for feeding. One is also led to dream of paradisial grassy plains of enormous extension, abounding in fat grass and in water sources flashing under the warm sunlight of the tropical regions.

What other plains are as fit as the Elysian Plains for the birthplace of the horse and for that of the wise ancestors who first dreamed of turning the horse in an everyday companion and friend? The very fact that the ancestor of the domesticated horse cannot be traced with security suggests a lost site of origin like the one of Atlantis. Atlantis, we recall, was the very site of the Elysian Plains, the immense grassy pampas where the horse is most likely to have originated.

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## 13) Elephants In Atlantis

Plato is very specific on the presence of elephants in Atlantis. In his *Critias*, the philosopher writes:



"There were a great number of elephants in the island, for there was ample provision of food for all sorts of animals... including for the animal which is the largest and the most voracious of all."

The question of elephants is very important, for it sheds a lot of light on the issue of Atlantis. The date given by Plato for the end of Atlantis — that of 11,600 BP — is a divisor of waters. It corresponds precisely with that of the drastic end of the Pleistocene. This is the epoch when the mammoth and the mastodon became extinct throughout the world, along with a myriad species of other plants and animals. Plato would certainly call these two elephantoids by the name of "elephant", an animal they closely resemble in both shape and size.

So, if we consider the date given by Plato to be real, we could place Atlantis everywhere these great mammals existed. In contrast, if we accept later dates, as do the proponents of an American or a Thera Atlantis, we must disregard the mammoth and the mastodon, for they were already extinct. To be sure, there are some later RC dates for the mammoth in North America, well after the end of the Pleistocene. But these should be considered pending confirmation, as they seem to be spurious, perhaps as the result of contamination by extraneous material.

In other words, elephants proper are only found in Africa and in South Asia. So, the exigency of their presence by Plato excludes the Americas and the Mediterranean Basin, with the exception of North African countries. The elephant existed in North Africa, and was utilized by Hannibal of Carthage, in his war against Rome. Some ancient traditions report the presence of wild elephants in Syria, where it was ritually hunted by kings and pharaohs. But these traditions probably refer to the pristine "Syria", the Island of the Sun (Surya, in Sanskrit), which is no other than Atlantis itself. However, the unlikely presence of the elephant in ancient Palestine would hardly invalidate any of our conclusions, for this semi-desertic region of the globe can hardly have been the actual site of luscious, tropical Atlantis.

The wonderful creature also exists in the African savannas in relatively great numbers. But it is in the Indies — that is, in India, Indonesia and the Malay Peninsula — that the elephant indeed thrives. There, the elephant has been domesticated as a beast both of burden and warfare use since remotest antiquity, as attested in the steatite seals of the Indus Valley Civilization.

The mammoth and the mastodon — in contrast to the elephant — were well adapted to cold weather, and ranged farther north, into the icy regions of Pleistocene North America, Europe, and North Asia. So, if we include these creatures under the "elephants" mentioned by Plato, we must also include the regions just mentioned as possible sites for Atlantis. But we should keep in mind that this inclusion automatically requires that the date for Atlantis in these locations must be the one given by Plato for its demise, for these animals became extinct after the end of the Pleistocene Ice Age, some 11,600 years ago, the very date of Atlantis' foundering.

Turning to other points. As a matter of fact, the elephant was the totemic deity of the Nagas (or Aryans) of India. The Nagas (or Titans) were the people so closely connected with Atlantis and Atlantean legends there and elsewhere. Indeed, the word *naga* means both "elephant" and "serpent" (or "dragon") in Sanskrit. Such "dragons" or "elephants" are universally held to be the same as the Atlantean Sons of God, the engenderers of royal dynasties everywhere. Such was the case, for instance, of Alexander, the Great, of Buddha (the Elephant = a Naga), and of Arthur Pendragon ("Son of the Dragon").

Interestingly enough, the Mayas of Mexico worshipped the elephant as a totemic deity, and endlessly reproduced the animal's features in their temples and palaces. Mayan temples are often decorated with elephantine trunks in the so-called "elephant trunk" decorations. These are said to reproduce the elephant-faced god called Chaac. Chaac seems to be the exact counterpart of his Hindu alias, Ganesha, likewise elephant-headed. No one with an open mind can ever deny that the Mayan god Chaac — locally called *Narigón* ("Big Nose") — is anything other than an elephant god of the type the Hindus call *Naga* (a Sanskrit word meaning both "Elephant" and "Serpent" or "Dragon").

The Nagas represent the anguipedal Titans and, in particular, the serpent (or elephant = *Naga*) god Shesha. Shesha is the true archetype of Atlas as the Pillar of the World. Similar elephantine temple decoration abound even today in the Indies. There the elephant (or serpent) god is, just as in Mayan America, endlessly reproduced in the form of pillars supporting the temples' roofings which represents the skies. In Incan Peru we also had the same thing. There too, the Serpent Amaru — the exact counterpart of Shesha — was held to support the world. Its dual was the Inti Bird, a sort of kite or falcon, also the archenemy of serpents. Both animals figured in the royal coat-of-arms, just as they did in Mexico.

The elephant or serpent gods of the Incas, the Mayas and the Hindus have a dual in the eagle god, called Garuda or Nagari ("Enemy of the Nagas") in the Indies. In Mexico, the duel of the Eagle and the Serpent has been adopted as the national emblem of Mexico, as it was central to Mayan religion. The motif is equally famous in the Indies, where Garuda is the Eagle, and the Nagas are the Serpents or Dragons.

Hence, either the Mayas got their notion of elephant gods from India, or we have to root their formidable civilization in antediluvian, Pleistocene times. Both perspectives are equally fascinating. They both spell Atlantis, for Pleistocene civilizations or intimate trans-Pacific contacts between the Far East and the Americas both collide front on with "official" views of human prehistory.

Whereas the elephant or the extinct mammoths and mastodons may have existed in a now sunken Atlantic island, there is no confirmatory evidence for this, and the matter is pending. Scandinavia and Celtiberia present certain evidence of the presence of the mammoths, but none whatsoever of its domestication or of any great Pleistocene civilization that might be equated with Atlantis. No traces of elephants have ever been found on Thera or Crete, except perhaps for certain imported ivory objects. The same holds for Antarctica. According to the archaeological issues discussed above we marked our Checklist as follows:

Positive (✓): Plato, the Indies, North Africa, Libya and African Northwest.

Doubtful (?): Sunken Atlantic Island, Scandinavia (and North Sea), Celtiberia.

Negative (✗): Thera (Crete) and Antarctica, where no traces of elephants or mammoths have ever been discovered.

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## 14) Evidences Of Cataclysm (Flood)

Few facts are as well recorded in geology as the Universal Flood. It is sufficient to read Buffon, Cuvier, Buckland, and other such pre-Darwinian Catastrophists to verify how ample the evidence of a universal cataclysm is everywhere. The modern Catastrophists — the geologists that have the guts to disagree with the official Uniformitarian doctrines of Darwin and Lyell — have even more compelling evidence on this universal cataclysm. Indeed the end of the Pleistocene 11,600 years ago was attended by terrible mass extinctions and cataclysms the world over.

The date is precisely that given by Plato. To believe that this coincidence is purely random borders the irrational. Some 70% of all species of great mammals and a whole series of lesser ones got extinct then. Even the Neanderthals and the Cro-Magnons seem to have perished in that cataclysm, as they became extinct at or about that terrible date.

But, it is in North America that the evidence of an immense Flood cataclysm is the most evident. Many geologists have recognized that geological features such as the scablands of the Northwestern United States, that the drumlins of the northwestern plains of Canada and that the whales of the region of the Great Lakes, in the very heart of the North American continent, are the result of a gigantic flood of continental scale.

Some geologists, unfamiliar with the details of the problem, ascribe this continental flooding to a gigantic lake formed by the meltwaters of the Pleistocene glaciers when they receded at the end of that geological age. But experts such as Dr. Warren Hunt and others have shown the practical impossibility that the giant amounts of glacier meltwaters could have been dammed by ice dikes, for this material lacks both the strength and the adhesivity to withhold so much water.

The only possible explanation that makes sense is that of a sudden maritime invasion caused by a giant tsunami of global proportions, as some geologists are now starting to realize. Everything points to the fact that this giant wave came in from the Pacific Ocean via the north, across the Arctic Ocean. It passed over Alaska and northwestern Siberia where it left the evidence of the frozen mammoths and the immense quantities of "muck" formed by diluvial debris such as whales, marine organisms, dead fishes, splintered trees and many other such records. Then, it created — both in its wake and in the subsequent gradual withdrawal of its waters — the drumlins and the scablands we presently observe in that vast region of the world.

As concerns the legends of the Universal Flood. The memories of the Flood are the actual imprint left by the cataclysmic end of the Ice Age on the minds of men. There are few things so well attested in myths and traditions as the cataclysm of the Flood and the destruction of Paradise it caused in the dawn of times. Its tradition is as universal as is the geological evidence for itself. Of course, the actual accounts differ from place to place for, evidently, the actual experiences and visions of the cataclysm also changed from place to place.

Some of these relations tell of maritime invasions by the giant tsunami along the Pacific Coasts, rains and tempests further away, sky darkening everywhere. They also speak of earthquakes and volcanic conflagrations near the epicenter of the cataclysm, in Indonesia and Southeast Asia, and so on.

An objective analysis of all these many descriptions of the Flood and the destruction of Paradise by the agency of Fire and Water reveals that the cataclysm in question can only have been the drastic ending of the Pleistocene Ice Age. Again, an unbiased analysis discloses the fact that this cataclysm was caused by a huge volcanic explosion that triggered a sort of chain reaction.

The event in question took place precisely at the date stated by Plato for the demise of Atlantis, that of 11,600 BP. To believe that these are sheer coincidences or, contrariwise, that the Flood was a pretty local cataclysm wildly exaggerated by the ancient "primitives" is a view that cannot be held anymore. Except by the hardiest of diehards. The reality of Catastrophism in Geology has now been established beyond reasonable

doubt by all sorts of factual evidence. So, the tenets of Uniformitarianism of Darwin and Lyell cannot reasonably be adhered to any longer by any sensible person on a par with the modern developments of Geology and Evolutionism.

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## 15) Transoceanic Commerce

Plato affirms that one of the main features of Atlantis was the nature and intensity of its naval commerce with even the most distant nations of the world. The capital of the Atlantean empire was crossed by maritime canals which allowed the ingress of the largest ships and allowed their docking in its port facilities. In the *Critias* (114 d) Plato asserts:

"Because of the greatness of their empire, many things were brought to them [the Atlanteans] from foreign countries, though their land itself provided most of what was required for them for the uses of life..."

And Plato adds further below (*Critias* 117c) that:

"The canals and the largest harbors [of the capital city] were full of ships and merchants coming from all parts of the world who, from their large numbers, kept a multitudinous rumor of human voices and a din and clatter of all sorts both night and day."

Many authorities have noted the close resemblance of Plato's Atlantis and Homer's Phaeacia, the distant golden realm visited by Odysseus (Ulysses) in his wanderings in the Outer Ocean. Homer's Phaeacia (or Scheria, its other name) indubitably lay in the Indian Ocean, which is referred to by Homer as "the winy red ocean". This and other such epithets applied exclusively to the Indian Ocean, which was called Erythraean ("Red One") by the Greeks. This people considered the Erythraean as the eastern extension of the Atlantic Ocean, and deemed it the veritable Ocean of the Atlanteans, as we argue elsewhere.

The description of Phaeacia by Homer (*Od. VII: 80*) with its lofty walls, spacious harbors, seaworthy ships and golden palaces closely parallels the ones of Atlantis as described by Plato. Homer mentions how the hero, spellbound by the magnificence of the royal palace, lingered for a long time before it, not daring to enter its golden threshold.

In Homer's own words, "the splendor of the palace was like that of the sun and the moon". Homer also affirms that the Phaeacians "are a sea-faring nation, and sail all seas by the grace of Poseidon, in ships fleet like thought or as a bird in the air".

Actually, the very name of Scheria — said to derive from the Phoenician word *schera*, meaning "market-place". — is telltale. It shows that Homer's fabulous golden realm was, like its Atlantean counterpart, the emporium of a vast network of international naval commerce.

The name of Scheria can also be approached to the Greek word *schedia* meaning "ships" or, rather, "fleet ships", like the ones of Atlantis. Indeed, Homer likens Phaeacia to a huge ship which was turned into stone and sunken by Poseidon, as a punishment for their disobedience in helping Ulysses. Coincidentally enough, Poseidon, the great god of the Phaeacians, is also the founder and supreme god of the Atlanteans, according to Plato.

Ship-like Phaeacia closely evokes the primordial Tyre of *Ezekiel* (ch. 26-28) which was likened to a ship by the prophet. Ezekiel's "Tyre" later became "a place to spread fishing nets upon" after it was turned into stone and sunk underseas. Ezekiel describes this primordial Tyre as a "renowned city, inhabited by a seafaring nation of merchants, strong in the middle of the seas". The great prophet also places this famous city among the other "islands of the Outer Ocean" rather than in Mediterranean Basin.

When we pause to think it over, we see that this primordial "Tyre" is indubitably the same as Homer's Phaeacia and as Plato's Atlantis. It was the model of the other Tyre in Lebanon, founded by the Phoenicians at about 1,500BC, after they removed from their primordial homeland beyond the ocean (Indian). Ezekiel tells how Tyre and the other islands "trembled in day of thy departure... in the midst of the waters".

Ezekiel's "Tyre" is also likened to "Eden, the Garden of the Lord". It is sited, by the prophet, "in the middle of the seas" among the other islands of the Outer Ocean, as we said above. Ezekiel's "Tyre" was, like Plato's Atlantis, "full of a multitude of merchants" who traded in all sorts of goods such as metals, gemstones, precious stuff and spices in their "ships of Tarshish". Tarshish was, as Ezekiel and others affirm, supplier of metals such as silver, gold, iron, tin, copper and bronze to the ancient nations of the Bronze Age.

There can little doubt that Tarshish and, hence, the other isles of the ocean such as Ezekiel's "Tyre", lay in the Indian Ocean. In reality, the Phoenician sailors of King Solomon and of Hiram of Tyre reached these overseas region from the port of Ezion-Geber, in the Red Sea. Though the mysterious Tarshish — the supplier of mineral ores and gemstones — has been often confused with the Spanish Tartessos, the fact is that the Spanish Tartessos was, like the Lebanese Tyre, merely a replica of their pristine archetypes in the islands of Indonesia.

The pristine commerce with the Indies was perhaps the best kept secret of the ancients. The naval route to this remote supplier of metals, spices and other precious stuff such as perfumes, incenses, drugs of all sorts, dyes, ivory, amber, tissues, paper, etc. was carefully concealed from the possible competitors. This commerce dates back from the remotest antiquity, and is attested not only in the detailed annals of the Egyptians, the Chinese and the Mesopotamians. It is also recorded in the myths and traditions of the Bible (as in *Ezekiel* and in *Revelation*), of the Greeks (the *Odyssey*, the *Argonautica*, etc.) and, indeed, of most nations of antiquity.

The "isles of the sea" of Ezekiel are no other than the "Atlantic Islands" that were invariably reproduced in the Medieval maps of the world as "newly discovered" (*insulae de novo repertae*). These mysterious islands were indeed those of Indonesia, the other "India" from which the spices and the metals were imported in antiquity.

The naval route to these distant islands were ardently sought out by all mariners down to the times of the great navigators such as Columbus, Vasco da Gama, Magellan and Cabral. They were the islands of the East Indies so vainly sought by all mariners down to the times of these discoverers, who finally cleared the riddle of their true location and whereabouts.

The ancient sagas of navigator heroes such as Ulysses, the Argonauts, Gilgamesh, and the Shipwrecked Egyptian Sailor, or the peripluses of pseudo-historical sailors such as Hanno, Himilco, Pytheas of Marseilles and Scylax of Caryanda, are no more than coded verbal maps of the route to the fabulous Indies, as we argue in detail elsewhere.

In other words, there was only one region in antiquity that corresponded to Plato's description of the fabulously rich Atlantis as a nation of worldwide navigators and suppliers of all kinds of precious merchandise. That nation was India and, more exactly, the two Indies, India and Indonesia. Down to modern times, as throughout all antiquity, the Indies were the source of precious merchandises such as the ones mentioned above. These merchandises were all Indian exclusivities in antiquity. So, the fact that they are linked to Atlantis by Plato, and to Ophir (or Tarshish or Eden or "Tyre") in the Bible, is a stringent hint of the fundamental identity of all these locations with the fabulous East Indies.

Only later were alternative sources of supply of the crucial tin (the British Cassiterides), of amber (the Baltic) and of "spices" (the Americas) discovered to replace the fabulous Indies, the true successors of the legendary Atlantis. The Phoenician and other ancient navigators like the Carthaginians, the Minoan Cretans and the Etruscans were the children of Atlantis. They were the survivors of the Atlantean cataclysm who kept on the ancient naval commerce that made both the glory and the immense wealth of the luciferine empires.

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## 16) Riches In Metals

The problem of the supplying of tin for the manufacture of the enormous quantity of bronze that characterized the Bronze Age is far from settled. Bronze is an alloy of copper and tin, with about 10% of the latter metal, which is indeed quite rare and expensive. The tin mines of Kestel and Goltepe in the Taurus Mts. of Turkey in fact date from the Bronze Age. But they are far from a sufficient source, and fell far shorter than the hopeful expectations of the archaeologists, who saw in them the possible solution of the ancient riddle of the source of tin in antiquity.

The Spanish Tartessos, so often confused with the legendary Tarshish — that was the ancient supplier of tin according to the Bible — never produced a single pound of the crucial metal in antiquity. As a matter of fact, the primeval Tarshish whence tin came in antiquity lay overseas, in the Indian Ocean. Tartessos, its Spanish replica, was merely an artifice of the clever Phoenicians in order to divert the potential competitors from the true source of the precious metal (see item [15](#) above).

Likewise, the Cassiterides — the legendary "islands of tin" (*kassiteros*, in Greek) of Cornwall (England) — was only an alternative, far later source of supply of tin. The mines of Cornwall were only discovered and activated by the Phoenicians at about the VI century BC. This is far too late for the Bronze Age, which ended at about 1,000 BC or so.

Herodotus (fl. 430 BC) had vaguely heard of the Cassiterides, which he confused with Tartessos. Later writers applied the name to some smallish islands off the coast of Spain or to the northeast coast of Spain, in the region of Gades. But neither of these proved to be the actual source of tin, and the Greco-an writers

were not able to identify the true location of the fabulous Cassiterides. The Cassiterides retained their legendary existence even after the source of tin in Cornwall was positively identified.

The little that was known for certain of the Cassiterides was that they lay "outside the Pillars of Hercules", precisely as was the case of Atlantis. The Greek name of tin, *kassiteros*, derives from the Dravida and Sanskrit *kacita*, meaning "white metal". The fact that the European name of tin is Hindu demonstrates beyond reasonable doubt the the Indian origin and provenience of the precious white metal.

Avienus makes a confused description of the locations of the Cassiterides in his *Ora Maritima* (96f.). He places these mysterious isles — which he identifies with Gades and Tartessos, as well as the Oestrymnid Islands — near the Pillars of Hercules and the Sargasso Sea. Both these places are intimately connected with the site of Atlantis. As a matter of fact, the word *oestrum*, from which the Tin Islands derive their name, means "fury", "hallucination".

And this etymon is merely the translation into Greek of the name of the Moluccas, meaning the same thing in Dravida (*malukku*). "Moluccas" was the name the ancient mariners gave to the Spice Islands of Indonesia, because of the inebriating spices, herbs and hallucinogens produced there. These drugs the Phoenicians, the Etruscans and the Minoans brought to the Occident, along with the metals and gemstones and other similar exclusivities of the fabulous Indian trade, which they resold at an exorbitant price.

It has been recently determined, through detailed chemical analyses of several Egyptian mummies, that the drug traffic in antiquity was quite widespread. It encompassed the Americas (coca, tobacco), the Indies (hashish and opium) and the Near East (opium and heroine). These results were obtained by a German team of experts, and are quite unassailable. We all know how meticulous and competent the Germans are at this type of research. these results are so unbelievable that they were questioned. But they could not be refuted at all and, hence, must be accepted as real until someone is able to refute them.

Avienus also identifies the Cassiterides with the site of Mt. Cassius (or Argentarius). The silvery colour of this mountain derives, according to him, from it being covered with tin, so often confused with silver by the ancients. The poet also makes these islands the site of the Pillars of Hercules and of the abode of the giant Geryon. Geryon was, as we all know, the three-bodied giant killed by the Hero in his tenth labor. Now, Geryon inhabited the island of Erytheia, which was located in the Orient, beyond the ocean (Indian) and the Pillars of Hercules, at the very site of Atlantis (see item 8 above).

As we show elsewhere, these legendary islands, so rich in gold, silver and tin, were the same as the ones the Greek called by names such as *Argyre* ("Silvery Islands") or *Chryse* ("Golden Islands"). These islands were also called *Chryse Chersonesos* ("Peninsula of Gold") or *Cassia Chersonesos* ("Peninsula of Tin"). For, in antiquity, islands and peninsulas ("near islands") were vaguely confused. This golden peninsula and the nearby islands in question were those of present day Indonesia. Indonesia is, even today, the greatest supplier of tin and related metals, just as it was in remotest antiquity.

The Hindus called these fabled islands by names such as *Saka-dvipa* ("White Islands") or *Suvarna-dvipa* ("Golden Islands") because of the metals (gold and tin, the white metal) they produced. In fact, *Saka-dvipa* is described in the *Puranas* as extremely rich in precious metals and gemstones. Its inhabitants were whites like the Pious Ethiopians of Indonesia-Atlantis, as described by Pliny and Solinus and several other Classical authors.

*Saka-dvipa* is also characterized by having "a golden lofty mountain whence the clouds arise that bring the rains" and another one "that produces all the herbs and medicinal drugs". Now, the Golden Mountain is Mt. Meru (or Sumeru) and the other one is the Silvery Mountain (or Kumeru) which Avienus calls Mt. Argentarius (or Cassius). In Sanskrit, the word *Saka* means both "white" (or "white metal") and "medicinal drug", just as in the name of the Moluccas. So, we see how the confusion of the two names originally arose.

Plato also relates the fact that Atlantis was immensely rich in metals and gemstones, which the Atlanteans used lavishly in the decoration of their temples and walls. In one passage of his *Critias* (114 d) the Greek philosopher writes on the Atlanteans that:

"Their island itself produced most of what was required by them for the uses of life. In the first place they dug out of the earth whatever [metals and gemstones] that are to be found there, solid or fusible.

They also produced that which is now only a name, orichalcum, but which was them a reality that was dug out of the earth in many parts of the continent, and which was, in those days, more precious than any other metal other than gold."

In another passage (*Critias* 116b) Plato tells how the triple walls of Atlantis were clad one with bronze the other with tin and the inner one, which encompassed the citadel "flashed with the red light of orichalc". The true nature of orichalc has been endlessly debated by experts of all sorts since antiquity. The flashy golden metal can only be brass, an alloy of copper and zinc of very difficult synthesis whose technology could only be mastered again in modern times.



The lavish use of metals by the Atlanteans extended to the gold and the silver used with abundance in their temples and palaces. Alexander, in his fabled conquest of the Indies, had the opportunity of seeing in person the multitude of golden pillars quite like the ones the kings of Atlantis used to inscribe their laws and edits. Proclus, a Neo-Platonic that commented Plato's works, tells how Crantor, another Neo-Platonic, could still see, in Egypt, the golden pillar that the priests of Sais showed to the tourists, and which was inscribed with scripts telling the story of the lost continent.

Proclus also affirms that Atlantis' remains formed an archipelago in the Outer Ocean, "beyond the Pillars of Hercules". In brief, many traditions concur in the fact that Atlantis was immensely rich in all sorts of metals and minerals such as gemstones, and particularly in tin, gold and silver, which it furnished to all nations of the ancient world. Traditions such as those of Solomon's fabulous mines in Ophir, or of heroes such as Ulysses and the Argonauts seeking the fabled golden realms of Phaeacia and Aiaia are no more than dim recollections of Atlantis, distorted and magnified to impossible limits by the ancient bards. So are the ancient traditions such as the bronzy walls of Hades, the golden and silvery mountains of the Far Orient, and the Eldorado of the Conquistadors, who mistook the Americas for the Indies, the true site of Atlantis-Eden.

Some of these golden realms are sunken cities like the flashy submarine realm of Poseidon (*Aigaia*), or the likewise superb golden palace of Triton, in the bottom of the Ocean. Others were explicitly submerged by the Flood, as was the case of golden Troy and its bronzy walls or the one of Atlantis itself. Finally, most were remote islands of the Far East, located beyond the Pillars of Hercules. Such was the case of the rosy Erytheia of Geryon and of the mysterious islands mentioned by Proclus, who equated them with the fabled remains of Atlantis.

In every case it is possible to show — as we do elsewhere — that all these half-sunken realms turned into islands are indeed the same as those of Indonesia. More exactly they also include the Moluccas (or Spice Islands or Golden Islands), as well as the nearby lands of South and Southeast Asia. These forlorn islands are, moreover, the same as the Elysium or Isles of the Blest, the paradisial Hades where our dead Atlantean ancestors spend their eternal life in joyful banquets, games, dances, hunts and anglings. This dismal Paradise was yet the same the Egyptians called Punt (or Amenti or Duat, etc.).

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## 17) Superior Science And Technology

The only hard evidence given by Plato of a superior technology utilized by the Atlanteans consists in the use of orichalc, the mysterious metal which "flashed like fire" and which they used to clad the walls of their citadel. As we adduced above (see item 16) orichalc — or aurichalcum, that is "golden copper", as Pliny wrote — is brass, an alloy of copper and zinc of a beautiful golden colour and superior mechanical properties.

The manufacture of brass was a technological feat that could only be repeated in modern times due to the difficulties inherent in the process. The fact that the Atlanteans could mass produce this alloy is a direct proof of their superior science and technology. So is, for that matter, the fact that they could mass produce metals and gemstones in quantity sufficient to supply the ancient nations with these items so difficult to procure and to process in the primitive conditions that were then prevalent.

The proofs of a superior science and technology possessed by the Atlanteans are of a twofold nature: traditional and factual. In the traditional account we have the legends and myths like those on wonderful flying machines like the *vimanas* and the *vahanas* of the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata*. These holy books talk of airships capable of carrying entire armies; of weapons (*agniastras*) that can only have been firearms and of explosives that, like the atomic weapons, were able to wipe out entire cities.

They tell of talking machines capable of making forecasts and of allowing the viewing of distant persons. They also speak of teleportation, of telepathy, of levitation, of transmutation of the metals, of the effortless erection of megalithic buildings and structures such as the Great Pyramid. Such "magical means" bespeak of a superior science and technology. Furthermore, those sacred traditions even suggest the use of genetic engineering to create the domesticated plants and animals, if not a sub-species of men intended for specific purposes like that of "serving the gods".

Superior metallic alloys such as stainless steel, bronze and brass ("orichalc") have existed from remotest antiquity. And no one has been able so far to give a satisfactory account of the epoch of their invention or of their place of origin. Where else but in Atlantis, the true site of the Garden of Eden?

Crucial inventions like the domesticated plants and animals, the alphabet, scripture, paper, gunpowder, metal-casting and smelting, brewing and distillation, medicinal drugs, electroplating, lenses, telescopes and eyeglasses, stone cutting and shaping, and a myriad such "magical creations" apparently came to us from nowhere. In the official accounts, they came from an unlikely "China". But China was itself civilized, as were most ancient nations, by the Hindus. The Hindus, in turn, claim to have been civilized by the Atlantean *Nagas*. Are they all indeed telling a lie or the truth? And why would the ancients all be lying?



In our opinion, the greatest achievement of the ancient Atlanteans lay in the social and metaphysical sciences: Religion, Philosophy, Ethics, Law, Mythology, Psychology and so on. Whoever studies in depth the true scope of Greek philosophy — as expounded by philosophers such as Plato, Pythagoras, Aristotle, Epicurus, Zeno, Thales, Anaxagoras and several others — will not fail to realize that their esoteric doctrines all root in the Hindu *darshanas* (philosophical systems).

The profundity of these Indian sciences so far surpass the ones of the Occident that it is only as the result of being blinded by ethnocentrism that our experts have failed to realize the fact that our religions and our philosophical systems all came to us from the Orient. Now, this could only have happened in the dawn of times, precisely as our Holy Books and our sacred traditions maintain. All these "Hindu" doctrines, in turn, root in ancient treatises ascribed to legendary authors of antediluvian times which can be none other than those of Atlantis itself.

Religion too — perhaps the greatest of all creations of Man — can only have originated in Paradise, that is, in Atlantis itself. This is easy to see not only in the ancient traditions of its revelation by gods or angels or superior beings (Atlanteans), but also by the fact that all religions stem from a single source, the *Urreligion* (or "Primeval Religion") envisaged by certain specialists of genius such as Mircea Eliade and René Guénon.

Mythology is yet another Atlantean creation that provides the archetypes and the exemplary models of behavior and mentality that we all follow rather blindly and instinctively during our lifetime. Most myths deal with Atlantis and Atlantean matters, and enmesh serendipitously with the eschatological doctrines of our religions.

Where else but in destroyed Atlantis could myths such as those of the Flood or that of the Millennium and the rebirth of the Celestial Jerusalem (Atlantis) have originated? Who else but the Atlanteans could have diffused myths such as these to the whole world, including the remotest corners of the Amazon jungle and those of Indonesia and South Asia?

The fact is that all supreme inventions — the ones that turned Man into something more than an ape or a ravening beast — came to us from Atlantis, in the dawn of times. The one invention which allowed all others was that of agriculture, the supreme legacy of the ancient Atlanteans to us. It was agriculture that allowed the fixation of Man to the ground, and guaranteed the availability of food with far less labor than that required in hunting and gathering foodstuffs.

Agriculture created the surplus time for thinking and for the development of inventions and creations that allowed us to rise over the other beasts of the field. But when we talk of agriculture and of animal domestication we cannot forget that these activities were only rendered possible by the artificial creation of species and strains of a very particular nature. Such developments require the use of advanced genetic engineering quite like or even superior to the modern ones.

With its peculiar arrogance, modern science has been utterly incapable of creating even a single example of domesticated plant or animal beyond the ones we inherited from the dawn of times, the epoch of our Atlantean forefathers. Many of these plants and animals — in particular the dog, the pig, the goat, maize, wheat, barley, cotton, coconuts, pineapples, yam, potatoes, bananas, grapes and many others — existed both in the Old and in the New World.

Moreover, many of these responded by the same name on both sides of the world. Who else but the Atlantean Sons of God could have created them and brought them to the other distant nations of the world? This is precisely what the holiest traditions of all peoples claim, the world over. Why would they all lie such a crucial issue as this one? Moreover, when we seek the true place of origin of all these magnificent creations of men or gods, we verify that they have been always present and apparently came from nowhere.

The specialists are hard put to tell the date and the place of their origin, and their researches push them all, evermore, towards the Far East, the true place of origin of agriculture and of civilization. Other sciences that clearly prove the existence of Atlantis are those of Astronomy and Geodesy. Some ancient maps of the world, such as those of Piri Reis and of Oronteus Finaeus, embody an uncanny knowledge of the whole world that could not have been obtained at all without a sophisticate system of cartography and geodesy.

And this, in turn, requires an advanced knowledge of spherical trigonometry, of logarithms, of projective geometry and of related sciences. Moreover, this precision mapping requires the use of very accurate instruments like chronometers, telescopes, sextants, armillary spheres, and so on, for the determination of the stellar coordinates and of the position of the observer at the time of observation.

The creation of such instruments again requires an advanced science and technology in fields such as optics, metallurgy and materials science. Who else but the Atlanteans could have possessed this technology so early in time? The same amazing precision and superior science obtains in the case of Astronomy.

The ancients knew — but clearly lacked the capability for having discovered such facts — about the two moons of Mars, the twelve of Jupiter, the ten of Saturn. Moreover, they knew of the heliocentricity of the Solar System, of the nine planets, and the rings of Saturn, as well as of the fact that Sirius, the largest star in the sky, has a invisible twin of extremely high density.

These and many other astronomical facts can only be observed with very large telescopes and very refined observational techniques. Such instruments and techniques could only have been developed by the

Atlanteans and by no other nation, barring extra-terrestrials and angelic powers.

The ancients were also capable of calculating and effecting stellar alignments of an amazing precision. Their accuracy sometimes exceeds what modern astronomers can do, even with the best of computer programs. They had an almost superior ability to predict astronomical dates and ephemerides both in the distant past and in the distant future. These dates they unequivocally indicated by means of accurate alignments embedded in the Great Pyramid and in other artifacts that many traditions attribute to the Atlanteans.

Likewise, the Great Pyramid also embodies such geodetical measurements as the lengths of the Polar Meridian and the Equatorial Circle to a precision that favorably compares to those obtained recently by geodetical satellites. We discuss these matters in detail in our book on Atlantis, to which we refer the interested reader.

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## 18) Terraced Mountain Cultivation.

As we said above (see item [17](#)), the greatest of human inventions was that of Agriculture. Agriculture allowed the fixation of Man to the soil and, hence, the rise of civilization and the development of all arts and sciences. But, exclusive of an slash-and-burn agriculture that does not allow this fixation, some means to renew the fertility of the soil in a permanent fashion had yet to be found.

In the modern world, this is achieved by the chemical synthesis of fertilizers or, in rare instances, by composting the residues of animals and plants. In the ancient world, the renovation of the soil was insured by two basic processes. The first one consisted in taking advantage of the yearly floods of rivers such as the Nile, the Tigris, the Euphrates, the Indus, the Ganges and the Irrawaddy. The floodwaters brought the silt that was deposited in the fields, renewing the soil and irrigating the plantation.

This process is still widely used in the Far East, where it probably originated in Atlantean times. The other process utilizes volcanoes to insure the renovation of the soil. Volcanic cinders are immensely fertile. Volcanic fly ash descends with the rains, covering the soil and fertilizing it. Such was the reason the ancient civilizations often arose vicinally to volcanoes: in Italy, in Peru, in Mexico, in Crete and, particularly, in Indonesia. Indeed, it seems that volcanic-based agriculture developed earlier than flood-based agriculture.

As all things indicate, the first site of all to utilize this advanced technique was Indonesia, the true site of the Garden of Eden and of the origin of civilization. Indonesia is the most volcanically active region in the world. Even today Indonesia derives its peerless fertility from the many volcanoes that make both its glory and its periodic doom.

However, for the volcanic cinders to be really useful, another clever invention had to be implemented: that of terraced agriculture. Volcanic regions such as Indonesia are mountainous. In mountains, the rains tend to wash down the soil, preventing their agricultural use. The use of terraces, however, prevents this down-washing, conserving both the water and the fertilizers of the agricultural soil.

The rain water is stored in dams at the top of the mountains, and is made to wind its way along the terraces, where the plantation is done. The result is an enormous production which often yields two and even three crops a year. This feature was pointed out by Plato in his description of Atlantis. If the great philosopher was not lying shamelessly, we are led to conclude that irrigated, terraced agriculture was indeed an Atlantean invention.

Terraced agriculture is to be found, even today, in most areas of Atlantean influence where volcanoes exist: the Indonesian islands, Japan, China, Southern Italy (Etna, Vesuvius), Crete (Thera), the Peruvian Andes, Mexico, etc.. The tradition of terraced agriculture goes hand in hand with the one of stepped pyramids. Indeed, stepped pyramids represent the Holy Mountain, itself a volcano whose slopes were terraced for agricultural reasons.

This Holy Mountain is no other than Mt. Atlas and, more exactly, Mt. Meru. Mt. Meru is, as we already said, the sacred mountain of the Hindus and the Buddhists of India, Indonesia and the Far East in general. The legend of Mount Meru subsumes the tragedy of Atlantis. Attracted to that volcanic peak like flies to honey, the Atlanteans there met their doom eventually. When their volcano exploded, killing them *en masse*, and extinguishing their formidably advanced civilization, the Atlanteans disappeared from the scene. But they left behind their legend, which is as undying as the smile of the Cheshire cat.

The tradition of terraced agriculture symbolized by the stepped pyramids is encountered even in nations that had no volcanoes and, even less, terrace based agriculture. Such was the case of Mesopotamia and Egypt. Their fascination with these two features can only be the result of an intensive Atlantean influence. The legendary Civilizing Heroes of these nations — personages such as Thoth, Osiris, Dercetto and the Oannès — were indeed Atlanteans mythified as gods and identified with the Nagas (or Titans) of Indonesia.



The first Egyptian pyramid, the one of Zoser, was a stepped pyramid which corresponds in both shape and ritual function with the ones of Indonesia (Borobudur) and Southeast Asia (Angkor Vat, Angkor Thom, Bakong, etc.). As we see, there can be hardly any doubt that the tradition of pyramid building derives from that of terraced agriculture and that both traditions originated in Indonesia, the true site of Atlantis, of Eden, and of the origin of Agriculture. How else could the tradition of terraced agriculture have reached Egypt and Babylon, — where it never existed — but from the Far East, where it was developed? Whence else could it have reached both the Old and the New Worlds so early in time?

The Hanging Gardens of Babylon — one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World — were no other thing than a terraced mountain created artificially. The Babylonian *ziggurats* (or "temple-mountains") were indeed stepped pyramids representing the same idea. The same thing also obtains in Egypt and in the Americas.

Queen Hatshepsut also built her replica of the "Garden of Lebanon", which is none but the Garden of Eden replicated by Queen Semiramis. King Solomon, in keeping with this ancient tradition, also built his own copy of the Garden of Eden (primeval "Lebanon") near his palace, in a legendary Jerusalem that never was indeed, except in the Atlantean tradition, where it is just an alter name for Atlantis' capital city.

The Egyptians often represented such "gardens" by an effigy of Osiris planted with corn, his gift to humanity. Osiris, the dying-resurrecting god of the Holy Mountain was, like Atlas, considered to be the Pillar of Heaven (*Tet*). Indeed, the Egyptian *Tale the Two Brothers* is an almost verbatim replica of the one of Atlas and Gadeiros, the many-named co-rulers of Atlantis according to Plato. The two brothers contend, and one kills the other, who later resurrects from among the dead. As we see, this duel corresponds to the one of Osiris and Seth, as well as its many counterparts. But all these are indeed allegories of the War of Atlantis, where the two brothers are the "Greeks" and the Atlanteans, who fight to the bitter end and to their own mutual destruction.

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## 19) O-Blood Group

One of the surest of all genetic traits connecting two different populational groups is that of blood types. More recent research has led to genotypes that are even more efficient for that purpose. A global project, is now in course to determine the genotypes of the diverse human groups, and in a few years we will be able to determine with certainty who's who and who derived from whom. But, in the meanwhile we must be content with far less than that.

What we have personally been able to determine so far is that O Blood Type is typical of what we may call the "Red Races" of Atlantis. This type of blood is characteristic of the red races of the Americas; of the Canarian Guanches; of the Basques of France and Spain, of the Scandinavians, of the Celts of the British Isles and the Atlantic coasts of France, as well as of certain peoples of Polynesia and Indonesia.

This distribution of O Blood Type strongly suggests that these peoples entered Europe from Indonesia, via the Indian and the Atlantic Oceans, precisely as legends such as those of Celts, the Romans, and the Greeks claim. Moreover, this distribution also suggests an inroad from the Indies towards the Far East, reaching all the way to the Americas, via Melanesia and Polynesia. In other words, it seems that the origin of this O-blooded population was primeval Indonesia and the sunken lands of the region, the very site of Atlantis.

Plato could not, of course, have foretold such a modern development. But it is far more than a coincidence that the ancient "Reds" or "Royals" (*Kshatryas* or *Rajputs* = "Sons of Kings") claimed to have a different blood than commoners, the so-called "blue-blood". Perhaps this is yet another legacy of the Atlantean science degenerated into a legendary tradition on the existence of a superior race of different blood destined to rule the others.

Accordingly, we marked the entries on our Checklist on this issue, as follows: Doubtful (  ): Plato, Thera/Crete, Sunken Atlantic Island, Antarctica, Tartessos, for we do not yet have no way of determining the blood types of these populations. However, this is a definite future possibility with fossil studies of mitochondrial DNA.

Positive possibilities (  ) are: Scandinavia, the Incas, the Mayas, the African Northwest (Berbers), Celtiberia and certain white populations of Polynesia and the Indies. The only definite exclusion (  ) in our Checklist is Schliemann's Troy, in Hisarlik (Turkey), as the blood types of Eastern Europe and the Near East are characteristically of the A-type, a sure indicator of an Asiatic origin. Of course, this fact likewise tends to exclude certain proposed locations which we did not list, such as the Bosphorus and the Caucasus, as well as sites farther east, both in Europe and Asia.

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# The True History Of Atlantis

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**Note:** The cataclysms of fire and water of worldwide extent of which we speak in this essay are strictly scientific. They are widely attested in the geological record, being generally accepted by modern Geology. So are the massive extinctions of all sorts of species, and particularly of the large mammals which took place at the end of the Pleistocene Ice Age, some 11,600 years ago. Some 70% of the former species of great mammals which existed in the former era became extinct then, including, in all probability, two species of humans, the Neandertals and the Cro-Magnons, which became extinct more or less at this epoch.

Only the mechanism for the end of the Pleistocene Ice Age — which is a certain fact, but is so far unexplained by Science — is new and our own. We propose that this dramatic event was caused by a huge explosion of the Krakatoa volcano (or perhaps another one), which opened the Strait of Sunda, separating the islands of Java and Sumatra, in Indonesia.

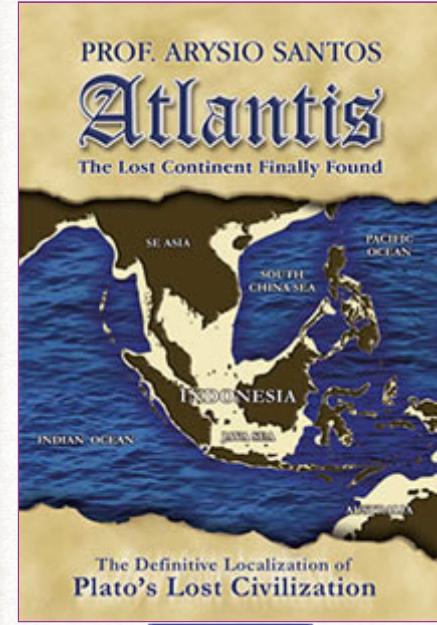
**[FOOTNOTE:** This text was written some ten years ago, and is only now being revised and updated (Jan. 2002). Many of its finds and predictions have recently been empirically confirmed by Science since, then. One such is the dramatic confirmation of the existence of a now sunken giant continent to the south of Southeast Asia and China, precisely as predicted by ourselves. This confirmation was obtained by the spy satellites of NASA and NOAA, and was only recently declassified, as we comment in this site. Moreover, as we now discuss, its shape and features are precisely the ones predicted by ourselves on entirely different grounds (bathymetric soundings).

Another important fact was the discovery that the date of the cataclysm which caused the end of the Pleistocene Ice Age — very probably a Heinrich Event, as is fast becoming clear — was not only sudden and brutal, but occurred at the date stipulated by Plato, that of 11,600 years ago. So, it seems the old philosopher was right after all, despite the fact that scientists still adamantly refuse to believe in the reality of the Flood cataclysm. The nature of the cataclysm which caused the end of the Pleistocene Ice Age — the Heinrich Events just mentioned — also seem to be the result of the events preconized by ourselves some 20 years ago, that is, the result of giant maritime invasions caused by giant tsunamis, themselves caused by explosive supervolcanic eruptions, as discussed in this text.

Scientists have not yet realized the real cause of Heinrich Events, but I am sure they soon will, when they realize the utter impossibility of the mechanism now held to have been responsible for them: the breaking open of giant lakes dammed by the glaciers themselves. As some geologists of note have remarked, this damming is impossible for several good reasons, one of them the lack of mechanical resistance on their part. The reduction of glacier albedo by soot deposition has also been proposed as a possible cause, just as we predicted it would be. In other words, though no prophets, our predictions turned out to be quite accurate. In fact, they are obvious on hindsight, since they are so logical. And they are, though non-canonical, all strictly scientific, as I am a professional scientist myself, and quite used to doing science, conventional or not. In time, my theory will create a new paradigm for both Science and Religion that seems to be on the coming for this new millennium of ours. It is a bit poignant, however, to be some sort of Cassandra, fated to be disbelieved by one and all, despite the correctness of my prophecies. *Domine, non sum dignus.*】

This giant explosion is widely attested in all sorts of myths and traditions such as those concerning Atlantis and Paradise, indeed located in this region of the world. It is universally remembered as the explosion

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of the Mountain of Paradise (= Mt. Krakatoa, Atlas, Sinai, Zion, Alborj, Qaf, Golgotha, Meru, etc.) and of the deluge it caused, of which they all speak obsessively as the Universal Flood and the Universal Conflagration.

The explosion of Mt. Krakatoa caused a giant tsunami, which ravaged the lowlands of Atlantis and Lemuria. It also triggered the end of the last Ice Age by covering the continental glaciers with a layer of soot (fly ash) which precipitated their melting by increasing the absorption of sunshine. The giant tsunami it caused also resulted in a maritime invasion of the continents surrounding the Pacific region and, above all, of the Antarctic region. The result was that the glaciers were floated by these invading waters and carried back to the ocean, when these waters returned to it. This process has recently been confirmed by geological and oceanographic research, and is called Heinrich Events. These are associated with the cataclysm end of the Pleistocene Ice age, and are sudden and brutal.

The meltwaters of these glaciers — covered by soot or carried off as glaciers and banquises — flowed into the oceans, raising sea-level by about 100-150 meters. This huge rise in sea level created tremendous strains and stresses in the crust of the earth due to the extra weight on the seafloor and the isostatic rebound of the continents, alleviated of the colossal weight of the mile-thick glaciers which formerly covered them. The crust then cracked open in the weak spots, engendering further volcanic eruptions, and further earthquakes and tsunamis which feedback (positively) the process, furthering it to completion. The result was the dramatic end of the Pleistocene Ice Age and the so-called Quaternary Extinctions which we mentioned above.

## Introduction

All nations, of all times, believed in the existence of a Primordial Paradise where Man originated and developed the first civilization ever. This story, real and true, is told in the Bible and in Hindu Holy Books such as the *Rig Veda*, the *Puranas* and many others. That this Paradise lay "towards the Orient" no one doubts, excepting some die-hard scientists who stolidly hold that the different civilizations developed independently from each other even in such unlikely, late places such as Europe, the Americas or the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. This, despite the very considerable contrary evidence that has developed from essentially all fields of the human sciences, particularly the anthropological ones. It is mainly on those that we base our arguments in favor of the reality of a pristine source of human civilization traditionally called Atlantis or Eden, etc..

**[FOOTNOTE:** We emphasize, once again, that our theory, though superficially resembling those of the Theosophists, the Velikovskians, Pole-Shiftists and so on, has nothing to do with them, as they are all strictly scientific and founded on actual fact, rather than on religion or Tradition alone. Theosophists derive their wisdom from Mme. Blavatsky, a Russian lady who, in the 1860's moved to India, where she founded the theosophical Society, which had a considerable following among the intellectuals of the time. Blavatsky was an extremely intelligent person, and soon amassed an immense mass of knowledge of Hindu and other esoteric tradition, which she published in books such as *The Secret Doctrine* and the *Veil of Isis*, which became extremely popular, even today. But her writings seem an undigested version of the esoteric doctrines of Buddhism, Hinduism, and other religions and Occult doctrines, mingled to some pseudo-science which she obtained from the geological textbooks of the time, which would all prove wrong in the course of time.

Pole Shift is sheer unscientific bumcombe that holds no water. It is impossible on both physical and geological grounds, as we explain elsewhere in detail. These ideas were originally popularized by Charles Hapgood, and survive in writers such as John White and Graham Hancock. Rather than scientists, these authors are journalists, whose specialty is precisely rendering palatable to the public what are usually government lies and propaganda. White has — as indeed most such proponents of the theory, Hapgood included — publicly recanted from his former views on PoleShift, which he now recognizes as an unscientific concept. We hope Graham Hancock will soon do the same, particularly because he now dropped his proposal of an Antarctic Atlantis, in favour of our own hypothesis of a Far Eastern one.

Velikovsky is another unusual character. A Russian Jew and an emigré to the US, his books became the delight of all inquisitive persons who, in the 1950's, were discontent with the obscurities of Academic Science. Among these, I should be counted, as his books opened my eyes to the inconsistencies of theories such as Darwin's Uniformitarian Geology and his theory of Evolution, based on precisely this false premise. The problem of Velikovsky was taking the catastrophic events he proposed as the literal truth. Moreover, as an orthodox Jew, Velikovsky also believed the dates and events of the Bible — ridiculously small by geological standards — to be actual facts which should be implicitly believed by all. Of course, most of his proposals proved to be false, except insofar as Catastrophism seems indeed to be one important feature not only of Evolution, but also of geology, in contrast to what Darwin and Lyell so emphatically argued. But his books — like the ones of Blavatsky and even Graham Hancock are a good read even today, as long as they are considered what they indeed are: pleasant Sci Fi, based on ill-digested pseudo-Science.

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It was in the Orient, and beyond, that agriculture (of rice and grains) and animal domestication were invented. These two crucial inventions allowed Man's fixation to the soil, and the resulting prosperity led to civilization and the founding of the first cities. It is exactly this fact that is related in the Bible, attributes the foundation of the first city — called Henok or Chenok, ("the Abode of the Pure", in Dravida) — to Cain

(Gen. 4:17). This end at the completion of its allotted time is what is meant by Henok's lifespan of "365 years".

This name ("Pure Land") of the very first of all cities is the same in Hindu traditions (*Shveta-dvipa*, *Sukhavati*, *Atala*, etc.). Even in the Amerindian traditions, *Yvymaraney* "the Land of the Pure", is the legendary birthplace of the Tupi-Guarani Indians of Brazil, just as *Aztlan* is the land of origin of the ancient Aztecs of Mexico, and *Tollán* is the one of the Mayas of Yucatan. Man — or, more exactly, the anthropoid simians that were our ancestors — in fact arose in Africa some 3 million years ago. But these anthropoids soon spread all over Eurasia and beyond, reaching the Far Orient and Australia, inclusive, by about 1 million years ago or even more.

## Indonesia, The Site Of Eden

It was in Indonesia and the neighboring lands that Man, after emigrating from the semi-desertic savannas of Africa, first found the ideal climatic conditions for development, and it was there that he invented agriculture and civilization. All this took place during the Pleistocene, the last of the geological eras, which ended a scant 11,600 years ago. Though long by human standards, this is but a brief moment in geological terms.

The Pleistocene — a name which is Greek for "most recent" — is also called Anthropozoic Era or Quaternary Era or, yet, the Ice Age. During the Pleistocene and, more exactly, during the glacial episodes that happened at intervals of about 20 thousand years, sea level was about 100-150 meters (330-500 feet) below the present value. With this, a large coastal strip — the so-called Continental Platform (with a width of about 200 km = 120 miles) — became exposed, forming land bridges that interconnected many islands and regions.

The most dramatic of such exposures took place in the region of Indonesia, precisely the spot where humanity first flourished. The vast expansion of the South China Sea then formed an immense continent, indeed "larger than Asia Minor and Libya put together". This is, as we shall see below, precisely what Plato affirms in his discourse on Atlantis, the *Critias*.

With the end of the Pleistocene Ice Age, the immense glaciers that covered the whole of the northern half of North America and Eurasia melted away. Their waters drained to the sea, whose level rose by the estimated amount of about 100-150 meters quoted above. With this rise, Atlantis sunk away and disappeared for good, along with most of its population, which we estimate, based on Plato's data, at about 20 million people, huge for the epoch in question.

## Eden Was The Same As Lemurian Atlantis

More exactly, this sunken continent was Lemurian Atlantis, the larger of the two Atlantises mentioned by Plato. Lemuria was the vast prairie which the Greeks called Elysian Fields and which the Egyptians named "the Field of Reeds" (*Sekhet Aaru*) or, yet, "the Ancestral Land" (*To-wer*), the overseas Paradise where they formerly lived, in *Zep Tepi* ("Primordial Time"). The sunken continent became the Land of the Dead, the dreadful, forbidden region where no mariner ever ventured to go, for it was "the Land of No Return".

Interestingly enough the name "Ancestral Land" (or *Serendip*) is precisely the Dravidian name of Taprobane (Sumatra), the island where the Hindus placed their pristine Paradise, likewise sunken in a cataclysm. The gloomy, pestilential place that remained above the water was named Sheol ("Hell") by the Jews, and, in the spared spots, "Island of the Blest" (*Makarion nesos*) or Hades by the Greeks, Amenti or Punt by the Egyptians, Dilmun by the Mesopotamians, Hawaiki by the Polynesians, Svarga by the Hindus, and so on.

The Celts — whose legends are perhaps the best recollection of the sunken golden realm — called the place Avallon, Emain Abbalach or, yet, Ynis Wydr ("Island of Glass"). They also associated the eerie place with the Holy Grail and the resurrection of their dead heroes, as we detail in other, forthcoming articles of ours. And we already mentioned above the *Yvymaraney* of the Tupian Indians of Brazil, or the *Aztlan* or *Aztatlan* of the Aztecs of Mexico, or the *Tollán* of the Mayas of Yucatan, the submerged land from which these Indians were obliged to flee, when it sunk underseas, disappearing forever.

## The Seminal Exodus

The greatest of all Lemurian colonies was Atlantis, founded in India, already during the heydays of Lemuria, and which, in time, reached the apex of human grandeur. Atlantis and Lemuria had prospered for a full zodiacal era (2,160 years), when the great cataclysm destroyed their common world, at the end of the Pleistocene, some 11,600 years ago.



The scant survivors of the cataclysm that sunk Lemuria away were forced to flee their destroyed Paradise, moving first to India, the site of Atlantis, which had been spared in its northern, loftier portion. But the global catastrophe had also caused the end of the Pleistocene Ice Age, and the melting of the Himalayan glaciers caused huge floods of the rivers of Asia, rendering the region unfit for human habitation. These floods ravaged this remainder of Atlantis, already greatly destroyed by the original cataclysm, the giant conflagration of the Indonesian volcanoes and the huge tsunamis they caused, as well as by the plague that ravaged their country in their wake.

Again, this doomed people was obliged to flee, emigrating, along the ensuing millennia, to remote places such as Egypt, Mesopotamia, Palestine, North Africa, Europe, North Asia, the Near Orient and even Oceania and the Americas. Some came on foot, in huge hordes like those of the Israelite exodus. Others came by ship, like Noah in his Ark or Aeneas with his fleet, to found the great civilizations of the ancient world.

The great civilizations that we know of, in the Indus Valley, in Egypt, in Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, Greece, Rome, Mexico and even the Americas were all Atlantean colonies founded by the survivors of the cataclysm that destroyed the twin Paradises of Atlantis and Lemuria. These colonists, of course, attempted to recreate their Eden in their new homeland.

The newcomers named each topographical feature after the archetypes of the pristine abode just as immigrants will do the same nowadays. Such is the reason why we keep finding vestiges of Atlantis everywhere, from Brazil and North America to Spain, Crete, and even Africa and North Europe. All these ancient civilizations spoke of Civilizing Heroes such as Manu, Noah, Aeneas, the Oannés, Hotu Matua, Quetzalcoatl, Kukulkan, Bochica and, of course, Atlas and Hercules, the omnipresent Twins that founded civilizations everywhere.

## **The Reality Of The Civilizing Heroes**

Interestingly enough, the only place so far unclaimed among the literally hundreds of sitings of Atlantis is Indonesia. Of course, no solid evidence of the existence of Atlantis and, even more so, of Lemuria, has ever been found. The reason for this absence is easy to explain: the experts have all been searching Atlantis in the wrong sides of the world.

The legends of all peoples tell of Civilizing Heroes, Angels, Gods, or even Demons and Monsters who were their civilizers and who taught them religion, law, agriculture, metallurgy and the alphabet. These are the Fallen Angels, the same all too human heroes who fell desperately in love with the beautiful native girls, the Daughters of Man (*Gen. 6*). These fallen gods were not Astronauts, nor Sprites, but saintly men who came as missionaries from Atlantis. How else could they mate with human females and breed children?

The mysterious "Sons of God" (*ben Elohim*) of *Gen. 6* are precisely the same ones identified by Plato with the Atlanteans. Their sin with the Daughters of Men — and, more probably, the rejection and enslavement of their hybrid offspring — led to the Flood. This is indeed the mysterious Original Sin that resulted in the destruction of Paradise (Atlantis) and the Fall of Man. This sin is the one ritually "washed" by the Baptism, itself an allegory of the Flood, as St. Jerome and other Church Patriarchs explicitly acknowledge.

Plato quotes precisely this cause for the destruction of Atlantis by God (Zeus) in his (unfinished) dialogue on Atlantis, the *Critias*. And the same story, in allegorized form, is also told by Homer concerning the Phaeacian "Sons of God". It also figures in the Celtic myths concerning Mererid, the sinful daughter of King Gradlon, whose scabrous conduct led to the sinking of the land of Ys. So, in the Americas (Bochica, etc.) and elsewhere.

If we read the Bible attentively, we note that it also speaks of two creations, exactly as Plato also tells of two different Atlantises (cf. *Gen. 1* and *2*). Moreover, the Bible also tells of two destructions of the world by the Deluge. These two different narratives are quaintly embroidered on each other in *Gen. 6*, and comprise the Elohist and the Jahvist accounts of the Flood, which relate two visibly different events.

## **The Bible Is Right After All**

We see, then, that the tradition (or traditions) narrated by Plato exactly coincides with the Biblical lore. Moreover, as we said above, the two traditions also exactly agree with the prehistoric events observed in the geological and the archaeological records. And, when we trace the worldwide legends to their source, we always end up in India and Indonesia, the two Atlantises of legend, no matter where we start from.

In truth, continents don't sink. It is the sea that rises, flooding entire continents, as it did in Lemurian Atlantis and, to a great extent, in the Indus Valley, the site of the second Atlantis. Relativists will say that both events — sea level rise and continental sinking — are one and the same thing, at least from the point of view of the observers. But geologists will hotly debate the issue, and claim, as they have long done, that actual sunken continents are a geological impossibility. It is all a matter of perspective, of relativistic illusion. But the

best ancient sources — say, for instance that magnificent Hindu saga, the *Mahabharata* — speak of sea level rising rather than of continents sinking.

## The Elusive Sunken Continent Revealed

However, anyone who inspects a chart of the oceanic bottoms in the region of Indonesia such as the Ice Age Map of Indonesia shown in Fig. 1 below, will readily concede that the South China Sea encircled by Indonesia indeed formed a continent during the last glaciation, which ended some 11,600 years ago. This chart clearly shows the sunken continent of Lemurian Atlantis in Indonesia, as well as the extensive sunken strip of Indian Atlantis at the Indus Delta.

The map leaves no room for doubt about the reality of what we are affirming concerning Lemurian and Indian Atlantis, one almost wholly sunken, and the other sunken to a very considerable extension. We remark that this map — in contrast to most others presenting proposed sites for Atlantis and/or Lemuria — is purely scientific, rather than an invention of ours or of others. It is based on the detailed geophysical reconstruction of the seafloors in the region in question, and portrays the areas of depth under 100 meters, which were obviously exposed during the Ice Age, when sea level dropped by that amount and even more.

In fact, several strictly scientific, similar maps exist, and can be seen elsewhere, inclusive in the Internet. One of these maps, was published in the *National Geographic Magazine* (vol. 174, No. 4, Oct. 1988, pg. 446-7) and is reproduced, for comparison, in Fig. 2 below. It shows the world as it was some 18,000 years ago, at the peak of the last glaciation of the Pleistocene Ice Age. As can be seen, this map corresponds quite closely with ours, shown in Fig. 1.

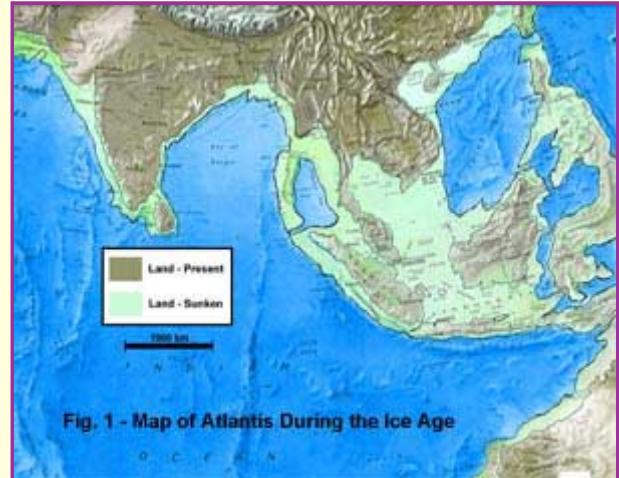


Fig. 1 - Map of Atlantis During the Ice Age



In particular, please note the huge chunk of land, of continental dimensions, to the south of Southeast Asia, and which became sunken when sea level rose, at the end of the Pleistocene. Another sizable piece of land in the Indus Delta, the site of the second Atlantis, also disappeared likewise, at that occasion. No other regions of the world display a similar event, including the Americas (not shown). The conclusion is that Atlantis, if Plato was in fact speaking truthfully, could only have been located in that region of the world.

As both maps above show, a huge extension — of continental size — prolonged Southeast Asia all the way down to Australia. This continental-sized land was indeed "larger than Asia [Minor] and Libya [North Africa] put together", exactly as Plato affirms. It is seen to have been about two or three times larger than continental-sized India. It was also far

larger than Australia, shown exaggerated due to the peculiarities of the projection utilized.

The Indonesian Islands and the Malay Peninsula that we nowadays observe are the unsunken relicts of Lemurian Atlantis, the lofty volcanic mountains that became the volcanic islands of this region, the true site of Paradise in all ancient traditions. The sunken portion of continental extension now forms the muddy, shallow bottoms of the South China Sea. It is encircled by Indonesia and forms the boundary of the Indian and the Pacific Oceans.

Then, as now, Indonesia formed the divide of the New and the Ancient Worlds; what the ancients called *Ultima Thule* ("Ultimate Divide"). Thule also corresponded to what our elders named the Pillars of Hercules, which, according to Plato, were placed "just in front of Atlantis" (*hyper ten Heraklei Nyssei*).

The Pillars of Hercules were also the impassable frontier between the Old and the New Worlds, also called Orient and Occident. These two are sundered by the volcanic island arc of Indonesia, truly the boundary of the Tectonic Plates that form the Ancient and the New Worlds. This barrier to navigation, in the region of Atlantis is also insistently mentioned in Plato and other ancient sources on Atlantis.



## The Great Rift And The *Khasma Mega* Of Hesiod

The great rift that came to separate the islands of Java and Sumatra, caused by the subsidence of the Krakatoa volcano turned into a giant submarine caldera, which now forms the Sunda Strait. This great rift was very well known of the ancients. Hesiod called it *Khasma Mega* ("Great Rift"), a designative he learnt from the Hindus. This people called it (in Sanskrit) by names such as *Abhvan* ("Great Abyss"), *Kalamukha* ("Black Hole"), *Aurva* ("Fiery Pit") *Vadava-mukha* ("Fiery Submarine Mare"), and so on. This Great Abyss is also the same one that the Egyptians called *Nun*, and which the Mesopotamians named *Apzu* ("Abyss").

Hesiod and several other ancient authorities place this *Khaos* ("Divide") or *Khasma Mega* ("Giant Abyss") at the world's divide, at the very entrance to Hell (Tartarus). Hesiod also places Atlas and his Pillar (Mt. Atlas) at this gloomy spot where the ancient navigators such as Ulysses and the Argonauts met their doom. As we said above, this terrifying Black Hole — the archetype of all such that haunt Man's imagination — is indeed the Krakatoa's fiery caldera, ready to revive at doom, at least in Hindu traditions on the *Vadava-mukha*.

## What Happened During The Pleistocene?

Let us recapitulate what happened during the Pleistocene Ice Age, for its true significance seems to have escaped the notice of all Atlantologists thus far.

This is how Ice Ages start. Converted into clouds by the sun, sea water is carried into the continents by the wind, where it pours down as either rain, hail or snow. If conditions are right, as they were then, this downfalling water is retained in glaciers that end up covering the temperate regions with a shroud of ice that is one or two miles thick. Sea level consequently drops by 100-150 meters or even more, exposing the shallow bottoms of the sea.

Such was the case of the South China Sea, whose depth seldom exceeds 60 meters or so, as we show in the [Map of Fig. 1](#). When the Ice Age ends, the process is reverted. The glaciers melt away, and their meltwater quickly drains into the sea. In consequence, the bottoms previously exposed as dry land become submerged once again.

As we see, the world works as a kind of flip-flop or swing, forever oscillating between the extremes of cold and heat. Interestingly enough, it is Life itself that equilibrates the balance, introducing a negative feedback that counteracts the tendency for the world to freeze or to sizzle. For instance, if carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) increases in the atmosphere, the temperature tends to go up with the so-called Hothouse Effect. This is precisely what we observe in sizzling Venus, whose atmosphere is almost pure CO<sub>2</sub>. In gelid Mars, whose atmosphere (and Life) was almost all lost in a tremendous cataclysm — probably caused by the fall of a meteorite of planetoidal size — the opposite swing took place.

Wherever Life exists, as on Earth, increased CO<sub>2</sub> contents of the atmosphere also results in increased photosynthesis. Plants grow more luxuriously, fixing the excess carbon dioxide in themselves, and alleviating the situation. The opposite process happens if the CO<sub>2</sub> content of the atmosphere is reduced for some reason. Photosynthesis is consequently reduced and plant matter — mainly the plankton in the seas, rather than the tropical forests — decreases, liberating CO<sub>2</sub>. This increases the atmospheric content, tending to increase earth's temperature back to its normal value.

However, this compensation only works within rigid limits, and any excessive perturbation can trigger an Ice Age or a Hot Age. Like with flip-flops and balances, the transition is enhanced by positive feedback, and quickly leads to the extreme situations that are, again, stable and permanent until triggered back on again. For instance if the seas warm up, the solubility of CO<sub>2</sub> is decreased, and its atmospheric content increases, tending to further increase earth's temperature, and vice-versa.

Moreover, an ice cover effectively reflects sunlight back towards outer space, reducing the amount of solar heat absorbed by the earth. Its temperature consequently drops, and the glaciers further increase, until they cover all the temperate regions of earth. In the absence of Life, we have the two extremes instanced by our two neighboring planets, Venus and Mars. As we said above, Venus is as hot as hell, whereas Mars is completely frozen up, as if to vividly exemplify to us all the two extremes of lifeless conditions.

## The Cause Of The Ice Ages

The causes of the Ice Ages and of the periodic advance and retreat of the continental glaciers is not well known. But, to believe the myths, the end of the Pleistocene Ice Age was due to the cataclysmic explosion of Mt. Atlas, the one which wiped the twin Atlantises out of the map.

Mount Atlas — "the Pillar of Heaven" that decorated Lemurian Atlantis — was an immense  volcanic peak in the region that now corresponds to the island arc of Indonesia. To be more precise, this volcano was the terrible Krakatoa, even today still alive and very active, despite its monumental explosion in Atlantean times.

After its colossal explosion, the Krakatoa volcano sunk away underseas, becoming the giant caldera that now forms Sunda's Strait between Java and Sumatra.

This giant caldera — fully 150 km across — is the "Fiery Submarine Mare" (*Vadava-mukha*) that we commented above. The giant explosion of the Holy Mountain is attested not only by the worldwide myths that recount the end of Paradise (Atlantis). Similar cataclysms in this remote region of the world are also testified by the tektite belt and the volcanic ash layer that covers most of the South Indian Ocean, Australia, Indonesia and Southeast Asia.<sup>1</sup>

The ashes and dust liberated by the gigantic explosion were carried away by the winds, and covered the glaciers of North Asia and North America with a dark veil of carbonized matter. The result was an increased absorption of sunlight and a quick melting away of the glaciers that covered the continents beyond the Tropical Regions.

## Thermal Runaway And The Quaternary Extinctions

The process of glacier melting was far from uniform, as many geologists of the Darwinian school tend to think. The meltwater of the glaciers quickly flowed into the seas, creating huge stresses between the overloaded sea bottom and the alleviated continents. Earth's crust cracked and rifted at many places, originating volcanoes, earthquakes and tsunamis of unprecedented proportions. And the violent process continued, impelled by its own momentum, until it was finally complete and the earth had quit the Ice Age. In this terrible event — the same one that the myths call the Flood — some 70% of the species of great mammals became extinct.

This self-sustaining, degeneratively increasing process is what physicists call "positive feedback", and is identical to the one that causes the transitions of electronic flip-flops in electronic computers and such. It also corresponds to another physical process called "thermal runaway", which happens, for instance, on a global scale in the Hothouse Effect. Increased temperature of the earth tends to liberate the CO<sub>2</sub> (carbonic gas) dissolved in sea water to the atmosphere, since its solubility decreases with temperature.

The extra atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> further tends to increase global warming, liberating further amounts of CO<sub>2</sub>, and so on until all of it is liberated to the atmosphere, and the earth becomes overheated. This is possibly what happened on sizzling Venus, perhaps billions of years ago. And it may well be the case that Venus also had Life, as Mars apparently did too, as we are starting to learn.

Geologists call the widespread mortality that took place at the end of the Pleistocene by the name of Quaternary Extinctions. But they are foiled at explaining their cause, and none of the literally dozens of scientific theories hereto proposed to explain the cause of Ice Ages have been consensually accepted by the scientific community. Among the extinct species we had several magnificent animals: the mammoth, the mastodon, the saber-toothed tiger, the cave bear, the giant sloths, dozens of species of camelids, cervids, cavalids and, very probably, the Neandertal and the Cro-Magnon men, who became extinct at about this date for some unexplained reason that can only have been linked to this one.

No, the ancient myths in no way overstate the universal extent and violence of the Flood cataclysm. The worldwide mass extinctions of the end of the Quaternary (the Pleistocene Ice Age) attest, most unequivocally, that the brutality of the cataclysm was truly Velikovskian in extent, if not in nature.

And the instances of both Mars and Venus are Celestial witnesses of what may indeed happen to the Earth if we persist in abusing her the way we presently do. Are these two planets the Two Witnesses mentioned in the *Book of Revelation* (11:8), "their corpses exposed in the streets of the Great City (the skies?) for all to see and marvel"? I would not know, but I fear they could well be so. Aren't these witnesses of permanent death on a planetary scale indeed perhaps the scariest thing in the entire sky?

## The Collapse Of The Holy Mountain Of Osiris

Mount Atlas is the same Holy Mountain of Paradise represented by the Great Pyramid. Osiris dead, reposing inside the Holy Mountain, represents the dead Atlantis or, rather, the dead of Atlantis, buried and entombed by the gigantic explosion of the Holy Mount Atlas. Mount Atlas is the same as the Mount Meru of the Hindus, the pyramid-shaped mountain that there served as the sky's support.

Indeed, the Egyptian word for pyramid, M'R was most probably read MeRu as in the Hindu name of the mountain simulated by the monument. The ancient Egyptians did not spell out the vowels in their hieroglyphs, so the above reading probably corresponds to the actual one of Mt. Meru, the exploded Mountain of Paradise.

In Hindu traditions, Mt. Meru served as the Stambha, the Pillar of Heaven. Mt. Meru (or Ka' = "Skull" = Calvary") also served as the support of the Cosmic Tree where the Cosmic Man (Purusha) was crucified, like Christ on the Cross. Mt. Meru is also the Holy Mountain of Paradise, endlessly portrayed in India during its

explosion, in beautiful mandalas such as the Shri Yantra. By the way, the Golden Lotus often shown with them portrays the "atomic mushroom" of the cosmic explosion, as we argue in detail in our work entitled "*The Secret of the Golden Flower*".

In consequence of the giant explosion, Mt. Meru (or Atlas), voided of its magma, collapsed like a sort of punctured balloon. Its enormous peak sunk underseas, turning into a giant caldera. Our researches into the ancient world legends have shown that this volcano is indeed the Krakatoa, the same one that still castigates the region whenever it again erupts explosively, as it did in 1883 and other occasions.

## **The Meaning Of The Primordial Castration**

The Krakatoa is now a submarine volcano located inside the gigantic caldera that now forms the Sunda Strait separating Sumatra from Java. In Hindu myths, its explosion and subsequent fate are allegorized as the Primordial Castration which turned the Cosmic Phallus (*Linga*) into the Cosmic *Yoni* (or Vulva). And Earth's *Yoni* is the same as the *Khasma Mega* of Hesiod, mentioned further above.

We see how the apparently absurd traditions of the ancients indeed make far more sense than those of the crude attempts at explanation by the modern experts of all sorts. It is also precisely to this fact that refers the legend of Atlas, the Pillar of Heaven. Unable to bear the load of an earth overpopulated with gods, Atlas collapsed, and let the sky fall down over the earth, destroying it.

The name of Atlas indeed derives from the Greek radix *tla* meaning "to bear", preceded by the negative affix *a*, meaning "not". Hence, the name of Atlas literally means "the one unable to bear [the skies]". Such is the reason why Atlas (and other Titans like himself) are often portrayed with weak, serpentine legs. The collapse of the skies is, of course, a clever allegory of the fall of volcanic dust and debris from the afar explosion of Mt. Atlas. In Hindu myths, one layer buries the former one, giving rise to a new heaven and a new earth, just as we read in *Revelation*.

## **Atlantis And The Rising Of The Phoenix**

The above is, of course, exactly the message of St. John's *Revelation* (21:1) concerning the New Jerusalem. The New Jerusalem is Atlantis, reborn from its cinders, as a sort of Phoenix, the bird that personifies Paradise in Greek myths. These myths were indeed copied from Egypt who, in turn, cribbed them from India. India and, more exactly, Indonesia, is the true land of the Phoenix, as is relatively easy to show, since it is from there that comes the name of the *Benu* bird of the Egyptians and that of the Phoenix of the Greeks.

This mystic bird was called *Vena* in the *Rig Veda*. So, if the Phoenix indeed symbolizes Atlantis-Paradise resurging from its own cinders, as we believe it does, there can be little doubt that the legend is originally Vedic, and originated in the Indies. The name means nothing that makes sense in either Egyptian or Greek. But in the holy tongues of India it means the idea of Eros (Love) and, more exactly, the Sun of Justice that symbolizes Atlantis rising from the waters of the primordial abyss. This myth forms the essence of the one of the Celestial Jerusalem, as well as, say, those of the Orphic Cosmogonies, those of the Egyptians, and those of most other ancient nations.

## **Egypt And The Origin Of The Legend Of Atlantis**

Plato concedes that he learnt the legend of Atlantis from Solon who, in turn, got it from the Egyptians. But those, in their turn, learnt it from the Hindus of Punt (Indonesia). Punt was the Ancestral Land (*To-wer*), the Island of Fire whence the Egyptians originally came, in the dawn of times, expelled by the cataclysm that razed their land. From there also came the Aryans, the Hebrews and Phoenicians, as well as the other nations that founded the magnificent civilizations of olden times.

It is from the primordial Lemurian Atlantis that derive all our myths and religious traditions, the very ones that allowed the ascent of Man above the beasts of the field. From Atlantis derive all our science and our technology: agriculture, cattle herding, the alphabet, metallurgy, astronomy, music, religion, and so forth. These inventions are so clever and so advanced that they seem as natural as the air we breath and the gods we worship. But they are all incredibly advanced inventions that came to us from the dawn of times, from the twin Atlantises we utterly forgot.

It is in India and in Indonesia, that, even today, we find the secret of Atlantis and Lemuria hidden behind the thick veil of their myths and allegories. The crucial events are disguised inside the Hindu and Buddhic religious traditions, or told as charming sagas like those of the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata*. An error that led the ancients, along with the modern researchers, into believing that Atlantis lay in the Atlantic Ocean is

easy to understand now that we know the true whereabouts of the sunken continent. When humanity moved from Indonesia into the regions of Europe and the Near East, the "Occidental Ocean" of the Hindus became the Oriental Ocean, for it then lay towards the east.

The (Hindu) myths that told of Atlantis sinking in the Occidental Ocean became interpreted as referring to the Atlantic Ocean, western in regards to Europe, their new residence. The Hindus called the sunken continent by the name of *Atala* (or *Atalas*) a name uncannily similar to that of *Atlas* and of *Atlantis* (by the appending of the suffix *tis* or *tiv* = "mountain", "island", in Dravida, and pronounced "tiw"). It is from this base that names such as that of the mysterious *Keftiu* of the Egyptians, the "Islands in the Middle of the Ocean (the "Great Green")" ultimately came (*Keftiu* = *Kap-tiv* = "capital island" or "Skull Island" = "Calvary" in Dravida, the pristine language of Indonesia). But this is a long story which we tell elsewhere, presenting the detailed evidence for this uncanny allegation of ours.

## **The Reversal Of The Oceans And The Cardinal Directions**

It is to this "reversal" of the Cardinal Directions just mentioned that Plato and Herodotus make reference, along with other ancient authorities. Interestingly enough, even the Amerindians — who came in, at least in part, from Indonesia into South America via the Pacific Ocean impelled by the Atlantean Cataclysm — often confuse the direction of their primeval homeland, which they sometimes place in the east, sometimes in the west. But, strangely enough, they never place it towards the north, as they should, if they came in via the Bering Strait.

The ancient Greeks attempted to mend their myths calling, by the name of "Atlantic", the whole ocean that encircles Eurasia and Africa. But the result was even worse than before and the confusion only grew. Herodotus used to laugh at this ridiculous attempt by the geographers of his time (*Hist.* 2:28). Aristotle, in his *De Coelo*, is also very specific on the fact that the name of "Atlantic Ocean" — that is, the "Ocean of the Atlanteans" — was the whole of the circular, earth-encompassing ocean.

So, we able to conclude that Atlantis can legitimately be localized either in the ocean we presently call by that name, or, even more likely, in the ocean where the ancients placed their legends and their navigations, the Indian Ocean. This ocean they named Erythraean, Atlantic, and so on, names which are indeed related with that of Atlantis, "the land of the Reds", the Primordial *Phoenicia* or *Erythraea*, whose names mean "the red one".

It should perhaps be emphasized that it is the name of the Atlantic Ocean (or "Ocean of the Atlanteans") that derives from that of Atlantis, and not vice-versa. And that name far predates Plato, being mentioned, f. i., by Herodotus, who wrote his *History* fully a century before Plato wrote the *Critias*. Moreover, as Herodotus explains, the name of "Atlantic Ocean" originally applied to the Indian Ocean, rather than the body of water now so named. So, it is on that side of the world, and not on ours that we should expect to find Atlantis.

## **Atlas, Hercules, Atlantis, And The Itinerary Of The Heroes**

Greek myths often embody the confusion of east and west that we just pointed out. The itineraries of Greek heroes such as Hercules, Jason, Ulysses and the Argonauts are all absurd when placed in the Mediterranean or even in the Atlantic Ocean. But they all make a lot of geographical and mythical sense if we place them in the Indian Ocean, as we should. And that is indeed what we do, in other more specialized works of ours on this fascinating subject.

Likewise, the Titan *Atlas* and his mountain, Mt. *Atlas*, were placed just about everywhere, from *Hesperia* (Spain), the Canaries and Morroco to the Bosphorus and the Far Orient, at the confines of *Hades* (Hell). The result was a profusion of Atlantises and of Pillars of *Atlas* (or of Hercules) that makes no sense al all. Indeed, the two heroes who personified the World's Pillars represented the two Atlantises we discussed further above. They are personified as *Atlas* and *Hercules*, the primeval Twins whom we encounter in all Cosmogonies.

In Plato's dialogues concerning Atlantis (the *Critias* and the *Timaeus*), Hercules is called *Gadeiros* or *Eumelos*, names that correspond to something like "Cowboy" or, rather "Fencer of Cattle". This name is a literal translation of that of *Setubandha*, the Sanskrit appellation of Indonesia. This name is due to the fact that Indonesia indeed "fences out" the seas, dividing the Pacific from the Indian Ocean.

## **The Ultima Thule, The Twins, And The War Of Doomsday**

Indonesia was, as we said above, the Ultima Thule (or "Ultimate Boundary") of the ancients, the last frontier which should not be crossed by the navigators. There lay the Pillars of Hercules and of *Atlas*, the two primordial Twins. In another guise, the two correspond to the twins of Gemini (Castor and Pollux), directly

derived from the Ashvin Twins of the Hindus. In Egypt they corresponded to Seth and Osiris, and were commemorated by the two [obelisks posted at the entrance of Egyptian temples](#).

Hercules is, of course, a Phoenician deity (Baal Melkart), in turn derived from Bala or Bala-Rama ("the Strong Rama"), the twin brother of Krishna. *Bala* means "Strong" or "Strength" in Sanskrit, being called the same (*Bias* = "Strength") in Greek and other tongues. Krishna is the World's Pillar, clearly the personification of Atlantis.

More exactly, the Twins personify the two races of blondes (Aryo-Semites) and brunets or "reds" (Dravidas), fated to fight wherever they meet. Both shades are originally from Eden (Lemuria), the primordial Paradise where humanity originally arose. Osiris, the Egyptian god, also played the role of Cosmic Pillar (*Djed*), a role he shared with Seth, his twin and dual. But this mythical symbolism ultimately derives from that of Shiva as the *Sthanu*, the "Pillar of the World" and that of Shesha (or Vritra), the Cosmic Serpent who was the archetype of Seth-Typhon.

## **The Battle Of The Sons Of Light And The Sons Of Darkness**

The Twins — like the *Devas* and *Asuras* of the Hindus and the Sons of Light and the Sons of Darkness of the Essentians — are always the personifications of the two races that dispute world hegemony since the dawn of times. It was their war, according to Plato — who calls them "Greeks" and Atlanteans — that led to the destruction of Atlantis.

There is no reason to doubt that the great philosopher was indeed transmitting ancient traditions faithfully. For, we are starting to learn all over again that global wars can indeed lead to the world's end. In fact, it is the same endless war that menaces us now as it did at the dawn of times. This frightening reality is told in the *Ramayana*, in the *Mahabharata* and in the *Iliad*, not to mention the other myths and traditions.

But the war of Atlantis is also the War of Armageddon narrated in the *Book of Revelation*. This war is in reality a repetition or replica of the worldwide, primordial battle between Gods and Devils. These mighty beings were the same as the so-called Titans (or Giants) in Greece. Their war was, as Plato and his commentators explain in detail, the same as the one of Atlantis.

Armageddon means (in Hebrew) the same as Shambhalla (in Sanskrit), "the Plains of Gathering". There the armies of the world will gather, in the end of times, for "the war that is to end all wars", for it will close the Kali Yuga. The perspective indeed seems frighteningly real, doesn't it indeed? Fables or Reality? Religion or Profanity? Science or Superstitious Nonsense? We are inclined to believe that our ancestors spoke in earnest, and that the war of Armageddon and the end of the world are fast becoming all too real possibilities.

## **Are Mars And Venus A Celestial Example?**

We do not want to seem alarmists, as our message is indeed one of hope and salvation, and not of "Bible thumping". The recent discovery of vestiges of extinct life in Mars brings a memorable lesson that is worth detailing. Earth has been, in the past, the victim of countless catastrophes that nearly wiped out Life altogether. These cataclysms were due to different causes such as cometary and asteroidal falls or volcanic cataclysms bringing on or off the Ice Ages. Not impossibly, wars such as the War of Atlantis and the Battle of the Gods can have indeed happened in a far, utterly forgotten past that lives on in our myths and holy traditions from everywhere.

Perhaps our wars just continue these and others that possibly took place on Mars and Venus, destroying Life there, if not in other Solar Systems as well. It may even be the case that Big Bangs and Creations are indeed cyclic processes that recur periodically, just as the traditions of the Hindus on Cyclical Eras affirm in detail. The extinction of the dinosaurs, and the origin of the Moon — pulled out of the Earth by a planetoidal impact — are instances of such sobering cataclysms. Thousands of giant craters — as large as those on the Moon, though almost effaced by erosion — are still observable on the earth, as scientists are starting to discover. Hundreds of times in the past we have had massive extinctions of Life on earth.

Many times in the past our world nearly became as "empty and dark and devoid of form" as at Creation, when God reshaped the earth for the last time. The Uniformitarianism of Darwin and Lyell is no more than a naive belief in the Panglossian doctrine that "all things only happen for the better, in the best of all possible worlds".

Fossils and extinctions are here to prove, just as do Geology and other sciences, that Catastrophism is a feature of Nature as much, and possibly even more, than Uniformitarian phenomena. Thousands of Apollo and Amor objects swarm across earth's orbit, ready to strike us at a moment's notice with a force of a million Megatons and over. The idea that God favors humans "above the beasts of the field" is just a  own naive, self-centered notion of what God should look like. More likely, He regards all Life as sacred in His own handiwork, if He exists at all. That is what Nature indisputably demonstrates in practice all the time.

Mars, with its dead residues of Life, with its oceans empty and dry, with its terrible dust storms sweeping across the endless void and devastation, is here to prove to all that God — or, as some will, Nature or Mother Earth — sometimes loses his/her temper and extinguishes Life altogether. This almost happened at the Flood, as the myths tell us. The victimizing of Atlantis — perhaps because they sinned, perhaps because they warred — almost took the rest of us along. Venus is another instance, in reverse, that planets can indeed die and become as sterile as the Moon. And perhaps, earth itself was just "reset back to zero" some four billion years ago, when the Moon was pulled out of it by a giant meteoritic impact of planetoidal size.

## Atlantis And The Illusion Of Darwinian Uniformitarianism

As we just said, Darwin's Theory of Uniformitarian Evolution is just an illusion of die-hard scientists. What the world presents us daily is an endless series of ever larger cataclysms, ranging from atom smashing to the Big Bang. We recently watched a comet hitting Jupiter and opening a gash on that planet as big as the whole earth. Mars shows all signs of having been hit by a planetoidal sized body, which opened a huge crater on one side and pushed up Olympus Mons on the opposite one. Perhaps it was this cataclysm that extinguished Life on the Red Planet. Venus too presents vestiges of similar catastrophes. Perhaps we are only stranded here on earth, fated to become extinct when our allotted time expires who knows when?

Life is an illusion, as all things, as the Hindus teach us. According to them, even the gods eventually die, and are replaced by better, more evolved godly forms. An illusion is also the suprematist theory that affirms that Civilizations first arose in an Occidental Atlantis that never was, out of Europoid stock. But Civilization evolved at a time when the whole of Europe was almost fully covered by a mile thick glacier that rendered survival very meager and scant.

Plato's Atlantis is, in contrast, described as a luxurious tropical Paradise, bedecked with metals, horses, elephants, coconut, pineapples, perfumes, aromatic woods and other features that were an exclusivity of India and Indonesia in the ancient world. Was the great philosopher dreaming, or was he indeed basing himself on Holy Books now lost in the bonfires of the Holy Inquisition ?

The Atlantic Atlantis is an illusion too, just as are the Cretan, the African, the American, the North European and the Black Sea ones. The true Atlantis, the archetype of all other Atlantises is Indonesia, or rather, the extensive sunken continent rimmed by this island arc. It is there that we had Plato's "innavigable seas", the same one mentioned by navigators. such as Pytheas, Himilco, Hanno and others. It was this primordial Atlantis that served as a model for the second Atlantis — the one of the Indus Valley — as well as for the myriad other similar Paradises that we encounter in all ancient religious traditions and mythologies.

## The Krakatoa Volcano And The "Innavigable Seas" Of Atlantis

Another central, unique feature of Atlantis were its seas, rendered "innavigable" as the result of the cataclysm, as reported by Plato and other ancient authorities. As we mentioned further above, the seas of Atlantis were innavigable because they were covered thick with giant banks of floating, fiery pumice-stone. This pumice was ejected by the giant explosion of volcanic Mt. Atlas, the one which caused the foundering of the Lost Continent..

A similar phenomenon indeed happened — in a far lesser scale, but one big enough to be one of the world's largest catastrophes — at the explosion of the Krakatoa volcano that we mentioned further above. The formation of pumice — a sort of stony "froth" made of siliceous glass — is characteristic of the Indonesian volcanoes, and is indeed the cause of their explosive eruptions of incomparable force. The phenomenon is quite similar to the "popping" of popcorn. The water-soaked siliceous magma of the submarine volcano (the primeval Krakatoa) built up tremendous pressures under the weight of the crust and the overlying sea water. Eventually, the topping crust which formed the volcanic peak gave, and the eruption occurred, explosively.

Thus released, the overheated water dissolved in the hot magma turned instantly into vapor, literally bursting like popcorn, except that in a worldwide scale. The sea was impelled, in a huge tsunami that was the event mythified as "the Flood from below". Simultaneously, the ashes and debris were thrown up into the stratosphere, as "soot". This fly ash eventually fell back to the earth and the sea, choking all life in the region, and causing the enormous quantities of rain, "the Flood from above". Further away, it settled over the Ice Age glaciers, causing their melting and triggering the end of the Pleistocene, precisely as related above.

Interestingly enough, the Hindus associate this sort of stuff — this vitreous "seafroth" — with Krishna and Balarama, the archetypes of Hercules and Atlas. Balarama is the alias of the Serpent *Shesha*, whose name means (in Sanskrit) "residue" and, more exactly, the kind of foam such as ambergris or pumice stone thrown over the beaches by the seas. The whole story is a clever allegory of the explosion of Mt. Atlas, the World's Pillar, ejecting the huge amounts of pumice stone and fly ash that covered the soil and the seas of Atlantis, and choking out all its paradisial forms of life.



The Titans — and Atlas in particular — were likened to Serpents (or Dragons), and to "weak-legged", anguipedal, Civilizing Heroes such as Erychthonios, Cadmus, Hercules, Quetzalcoatl, Kukulkan, etc.. All such indeed derive from the Nagas ("Serpent-people", "Dragons") of India and Indonesia, as we argue elsewhere.

## The Illusory, Chimerical Atlantises

As we said above, the Cretan "Atlantis" of certain authorities is an illusion, as are all others outside the two Indies. Nevertheless, the explosion of the Thera volcano closely parallels the one of the Krakatoa of 1883, as some have noted. But it is far too small and far too wrongly sited in relation to the Pillars of Hercules for to be the right time and the right place.

Moreover, Crete lacked the size and the importance that Plato attributes to Atlantis, being puny in comparison to, say, the contemporary civilizations of Egypt, Babylon and Mycenian Greece. And the Theran cataclysm never sunk Crete underseas, or even hampered its existence in any notable way. In fact, the name of Crete (*Kriti*) means "swept", rather than "sunken one", as does the name of Atlantis in the holy tongues of India. So, Crete was recognizedly "swept" by the Theran cataclysm, but not indeed "sunken" by it, as Atlantis was.

The prehistoric explosion of the Krakatoa volcano that sundered open the Strait of Sunda was, by comparison a million times stronger. If the Theran explosion could sweep away the considerable extent of Minoan Crete, we are led to conclude that the one of the Indonesian volcano could well have wiped out an entire continental-sized civilization, and have triggered the chain of events that culminated in the end of the Pleistocene Ice Age.

Equally illusory are the Atlantises of the Bosporus (Moreau de Jonnés), of Spain (R. Hennig), of Libya (Borchardt), of Benin, in Africa (Leo Frobenius) and the even less likely one of the North Sea (Olaus Rudbeck), the Americas (several authors) and Antarctica (idem). Even more impossible are the Atlantises located in sunken islands of continents of the Atlantic Ocean and, particularly, the Sargasso Sea, for they are not even geophysical possibilities.

## The Mid-Atlantic Ridge And Donnelly's Atlantis

There are no sunken continents at the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean, as an extensive study of this region has unequivocally shown. What this detailed research disclosed is the existence of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, a vast submarine cordillera that divides the Atlantic Ocean at the middle. This feature corresponds to the rift from whence the Tectonic Plates issue, causing the continents to drift away from the spot, at the rate of a few centimeter per year.

Hence, despite the brilliant plea of Ignatius Donnelly, this ridge corresponds not to a sunken continent, but to land that is slowly rising out of the sea bottom. Such rifts and ridges in fact exist in all oceans. They rise above sea level in certain spots forming island arcs, as in Indonesia and at the Indus Valley. Where they do, they cause the kind of terrible volcanoes and earthquakes that we have been discussing above. It is no coincidence that the two Atlantises we mentioned are located precisely at such spots where the Mid-Oceanic Ridges rise above the surface of the sea.

When we inspect the [map of Fig. 1](#), we also note that a sizable chunk of India disappeared at the end of the Ice Age at the Indus Delta. This region is now known as the Rann of Kutch ("Marshes of Death") and is in fact still sinking underseas, even today. This region is deemed a sort of Hell, and has been clearly flooded by some sort of terrible cataclysm that also took place at the end of the Pleistocene, just as did the one of Lemurian Atlantis.

## Lemurian Atlantis And The Four Rivers Of Paradise

At this occasion, that of the demise of Atlantis, the Himalayan glaciers melted in the greater part, pouring its waters down the Indus Valley, in floods that were hundreds of times larger than the ones of today, even when the monsoon storms castigate the region. Such is clearly the record left by the tempest that swept away the second Atlantis (Hesperus), throwing it into the sea during the second of the Biblical Floods.

The same thing also happened at the other side of the Himalayas, whence issue the rivers that irrigate South Asia, China and Southeast Asia, such as the Huang-ho, the Yangtzé, the Mekong, the Irrawaddy, the Brahmaputra, the Ganges. These are indeed the Four Rivers of Eden (Lemurian Atlantis), as we argue in detail elsewhere. There can be very little doubt that the Lemurian Atlantis — as well as its successor, the Indian Atlantis — are sacred traditions based on real facts which were in no way exaggerated by our ancestors.

## The Civilizing Heroes And Heroines Are Atlantean Escapees

The cataclysms in question caused the mass migrations of nations which later were to form civilizations of the past such as those of the Egyptians, the Greeks, the Cretans and the Mesopotamians. These also included the Jews, the Phoenicians, and the Aryans, driven away from their ancestral lands in Indonesia and Southeast Asia. At first they settled in India, but were driven out by the locals, moving to the places just mentioned.

Such mass migrations are told in the Bible and in similar Holy Books of all nations, in legends such as those of Moses and the Israelites, Aeneas and the Romans, Hercules and his Greek "cattle" (armies), of Cain's expulsion from Eden, of Quetzalcoatl's arrival in Mexico, of that of Viracocha and the Incas in Peru, of the Fomorians and the Tuatha de Danaan arriving in Britain, and so on.

These legends disguise real facts under the veil of allegories, and personify or deify the nations in question under the figures of heroes such as Noah, Manu, Hercules, Kukulkan, Abraham, Quetzalcoatl, and a myriad others, or in heroines like Venus, Demeter, Dana, Danu, Vesta, Hathor, Isis, Hecate and so on. Lemuria was indeed the Great Black Mother of Gods and Men. She is the same goddess that we know by names such as Kali, Parvati, Demeter, Hera, Isis, Ishtar, Venus, Cybele and even the Virgin Mary.

The paradoxical virginity of the Great Mother refers to the fact that she bore the Lemurian civilization on her own, in an autochthonous manner, without the help of an "inseminator" civilization. In contrast, all other civilizations evolved by being seeded from outside by the Civilizing Heroes, the Angels, the Gods, the Devils, etc.. These were the Lemurian Sons of God that, though , illuminated the world with the Light of our Great Mother.

The second Atlantis, India, is our Great Father. The Father is the inseminating god known as Shiva in India, Jahveh in Israel, Zeus in Greece, Viracocha in Peru, Quetzalcoatl in Mexico, Bochica in Colombia, and so on. He is the god that is castrated and dies but who resurrects from among the dead, whole and virile as ever. The image is not without analogy with an immortal volcano such as the Krakatoa that explodes and vanishes from sight, but keeps shining underneath the ocean, until the time comes for it to rise and shine again, perhaps at God's command.

## The Many Aspects Of God

As we just said, myths work at several levels, and a parallel such as the Atlantean one is just a facet of God's myriad aspects. In other words, volcanoes are manifestations of God's power, the weapon he often chooses to castigate the nations and to force Evolution to follow its course. The Hindus call this force by the name of *vajra*, a Sanskrit word meaning both "hard as diamond", as well as "thunderbolt". The *vajra* is the thunderbolt weapon used by almighty gods such as Baal (Hercules' archetype), Zeus, Indra, Haddad, and a myriad others. In fact, God is neither the *vajra* nor the volcano, but the force behind it, its impeller and wielder.

For the *vajra* is indeed the flail of the gods, the Celestial weapon He uses in order to quicken Evolution and to stir Nature into action, in the endless parade of life forms that characterizes Life. Perhaps all this has a purpose in the divine conscience, though I don't really know for sure. But there is no doubt whatsoever in my mind that Catastrophism is God's way, if He indeed has any. Moreover, it is also Nature's way, let no one doubt it. The ancients well knew that, and so do I, having learnt from them. For instance, they often portrayed the *vajra* as a flail or a lash, or even a hammer or a mace wielded by the god in order to stir Nature into action.

Gods like Christ are not the only ones to die and to rise again from the dead. By the way, Christ too is the wielder of the "iron rod", the hardest of metals being a metaphor for "diamond" and, hence, for the *vajra*. Christ was preceded by many aliases, and the conception of "dying-resurrecting" gods akin to the Sun of Justice dates from oldest antiquity. Among the many archetypes of Christ we can mention, offhand, Osiris, Attis, Tammuz, Adonis, Shiva, Kronos, Saturn, Dionysos, Serapis, Mithra and, of course, Krishna, in his infinite series of avatars, and Hercules, the great hero, in his fiery apotheosis that figured the Atlantean Conflagration.

<sup>1</sup> Tektites are glass beads and concretions resulting from giant meteoritic (or cometary) falls or, perhaps, from gigantic volcanic explosions as well. These collisions scatter tektites far and wide, as in the above case. The ones in question are called Indochinites, in an allusion to the region where they abound the most. The Indochinites were dated at 700 kyears (one kiloyear = one thousand years). The explosion of Lake Toba took place 75 kyears ago. The even larger one of Lake Taupo took place at some 100 kyears ago or so.

These giant explosions — which all occurred in the region of Indonesia, volcanically the most active in the whole world — are easily large enough to trigger an Ice Age. However, whether one is indeed caused depends on other conditions, probably dictated by insolation and other variables, astronomical or not. As we just said, the region of Indonesia has literally hundreds of active or dormant volcanoes, and has been very little researched so far, due to its remoteness.

Further research of the Indonesian region will, now that its connection with the birthplace of Mankind is being pointed out, certainly confirm the reality of what we are claiming. Our research is based on very detailed local traditions and is the fruit of many years of study of the myth of Atlantis-Eden from a scientific though unbiased, point of view. We push no religious, scientific, philosophic or mercenary point, and our interest lies solely in establishing Truth. As the Romans used to say, *Amicus Plato, magis amica Veritas*.

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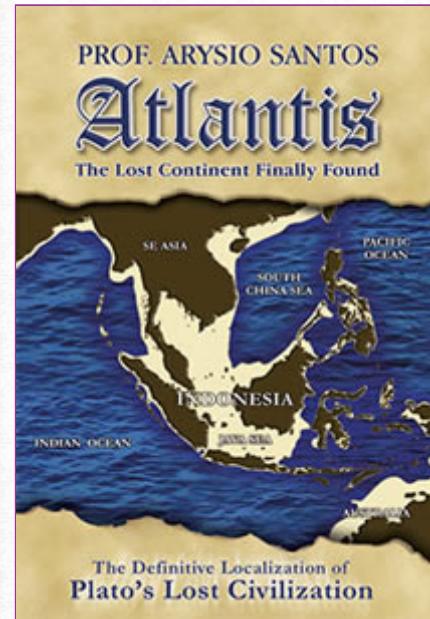
## Atlantis In The Indies



The Indies — that is, India and Indonesia — are truly the sites of the two Atlantises, commemorated under the names of Atlantis and Lemuria by both Atlantologists and Occultists. Though grossly distorted by all sorts of exaggerations and misrepresentations, both Atlantises are indeed very real, and left unequivocal traces of their former existence in these remote regions of the terrestrial globe.

Those vestiges are of two sorts: traditional and archeological, and permeate every field of human endeavor. The tradition of Atlantis is very much alive in both India and Indonesia, disguised under the cover of their rich mythology and religious traditions. So is also the archeological evidence that confirms the origin of Civilization and even of humanity itself in the Indies. The Indies are indeed the site of the Terrestrial Paradise of the ancient traditions. They are also the Golden Islands, the Eldorado so ardently sought by the ancient mariners.

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### 1 The Horse Sacrifice

Prof. Arysio Santos

The Horse Sacrifice of the Hindus is discussed as a symbolic representation of the Cosmic Sacrifice, the cataclysmic destruction of Lemurian Atlantis, the true site of Paradise.

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# The Horse Sacrifice

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Om! Blessed be the animal,  
With its horns and members.  
Om! Tie it to the somber pillar,  
That sunders Life from Death  
Om! Tie this animal very well,  
For it represents the universe.

*Markandeya Purana* (91:32)

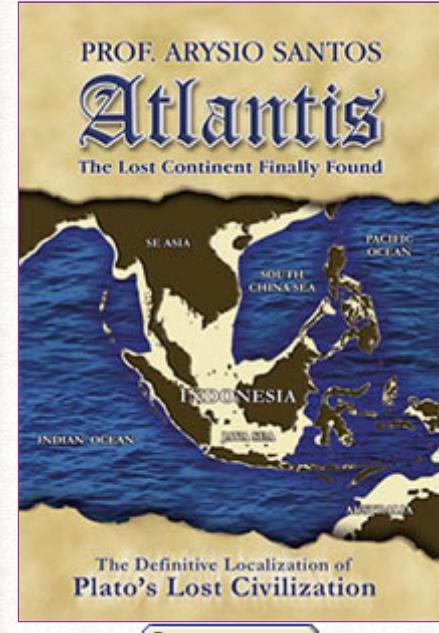
**[Obs.: We suggest that the readers unused to Hindu sacred terms, consult the excellent: [Glossary of Sanskrit Terms](#), or others they can find on themselves. We also suggest that, when searching the sites linked to here and elsewhere, the Search Box be used as a matter of expediency, as the articles are often longish, though always extremely interesting. A good introduction to most Hindu-Buddhic concepts is often given in the [Theosophical Glossary](#), though we seldom spouse their farfetched connections. Likewise, we have no links, commercial or otherwise, with the sites linked to, including Amazon Books, for we do not want to turn our site into a commercial enterprise of sorts. The readers should also search the Internet on their own (AltaVista, etc.) on any terms or concepts which may be beyond their heads. All learning is somewhat slow and painful. But this one is certainly worth the pain. Know the truth, and the Truth shall make you free. It is not our fault that myths are so confusing and obscure. After all, they were meant to be read by all, profanes included, but understood only by the true Initiates. The readers should also realize that truth, like petroleum, is where you find it, rather than in the voice of authority, religious, political or academic.]**

## Introduction

In Vedic India, the greatest of sacrifices was the [Ashvamedha](#) (or Horse Sacrifice). Kings spent fortunes in the elaborate rituals, which sometimes required hundreds of officiating priests and lasted for several weeks at a time. The sacrifice of the horse was often associated with the sacrifice of the goat, as we discuss further below. Both these sacrifices were often associated with [Tantric practices](#), and even today this ritual is often accompanied by the goat sacrifice. In fact the horse sacrifice was a [fertility ritual](#), as it entailed the [mating of the queen](#) with the sacrificed horse and had, moreover, connections with the [renovation of the cosmos](#) this type of ritual usually represents.

**[FOOTNOTE:** These connections are well attested in the Vedas and other sacred texts from India. Cf., for instance, the sites linked above and [here](#) for the sexual connections of the horse sacrifice in the Rig Veda. Interestingly enough, the Hindu ritual had its exact counterpart — though in a reversed sense — with the [Irish ritual of enthronement](#), where the king ritually coupled with a mare that was then sacrificed and cooked, being then eaten in a communal meal. The Irish, as all Indo-Europeans, had deep [esoteric connections](#) with horses which apparently derive directly from Vedic India itself. In particular, the Irish ritual of enthronement of the new king and the mating with the mare it involved apparently derives from the Vedic myth of Saranyu and Vivasvat, who couple in equine shape, breeding of the Ashvin Twins. So in the Irish myth, where  Macha gives birth to twins under quite similar conditions. The Ashvin Twins are extremely important in Hindu myths, as they are responsible for Creation in essentially all its aspects.]

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The objective of the present essay is to discuss the esoteric meaning of these strange rituals, which date from Vedic times in India, whence they passed to the rest of the world. Hindu myths are particularly profound and, hence, extremely difficult to penetrate in their esoteric contents. This is due to the fact that the holy tongues in which they were originally composed — mainly Sanskrit and Dravida — are polysemic languages, where words may have several entirely different meanings, depending on the context. So, they often mean different things for different readers.

Myths, symbols and rituals work at several different levels, often simultaneously. As the Hindus say, they function according to the [48 Fundamental Sciences](#): Philosophy, Metaphysics, Ethics, Theology, Religion, History, Geography, Astronomy, Astrology, etc.. In other words, myths work not according to so-called Aristotelian logic, but should be interpreted according to "fuzzy logic", where concepts and ideas are somewhat diffuse and vague, as in Quantum Mechanics and other such statistical sciences.

We Westerners are not used to this kind of logic, in contrast to the ancients and to the Orientals, and the Hindus in particular. Our difficulty in understanding myths and their hidden truths derives above all from the essence of our monosemic tongues, which accustom our minds to reason linearly, and to interpret things literally, rather than "diffusely".

We hope that the present essay will shed some light on the way myths work, in order to convey the important revelations concerning Atlantis they often embody. The story of Atlantis is never told in detail, as actual history. The only known exception is Plato who, as is well known, violated the basic rule having to do with the secret of the Mysteries, which prevented them from ever being disclosed to the profanes except as myth, metaphor, parable, enigma, and so on.

and Plato was, precisely for that reason, accused of "impiety" and had to flee Greece in order to escape trial, just as was the case of his master, Socrates, who was condemned to death for the same reason. The story of Atlantis can only be told under the disguise of myths such as those of the Evangelists and the religious symbols and rituals of all nations, or in the initiatic sagas and romances or, conversely, in the trivial anecdotes, fables and fairy tales that came to us from antiquity.

The Hindus — who composed the ancient myths which later diffused to the other nations of the world — never speak of these things, except to the Initiates, being bound by a most sacred oath that has never been violated. So, we must all learn to understand their sacred myths through our own effort if we indeed want to understand the secrets of humanity's past and, perhaps, the future as well. Hindu mythology is by far the richest one of all. So is the Buddhist one, which directly derived from it.

The Hindus and the Buddhists have literally hundreds — and perhaps even thousands — of holy books encompassing initiatic novels such as the [Ramayana](#) and the [Mahabharata](#), sacred hymnaries such as the [Vedas](#), collections of myths and traditions such as the [Puranas](#), ponderous treatises on all 48 sciences, and even apparently profane tales and fabularies such as the [Jatakas](#) and the [Pancha Tantra](#).

Most of these books date from remotest epochs, and often embody a highly advanced, though often very difficult mode of expression, given that they are addressed to the initiate, rather than the profanes or the public in general. It is our impression that much of this traditional material derives directly from Atlantis itself, having been preserved in oral form, and having been written and rewritten or retold over and over again. This wisdom of the ancient Atlanteans is ours for free, as a heritage, if only we have the moral fortitude required to rescue it from within the often foolish myths and arcanae where it has been hidden for so many millennia.

We well realize that a wide, sweeping generalization such as this one may seem brash and vaunted to most. But it is the result of over two decades of unswerving dedication to the research of Atlantis. And this quest has been undertaken in all its aspects, and through all of the 48 Traditional Sciences, exact or not, plus most other modern ones, arcane or conventional. During this research we developed the technique of properly interpreting myths, symbols and rites as a coded, highly specialized language conveying the message of the ancients to us, their offspring.

We note that, though non-canonical, our research methodology is thoroughly rigorous and has nothing to do with the one of those interested more in making a fast buck than in finding truth. It is the result of many years of training as a professional scientist of the ordinary academic kind who had the luck to discern the glitter of Truth flashing in the mud of the beliefs, rituals and traditions that most of us endlessly repeat as apes, merely because we are trained to do so and to believe so by our elders and our masters, since our earliest infancy, so as to get indelibly imprinted in our young minds.

It is interesting to note that Science has now replaced the Holy Inquisition in the role of guardian of Truth and the status quo that so interests the bankers and the politicians who control the Academia, the Church and the Media, often occultly. Much as many people confuse the Church with Religion, most people confuse the Academias with Science itself. In fact, these professionals merely appropriated these institutions for themselves, and use them for these inconfessable, though only too real base purposes. They dub of "unscientific" anyone who comes to different conclusions than their, even though using the same formidable machinery that Science has developed along the centuries, in contrast to Religion itself.

Such is precisely the case here. Having come to the conclusion that there is something  with the current theories on human prehistory, we started to investigate the cause for that. Moreover,  also noted that there was a great coherence in the myths, rites, symbols and beliefs of all peoples, despite the fact that

the current scientific theories and doctrines on our past preach that they all developed in essential isolation from each other.

So, we followed the advice of René Descartes — the true founder of the modern scientific method — and decided to start *ab ovo*, that is, from the very start, from "scratch". And our find was far more encompassing than we ourselves would ever believe. We found that there was indeed a former civilization — which we name Atlantis, as our ancestors did, or Eden, if you will. And this great former nation created all or most things we now associate with civilization itself: agriculture, city life, religion, science, metallurgy, philosophy, art, and so on.

and, above all, these ancients created Mythology and Religion, where they encoded the important messages — moral or not, and very often only apparently immoral — which they wanted to transmit to us over the huge gap of the millennia that intervened since then. Such is the reason why it is so important to decode this message from under the veil where it is hidden. Perhaps, what they had in mind was preventing us, their children, from committing the same mistakes that led to their doom, the Fall of Man, the one of Lucifer himself.

This is indeed the reason why I so insist in interpreting myths, and in removing the blinders that have been posed over our eyes by the powers that be. In other words, it is high time for us all to stop practicing Religion blindly, as apes, endlessly repeating rites and gestures which we learnt from our elders, and which indeed mean nothing at all in themselves. Our holy books are all sheer pseudo-history intended to create an aura of reality for stories that endlessly pass from one hero to the next, along the aeons.

It is high time for us all to grow up, and stop believing in Santa Claus, and that God — as some sort of his adult counterpart — will ever deliver us Salvation in a salver, and lead us into a Celestial Paradise that indeed never was. Our forefathers were neither Ufonauts nor Angels, nor Gods, as some will have us believe, while relieving us of our money. Neither were they the savages most people think they were. Our ancestors were humans like ourselves, only more enlightened, more intelligent and more dedicated to the quest of Truth, rather than merely of Comfort itself. And they developed a masterful civilization and a culture which can teach us a lot of stuff crucial for human survival as a species.

The [Science of Symbolism](#) is, though mainly lost, indeed an exact one. More or less like Mathematics, Geometry, Physics, and so on. And this includes religious symbolism, alchemical symbolism, astrological symbolism, mythology, and so on, both figurative and oral. Symbols are created according to strict rules, based on a strict logic, much as they are in Physics and in Mathematics. Of course there are those who misinterpret or misuses sacred symbols, much as many often misuse Religion and even Science for purposes of far lower standards than the lofty ones for which they were devised by their early practitioners.

## The Cosmogonic Hierogamy

The passage of the [Markandeya Purana](#) quoted in the above epigraph, discloses the secret relationship of the horse with the cosmos. The sacrifice of the animal represents that of the Universe, that is, the one of Atlantis itself. And the association with Tantric practices is symbolic of the Cosmogonic Hierogamy, another image of the Primordial Sacrifice of the World. Tantra — with its emphasis on sex — is far more than the ritualized orgy that Westerners associate with this peculiar form of worship. In some earlier literature, for instance in the Vedas, the horse is often likened to Purusha, the Cosmic Man who was the alias and archetype of Adam, the primordial man. As such, Purusha is also the archetype of Christ himself.

Tantric practices are a ritual enactment of the Cosmogonic Hierogamy. Far more than a fertility ritual, such hierogamies are a symbolic representation of the dissolution of the World in the Marriage of Fire and Water, the two incongruous principles. The [maithuna](#) — the mystic union of the worshippers — is not an invention of modern Tantrism. The ritual dates back to Vedic times and probably to pre-Vedic, Dravidian epochs. Indeed, Tantrism is spurned by the Aryan castes in India, and is only popular in Southern India, where the Dravidian races prevail.

## The Ritual Mating Of The King And The Whore

However, the Vedic cults often tolerated an erotic union, though disguisedly. As related by the *Taitiriya Samhita* (V:5:9) and by the *Apastamba Shrauta Sutra* (21:17:18, etc.), in certain Vedic rituals a young brahman priest mated with a *pumchali* (hierodule) hidden inside the altar of the temple.

The ritual closely recalls the one celebrated in Sumer and Babylon on the occasion of [the New Year Festival \(Akitu\)](#). In this ritual, the king would ritually mate with a sacred prostitute (hierodule) inside a shrine on top of the [ziggurat](#). This building, a sort of stepped pyramid, represented the [Cosmic Mountain](#), itself a replica of the Cosmos. Hence, the couple united inside the temple or the altar represented the Primordial Couple buried inside the Cosmic Mountain, in Paradise.



**[FOOTNOTE:** The Greek word *kosmos* is related to "cosmetics". It means "the beautified earth", and refers to the land which has been tamed and cultivated, in contrast to the wilderness of forests, deserts and marshes. The idea is more or less related to that of the *oikumene*, the inhabited world of the Greeks, as contrasted to the one inhabited by barbarians and savages. As such, the *Kosmos* contrasted with the *Khaos* (or "Disorder"), its antithesis. In a more specialized sense the word refers to Paradise as the primeval land first tamed by humans, and turned into a veritable garden. At a highly esoteric level, the *Kosmos* corresponded to Atlantis as the true site of the Garden of Eden — or rather, the one of the Hesperides, which is how the Greeks named the place.]

The word *khaos* is related to *khasma*, meaning "chasm". And this is indeed the *Khasma Mega* of Hesiod, or the *Vadava-mukha* of Hindu traditions, the "great abyss" into which Atlantis was turned when it was destroyed by the volcanism which created the enormous *volcanic caldera* where Atlantis sunk down, disappearing for good. We note that in Hesiod's passage just linked, the *Khasma Mega* is rendered as "great gulf". Though this translation is in principle acceptable, the real meaning of the word *khasma mega* (or *chasma meg*) is the one I just gave, the Greek radix *khas* literally meaning "chasm", "chaos", that is, a great rift on earth's surface. Hesiod is being purposefully obscure and equivocal, as is usually the case when matters such as those concerning Atlantis are treated.]

and this ritual in turn symbolizes the divine mating called *maithuna (or yabh-yun)* by the Hindus, the mating of Shiva and Shakti said to occur in Hell, and to last eternally. In fact, this strange union of the Primordial Couple represents the Cosmogonic Hierogamy, the mystic union of Fire and Water which united forces in order to destroy the world in the Flood. This mystic union is endlessly represented in Hindu mandalas and its mystic meaning, though never revealed, is indeed the one just mentioned. It is also the union endlessly represented in alchemical symbolism as the one of the Sun and the Moon, that of the Primordial androgyn, the one of Mercury and Gold, and so on.

According to Tantric doctrine, the ultimate truth consists in the complete interpenetration of Shiva and Shakti. The two represent the very embodiment of the Male and the Female Principles. These two principles are also called Purusha and Prakriti, that is, Spirit and Matter. Small wonder then that the horse of the ashvamedha ritual was often substituted by a human victim, likened to Purusha himself. In Hindu symbolism, the interpenetration of Shiva and Shakti is often symbolically represented by the Vajravarahi Mandala, shown in Fig. I(a) below.

**[2 FIGURES TO INSERT HERE: From: A. Roob, Alchemy and Mysticism, pg, 469 and 450, top: Fig. I(a) - Vajravarahi Mandala (Tibet, 19th. century); Fig. I(b) - The Mystic Union of the Sun and the Moon]**

Vajravarahi, the "Diamond Sow" is indeed the same as Shakti, the consort of Shiva. But she also represents the Primordial Land (Paradise) destroyed by the *vajra*, that is, the "Celestial Thunderbolt", also called *vajra*. In the mandala, the upward-pointing triangle represents the linga (or phallus) whereas the downward-pointing triangle represents the yoni (or vagina). Interestingly enough, this symbol was adopted by Israel as its seal, the so-called Mogen-David.

In fact, the symbolism of the six-pointed star may represent many different things. At one level, it represents the two deities just mentioned. The two are indeed the twofold "facets" or avatars of Shiva himself, or of Shakti, his feminine counterpart, as both the Creator and the Dissolver. These two opposite aspects in turn stand for the two races of Atlantis, the Dravidas and the Aryo-Semites, then still together. The two principles also represent Fire (male) and Water (female), the two elements which united to destroy Paradise, perhaps as the result of the Great War between the two races.

At yet a further level, the two triangles represent the twin mountains of Paradise, Mt. Sumeru and Mt. Kumeru. These two mountains are place at the antipodes of each other, one in north India (Mt. Sumeru or Kailasa), the other one in Indonesia (the Mt. Krakatoa volcano), such being the reason why they are represented as the inverse (or mirror images) of each other. The Hindus equate this mystic union of Fire and Water to the Vadava-mukha, the Submarine Mare. This is in fact the Krakatoa Volcano, where in fact Fire (magma) combines with Water (sea water) in a very fragile equilibrium which becomes disrupted at Doomsday, in order to destroy the world, as described in our page on The True History of Atlantis.

## The Meaning Of The Mogen David

The mandala itself represents Paradise (Atlantis) encircled by its triple circular wall (or canal), precisely as described by Plato. The colored petals of the "lotus" around the mandala represent the flames of the volcanic fire mingled to the water of its seas, as described in our page on mandalas. This mandala is in fact a variant of the Kalachakra mandalas and the ones such as the Shri Yantra which we discuss there. In other words, it represents the process of creation emanating from the Center, from the site of Paradise Destroyed.

Interestingly enough, the six swastikas engraved at the six prongs of the star also represent the start of a new era of mankind, started by precisely the dissolution represented by the mandala itself. It is quite clear that both the Jews and the Nazis they were fighting well knew the hidden meaning of these dual symbols which they used so freely in their propaganda. Of course they never told anyone as I am doing now, as these things are secret, and the initiates are bound by an oath to which I am fortunately not fettered. 

interpretation, this mystic union of incongruous things represents the Millennium which the Nazis intended to bring about, in a very bungling way.

At the center of the mandala, we have two crossed vajras (dorjes). These again represent the two principles, Male and Female, exactly as they do in the Cross. These vajras also represent Fire and Water as the principles of the destruction they effected in Paradise. At the center of these we have Vajravarahi, the feminine, destructive shape of Shiva, dancing the end of the world. This is the terrific counterpart of the well-known figures of Shiva Nataraja, the Dance Lord. This "dance" represents the earthquakes caused by the giant volcanism, perhaps their most destructive aspect.

**[Footnote:** The earthquakes and the [tsunamis](#) they often cause provoke a wide-ranging destruction which extends far beyond the one of the volcanic fire itself. Actually, scientists are now highly concerned with the threat posed by [supervolcanoes](#) and [megatsunamis](#) which, though rare occurrences, definitely do happen once in a while, destroying the entire world. In [Dravida](#), the words "dance" and "earthquake" are synonyms (*tantu, tantavam*, etc.). This word also gave the [Skt. \*tandava\*](#), the name of the wild dance of [Shiva Nataraja](#), which is in fact, the one of the giant earthquakes destroying the world, as all experts well know. And it is also the same radix as the one of *tantra*, meaning the waving motions typical of dancing, of the sex act, and of sewing. In Dravida, this base also means the same as "dissolution", "passing away", dying". In other words, the Great Death, that of the world's end and the start of a new era.]

In this mandala, she is represented dancing alone. In others she dances with Shiva, also in his terrible avatar as Rudra or as Kala, (the "Black One"), representing all-devouring time. What this means is that Atlantis had completed its allotted time, and had hence been destroyed, in order to open the way to the new era, the Holocene, which then started, some 11,600 years, precisely the date specified by Plato. All these coincidences are too many and too exact to be due to chance alone, as anyone can see, now that they have been pointed out in detail. We also note that the name of Vajravarahi, the Sow, also implies the idea of a whore like the ones involved in the ritual of the ashvamedha and its counterparts everywhere, including Egypt and Babylon, and even the distant Americas.

Around the central motif we have six further avatars of the Goddess: as Kali riding a yellow horse (like Death, in the *Apocalypse*), as Durga, riding a lion or tiger, and so on. The idea here is that the seven avatars represent the Seven Isles of the Blest, precisely the seven "Atlantic Islands" so often confused with them. These islands, which figured in most maps of the Age of Navigation, in fact represent the remains of sunken Atlantis, precisely the seven greater islands of Indonesia (Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Philippines, New Guinea and the Malay Peninsula), [as we argue elsewhere in detail](#).

#### **[Insert link to my article on "Mythical Islands of the Atlantic"]**

Turning now to Fig. I (b), the second of the figures shown above. This is a reproduction of an engraving in the [Rosarium Philosophorum](#) ("Rosary of the Philosophers (or Alchemists)"), published in 1550. It is entitled *Opus Magnum: Coniunctio* ("The Great Work: the Union"), and means the *coniunctio oppositorum* mentioned above. Here the King and the Queen are shown mating in their grave, under the earth. They are identified to the Sun and the Moon, and indeed symbolize the two Atlantises, Mother and Son. In other figures in the book and elsewhere they are represented as the androgyne or as Fire and Water or, yet, as Adam and Eve (mating) or as Gold being dissolved by Mercury.

The verses which accompany the figure in question deserve being quoted. The Sun says: "O Luna, surrounded by me / and sweet one made mine. / You became fine, / Strong and powerful as I am". And Moon responds: "O Sol, you are recognizable above all others. / You need me as the cock needs the hens". These verses parallel the ones of the correspondence between the Sun and the Moon or the ones of Isis and Horus mentioned in Egyptian alchemical treatises, and obviously date from extreme antiquity. The symbolism is the one discussed above, and the interested reader is directed to our works on Alchemy published elsewhere.

## **The Heb Sed And Related Egyptian Traditions Of Paradise**

Very likely, the [Heb Sed festival of the Egyptians](#), as well as the [initiatic ceremonies](#) celebrated inside the Egyptian pyramids such as the one of King Zozer, were also ritual enactments of the Cosmogonic Hierogamy, the Sacred Marriage of the King and the Sacred Prostitute, the Hierodule of Bastit or of some other similar goddess, as we shall see further below. In fact, [Zozer's stepped pyramid](#), perhaps the first true pyramid of Egypt, centered around the Heb Sed ritual itself, showing that this type of monument had to do with both the Holy Mountain and the death and rebirth of Atlantis, which is precisely what the Heb Sed ritual symbolized, much as we explain in our article on the Egyptian Temples.

Of course, the academic [Egyptologists](#) never dream of these initiatic connections, which they hotly reject, perhaps because they prefer mysteries to clarity. Moreover, they feel it is their duty to keep the aura that Egypt has among the public as the first ever of all civilizations on earth, believing that, in this way, tourism to Egypt will be in the increase. But the fact is that the ancient Egyptians regularly made [naval expeditions to Punt](#), their primordial Paradise. Punt is also called Ta Netjer, "the Land of the Gods". But it was a  actual place which could be visited, and indeed was as we just showed. In fact, Punt is no other than Indonesia, as we

argue elsewhere in detail. Punt was also deemed to be the Isles of the Blest (Sekhet Aaru), much as in the other traditions everywhere.

The Egyptians believed — just as did the Hindus and many other peoples as well — that the cosmos had to be periodically destroyed and reborn in order to reacquire its vigor. This is the meaning of the Heb Sed festival, where the king had, after 30 years of reign, to kill a bull in a torada, much as did the kings of Atlantis, according to Plato. He also had to mate with a whore, as said above, in order to prove his sexual vigor, on which that of the whole community depended, at least in theory. So, the Heb Sed ritual was indeed the alias and counterpart of Tantric (or "fertility") rituals everywhere.

In fact, it is clear, from [the produce of Punt](#) — things such as myrrh, electrum, gold, throwing sticks (boomerangs), incense, ebony and ivory, different types of wood, different exotic animals such as monkeys and leopards, etc. — that the Land of the Gods was no other than Taprobane, that is, Indonesia, as we argue elsewhere in detail. The name of Punt derives from the Dravida, and closely corresponds to the one of Bandha (or Setubhanda = "Bridge"), even today the name of the place (Bantam). Though often confused with Sri Lanka, the true site of Taprobane — which the ancient traditions so often equated to the otherworld, the antipodals and the site of Paradise — was indeed no other than Indonesia itself, as we argue elsewhere in detail. **[Link to my article: Taprobane, Sri Lanka or Sumatra]**

In the *ashvamedha*, the wife of the officiating priest, or that of the king himself — [the mahishi](#) — simulated a ritual mating with the sacrificial horse. The *mahishi* (lit. "the Great Cow") represented the Earth, much as the horse symbolized the Sun. Indeed, she also stood for the queen as the Primordial Whore, just as her husband (the *mahisha*) was an alias of the Horse, the Sun, the Primordial Male (or buffalo). The couple also stood for Heaven and Earth and, more exactly, for Yama and Yami, the Primordial Couple of paradisial times. And Yama and Yami, king and queen of the netherworld, indeed stand for Kala and Shakti, which is herself Vajravarahi, the "Sow" (or "whore"). Varahi also literally represents the earth as well as "fertility". As such, she represents an alias of "the fertile earth", that of Paradise itself.<sup>1</sup>

After the horse sacrifice was performed, the *mahisha* mated with the *mahishi*. And so did the other four couples of priests among themselves. In this they represented the Four Guardians of the World ([Lokapalas](#)) and placed around the royal couple. The ritual enacted the destruction of the world (the deaths of the horse and the goat) due to the mystic union of Heaven and Earth (the union of the horse and the *mahishi*). But it also symbolized the rebirth of Nature, renewed by the drastic event (the union of the couples just after the sacrifice). In other variants which we already commented, the queen herself mated with the dead horse which, having been killed by strangling, normally had a stiff phallus, as is often the case in this type of death.

Interestingly enough, a similar ritual was performed in ancient [Celtic Ireland](#). This ritual is closely related to the Vedic *ashvamedha*, as we already argued. In the occasion of his enthronement (a "renewal" of the world), the king would ritually mate with a mare, which was subsequently sacrificed. From its remains a broth was made, which was served communally to all. Clearly, the ritual is also an alias of that of Christian Mass and Communion, whose symbolism can also be traced back to the Vedic archetypes, the rituals of Soma preparation and of the *ashvamedha*.

## The Far Oriental Archetypes

In his remarkable study of the Mexican and the Cambodian pyramids (*Stufen Pyramiden in Mexico und Kambodscha*, *Paideuma*, VI (1958), 473-517), W. Mueller makes some important observations. To start with, the German archaeologist notes that these pyramids share several features which are also often observed everywhere these enigmatic monuments are found. These generally include:

1. A surrounding wall, oriented along the Four Cardinal Directions.
2. A small temple or shrine at the top.
3. Roads of access along the four Cardinal Directions, forming a Cross.
4. A lake or dam that is referred to as a "sea", and which surrounds the entire pyramid, turning it into an island.

With small differences, the Egyptian pyramids and, in particular the first one of them, that of King Zoser, also obeyed this type of paradigm. Mueller notes that this scheme corresponds to an ancient conception of the Cosmos, where the earth is considered an island or mountain rising from the primeval waters. So in Mexican pyramids, whose strange connections to Atlantis have been noted by some researchers such as [Peter Tompkins](#) or others such as [Hartwig Hausdorf](#) or [James Furia](#), to name just a couple. These strange connections — which include [China](#), as well as [Indonesia](#), and even the [Americas](#) as well — are increasingly being mentioned in the media, including in connection with [Edgar Cayce](#) and his widely popularized prophecies.

Even researchers such as [Graham Hancock](#), who formerly asserted that Atlantis lay under the ices of Antarctica as the result of Pole Shift, are fast shifting towards my theory of an Indonesian Atlantis sunk, instead, as the result of the end of the Pleistocene Ice Age. In fact, this is a far more palatable theory from a

scientific point-of-view, given the fact that it conforms to geological reality and even to the more recent views of the specialists on the events that led to it.

I mention these connections not because I necessarily agree or disagree with these researchers, but because they show that the recent tendency has been towards a convergence, rather than an independence of cultures, as is still the textbook approach to the theme. In fact, my own theory on the construction of the Great Pyramid of Egypt is based not on mystery, but on the mastery of certain simple technologies which were obviously held in secrecy by the ancient Egyptians, for several reasons which we adduce in [our article on the Great Pyramid's construction](#), published in KEMET, the highly reputed German journal on Egyptology.

## Why Brides Wear White Dresses

In the Egyptian cosmogonic scheme the above features listed by W. Mueller correspond to the one of the [Tatenen](#), the [Primordial Hill](#) rising out of the waters of the [Nun, the Primordial Abyss](#). In the identical Hindu conceptions, this mountain is [Mt. Meru, the Holy Mountain](#), rising from the waters of the [Primeval Ocean](#). More exactly, as we discuss in detail elsewhere, this idealized model corresponds to the sacred geometry of Atlantis. It mainly derives from Hindu traditions, but is found in essentially all mythologies, both in the Old and in the New Worlds.

The close parallels between the Mexican pyramids on one side, and the Egyptian and the Cambodian pyramids on the other one — though placed in regions almost antipodal in the world — attest the universality and, hence, the extreme antiquity of the Atlantean paradigm. These close parallels along with the symbolic identity of all such monuments all over the world — can only be the result of cultural diffusion, as they can be explained in no other way. Proposals such as the ones of Karl Jung and Mircea Eliade which attribute such identities to "archetypes" akin to Plato's *eideias* are scientifically no better than those of the ones of the Jesuits of the Conquest, which attributed them to devilish temptations.

However, such proposals are unacceptable, scientifically speaking. Hence, better alternatives have to be devised, if we are to stick to the scientific canons. And what else but diffusion? Even the "Collective Unconscious" invoked by Freud or by Velikovsky would require an archetypal event impressive enough to become forever imprinted in the human mind. And this is, of course, the same as granting the reality of the event the pyramids and their destruction symbolize: the volcanism that destroyed Paradise in the dawn of times. So, no matter what way we turn, we are inexorably led back to Atlantis, the true archetype of Paradise in all traditions.

**[Footnote:** According to the current scientific doctrines on human prehistory, the American civilizations got forever parted from the Old World ones ever since the closure of the Bering Passage ([Beringia](#)), on the Alaskan far north. This closure took place before or shortly after the end of the last Ice Age, some 11,600 years ago. Thus, if this type of cosmogony is indeed common to both hemispheres, it necessarily predates the end of the last Ice age, at about that date. Though the initial [entry of the first Americans](#) is currently being revised upwards, no academician worth mentioning contends the validity of the isolationist model, which is held consensually by all or most of them, either actively or passively. However, some specialists have recently contended that [the Bering Passage was indeed blocked](#) by the mile thick glaciers of Canada, rendering this crossing utterly impossible.]

and they also add that the first Americans, as instanced by the Kennewick Man, may indeed have been Caucasoid Neandertals rather than Mongoloids. Other academic researchers, [this time from Brazil](#), are now arguing that the very first American fossils found to date were indeed negroid Australoids which came in from Indonesia during the Ice Age. As is clear, the current scientific paradigm is fast changing, and is indeed in a shambles, as are most such theories we have been taught in school up to now. Perhaps a paradigmatic revolution is in the process of making. And perhaps the Internet has played a crucial role in that change, given that it bypasses the academic filters, and those of the media, allowing a direct communication between the "maverick" researchers and the public. In time, the majestic edifice built on sand will crumble, and will clear the air for a fresh start similar to those inaugurated by Shiva and Shakti.]

However, what interests us here is the connection between pyramids and the Cosmogonic Hierogamy. The reader interested in more details in this regards should read the magnificent book by my Argentianian friend, Prof. José Alvarez Lopez ([El Enigma de las Piramides](#), Buenos Aires, 1978), who treats the matter more at depth. In the pyramid of Angkor there is, according to him, an inscription in Sanskrit, in the northwestern corner of its wall, which reads: "Angkor is the young bride of the King, who just took her home, blushing with desire, and dressed with the sea".

This beautiful poetic license is closely paralleled in the [Book of Revelation \(21:1-10\)](#), where the Celestial Jerusalem is described in similar terms, as "the Bride of the Lamb, ready and adorned for her husband". The Lamb is the the King (or Lord) of the City that is no other than the citadel of Atlantis itself. In fact, this quaint imagery is taken directly from the *Ramayana*, where it is applied to Lanka, about to be ravished by Rama and Hanumant. Moreover, the Celestial Jerusalem of Revelation is described in terms which closely parallels the description of Atlantis' capital, as done by Plato. And the "dressing with the sea" — in a white dress of foam that is even today ritually worn by the brides — is in reality an allegory of the Flood that engulfed the capital of Ravana's worldwide empire.

**[Footnote:** This comparison is not ours, but of Benjamin Jowett, the eminent translator of Plato's works. In a footnote to the [Phaedo \(110d\)](#), Jowett notes that Plato's ecstatic description of the netherworld closely parallels the one of *Revelation*, "especially [21:18ff](#)", which is where John describes the Celestial Jerusalem as made of translucent gold and gemstones "bright as clear glass". Plato's description is highly obscure, and refers to the *Khasma Mega* (or "Huge Abyss") which links directly to Tartarus, and which is no other than the Vadava-mukha, as we have been arguing here and elsewhere. As we explain there, the white dress or veil indeed allegorizes the *peplos* of Hera.]

So, the white dress of brides is indeed an ancient Pagan ritual which somehow [passed into Christianity](#), though coming directly from the myth of Hera just mentioned. And, since Hera indeed represents the earth, her *peplos* symbolizes earth's covering during the Cosmogonic Hierogamy, as disclosed by Pherecydes of Syros and other ancient authorities. And this is in fact the white veil of cinders and pumice-stone which covered both the seas and the land of Atlantis at her destruction. This thick veil of cinders and pumice-stone is actually engendered by the giant volcanic caldera of the Krakatoa, alias Vadava-mukha or Khasma Mega. And this veil is also often allegorized as the [Serpent Shesha](#), upon whose coiled body, Vishnu sleeps in the cosmic Ocean, while the cosmic night lasts, during the interval between successive Creations.]

## The Celestial Jerusalem And The Resurrection Of The Dead

Plato, in the above passage is referring an occult tradition in mythical language. And this tradition is precisely the one of Atlantis, which he would later disclose more fully and as reality in the *Timaeus* and the *Critias*. In other words, the descent of the Celestial Jerusalem from heaven is a mirror image of the rise of the eschatological Jerusalem from the waves, its true residence. These two complementary events are actually mentioned in *Revelation*, as can be seen in an attentive reading of the obscure passage. After all, this is to be expected, as the heavens mirror the terrestrial events and vice-versa, according to the well-known aphorism of Hermes Trismegistus ("as Above, so Below").

The descent of the Celestial Jerusalem from heaven may be purely mythical. Or it may perhaps refer, as some will, to the return of the Atlantean children from the stars, which they reached long ago, during their apogee. This could be a fact, according to certain traditions such as the ones of the Hindus and others. But we are not so sure on that. However, as all specialists well realize nowadays, the rise of Atlantis from the waves — that of Sundaland itself, as we have been arguing for two decades now — is fated to happen in an almost unavoidable way.

This has happened over and over again, along the geological past, as the Interglacial Periods come and go, every 100,000 years or so. In fact, since Interglacials last only about 10 to 12 thousand years, the present one is already overstretched, and may indeed end quite soon. But, as Shiva is wont to say, "don't fret, because it won't hurt that much". And the kind god is not being cynical, but realistic, as he needs to cleanse this world for the start of the next era that is forthcoming, perhaps sooner than expected.

No, we do not want to scare anyone. But I think that hiding these facts from the public, as the academicians and politicians do, is sheer cheating. It is playing the ostrich when it sees some danger approaching. In other words, the end of the present era is certain to come soon, in a most unavoidable way. And not from above (asteroids), but from below (volcanism). The Resurrection of the Dead is not indeed a Judeo-Christian doctrine or novelty, as it is embodied in essentially all ancient traditions which far predates the rise of these two religions. This is indeed the meaning of the doctrine of the Resurrection of the Dead, a very old gradation.

This tradition is reported, for instance by Plato, in his [Statesman \(268e\)](#), and in the Tarot, that magnificent *mutus liber* of the ancient Gypsy ([Arcane no. 20, Judgement](#)). And the Gypsy, as is now known, are Dravidas who emigrated out of India long ago, perhaps in Classical antiquity, as we argue in detail elsewhere. How the ancients knew these advanced geological realities — which only now we are starting to uncover, and which are not even generally accepted by scientists, particularly of the Darwinian kind — is something that should puzzle any honest person who stops to think the matter over.

and this is particularly the case as Plato affirms, quite bluntly, that "these cataclysms will happen over and over again" like a recurrent calamity. How could the ancients possibly know these events, which date from so long ago? All these facts bespeak of the Cosmogonic Hierogamy, of the reality of Atlantis' fate, and of its origin in the Far East, in the dawn of times. These images derive directly from the of the *Ramayana*, as can be seen by a close collation of these traditions everywhere. And these traditions on Doom and on the return of Paradise and the Golden Age exist both in the Old and in the New Worlds in nearly verbatim form.

One such is that of the Apapocuva Guarani of Brazil, one which we comment in detail elsewhere. Since the meaning is precisely the same in all cases, and given that these Indians, as now held, became separated for good from the Old World, these highly esoteric traditions necessarily predate the end of the Ice age, some 11,600 years ago. And this can mean one thing: Atlantis, either as a diffuser or as the actual common source of the myth.



## The Nagini As The Whore Of Revelation

But the connections just given can be carried even further. As Mueller and Alvarez Lopez pointed out, the shrine on the top of the Angkor pyramid was used for a strange Tantric ceremony akin to the Cosmogonic Hierogamy celebrated in the holy of holies of the Egyptian pyramids and temples, and in those of Babylonian *ziggurats*: the ritual mating of the King and the Whore, the priestess of Bastit. In Angkor, the king mates with the hierodule, the sacred prostitute who impersonates the Nagini. And the Nagini is indeed the female Naga, whose role we discuss further below in the present article.

The Nagini is also the fateful blonde of Hindu traditions, the very same "Goldilocks" that we also encounter in the Egyptian myths which we detail below and elsewhere. In Egyptian traditions too, the Whore is connected with the pyramids, for instance in the report of Herodotus concerning the whorish daughter of pharaoh Cheops, or in the one related by Diodorus Siculus and the Arab historians, who ascribe the third pyramid of Giza to Naukratis, to Rhodopis, or to other such courtesans of fair countenance.

**[Footnote:** Cf. J. Alvarez Lopez, *op. cit.*, and R. T. Rundle-Clark, *Myth and Symbol in Ancient Egypt* (London, 1959, pg. 54-5). For Pherecydes, see Kirk and Otmer, *The Presocratic Philosophers* (London, 1958, pg. 82). On Rhodopis and her mentions by Herodotus and others see this [link to Perseus Project](#). Rhodopis — whose name means "rosy-cheeked" — is indeed an allegory of Dawn, invariably called by this sort of epithet by Homer and others (*rhododaktylos Eos* = "rosy-fingered Aurora"). Dawn is invariably made an insatiable lover, just like Rhodopis. Even more exactly, Eos-Rhodopis personifies Indonesia (or Taprobane) as the Land of Dawn, as well as the *vagina dentata* so feared by males. She is also the Whore of [Revelation \(17:1\)](#), the mystic Babylon which is no other than Atlantis-Eden in her decayed state.]

In fact, the epithet of "rosy" or "ruddy" derives more from the name of Taprobane (*Tamraparna* = "ruddy-limbed", in Skt.) than from the correlation with sunrise, as we argue in detail elsewhere. And her fame as a whorish lamia, who devours her lovers actually results from the myth of the "earth which devours its inhabitants" mentioned in [Numbers \(13:32; 16:30\)](#). It is no coincidence that these passages refer to the earth opening up "in a great chasm" to devour people, or that Plato too refers to "this great chasm, vastest of them all" which, as we saw above, is no other than the Vadava-mukha. This voracious abyss, here equated to earth's *yoni* is also the "voracious Charybdis" of Homer's *Odyssey* and Orpheus' *Argonautica*, as well as the Hesiodic *Khasma Mega*, which we already commented further above.]

All these are, as we just said, Tantric rituals similar to the *heb sed* and the *akitu*. They replicate the Cosmogonic Hierogamy, and thus insure the periodic renovation of the Cosmos, after the model of the archetypal one which occurred with Atlantis. Alvarez Lopez notes the essential structural, symbolic and ritual identity of the American pyramids found in Mexico, Guatemala, Salvador, Bolivia, and Peru, with the ones of Angkor and Egypt.

The great Argentinian researcher even remarks the unequivocal connection of the American pyramids with the Atlantean myth, which had already been noted by Russian archaeologists such as Jaguemeister and others. For instance, one should note that the Egyptian pyramids essentially use three colors of stones with remarkable regularity: the white limestone of Tura and Mokatan, the red granite of Aswan, and the black basalt of the Sinai and elsewhere.

Now, these three colors of stones, obtained at great pains and at great distances, are precisely the ones mentioned by Plato, as composing the walls and buildings of Atlantis. We could believe in a coincidence were it not for the fact that the pyramids of Mexico are also built with these three colors of stones: red, white and black, precisely as in Atlantis. Very obviously, those colors had a ritual significance, probably related to the three races of Mankind, which also have similar colors. Anyone who visits these places, as we have done, will not fail to realize that fact, since it is so obvious.

In fact, the Mexicans often used a fourth color, yellow stones, completing the four colors of the human races. And so do the Egyptians, for that matter. Again, as usual, this motif is Hindu in origin, the four colors being the four *varnas* ("castes", "colors") of the Hindus and, indeed, of the Egyptians as well. These four colors are precisely the ones of the four human races: whites, yellows, reds and blacks.

All four are represented in the iconographies of the ancient Egyptians and, far more symbolically, in the ones of the Amerindians, who divide the world according to its four corners (or continents), colored precisely thus, as shown on [our article](#) on the Holy Mountain of the Navajo Indians. Now, to believe that this series of coincidences, and a myriad others we have been pointing out here and elsewhere can be ascribed to chance borders the irrational. So, what other conclusion can we reach but that of prehistoric contacts and of an Atlantean influence when we consider matters such as the ones argued above in detail?

## Father Sky And Mother Earth

Far more than a fertility cult based on sympathetic magic, such rituals reenacted the destruction of the world in the Primordial Sacrifice. The mystic mating of King and the Whore or that of the Celestial Horse with the Cow-Mother represents the union of Father Sky and Mother Earth. This union, the Egyptians inverted into

that of Mother Sky (Nut) and Father Earth (Geb), an operation permissible according to the "fuzzy logic" of myths.

This ritual mating is the same one as that described by Hesiod in his [Theogony \(155f.\)](#). The Greek bard tells how, in the beginning, Ouranos (the sky) detested his children. He oppressed them, leaving them no breathing space as he clung closely to his wife, Gaia (the Earth). His children were kept in the dark, somber recesses of the Earth until Kronos, helped by his mother, castrated and deposed his father, Ouranos, freeing them all.

The castrated phallus of Ouranos, thrown down into the Ocean by Kronos, became the Primordial Land. From the froth and blood it spilled in the waters, was born Aphrodite ("born of the scum (or seafroth)"). The words of Hesiod are worth quoting:

Inside herself, she posted Kronos, waylaid.  
His father's genitals he grabbed with the left hand,  
and with the right, the sickle sharp and toothed.  
He cut the penis off, and threw it over his back,

Down into the sea, where it floated for long.  
From the immortal spoils a white froth arose  
and from it a girl was born most beautiful...  
Her name Aphrodite, for from the froth she rose.

## Did Hesiod Invent His Cosmogony?

Hesiod was not inventing this strange Cosmogony which has a typical Oriental

r. In a Hittite myth dating from the second millennium BC, a similar story is told. In the Hittite myth, Anu, the Sky God, is castrated and deposed by Kumarbi, who bites off and swallows his phallus. Kumarbi becomes pregnant, and later "spits" the Tempest God, Ullikumi. In time, the Tempest God, helped by the deposed Anu, defeats and ousts Kumarbi, becoming the new Sky God.

Even more closely, however, we have the myth of Shri — also called Lakshmi — being born from the froth engendered by the churning of the Ocean of Milk during the dispute of the gods and the devils for the Elixir. This Hindu myth is, as we argue in detail elsewhere, indeed an allegory of the destruction of Atlantis during the war of the two parties just mentioned, and who are indeed the two races of Atlantis, the Dravidas and the Aryans.

**[FOOTNOTE:** This dispute (or war) of the *devas* and *asuras* (gods and devils) is famous in Hindu myths, and figures in several passages of Hindu books such as the *Mahabharata* (ch. 17-19). [Heinrich Zimmer](#) has made a magnificent commentary of this profound myth of [the Churning of the Ocean of Milk](#) — which he correctly interprets as a mythified account of the end of the world — in his *Maya, der Indische Mythos* (Insel Verlag, Berlin, 1978). During this churning, the goddess [Shri-Lakshmi rises from the waves](#) and the froth or scum which covered them. This "froth" or "scum" is, once again, the same as the "mud" (*ilus, pelos*), which covered the seas of Atlantis, rendering them "innavigable", according to Plato's relation. We also note that, as we comment elsewhere, the "blue lotus" of Shri is indeed an allegory of the volcanic plume of smoke of the giant volcanism which destroyed Atlantis. This "lotus" is also the same as the Golden Flower of the I-Ching and as the deadly "Tree of Wisdom" which only too late imparted wisdom to Atlas and his peers.]

The Hittite myth is clearly related with the Greek myths concerning the sequential castrations and depositions of Ouranos by Kronos and of Kronos by Zeus. The "stone" swallowed by Kronos is a betyl. This stone is visibly the same as a *linga* or *omphalos*, itself identical to the phallus swallowed by Kumarbi. But both the Greek and the Hittite myths ultimately derive from Hindu myths, as we show in detail elsewhere. In the *Rig Veda*, Indra castrates and deposes his father Vritra, certainly from inside his mother's vagina, where he was forced to live. The myth of sequential castrations and depositions were also recurrent in ancient India. Vritra is castrated by Indra, who is in turn castrated by his own son, and so on. Likewise, Brahma is castrated by Shiva, his son, who is in his own turn castrated, becoming the *linga*.

Varuna — the archetype of Ouranos as the sky-god — is also castrated and thrown down into the Ocean, phallus and all. In this decayed state, Varuna became the lord of the ocean, the same as Apam Napat, "the Child of the Waters" Varuna is an archetype of Poseidon, and it is likely that Poseidon was the earlier sky god defeated and deposed by Zeus, his dual and elder and enemy. The Vedic myths are unclear, as they are known only from the highly obscure Vedic hymns. But later literature is ample, and these sources detail the earlier Vedic forms. It is clear that the *ashvamedha* and the ritual Tantric matings relate to these early variants of the myth, and that they symbolize the very same Cosmogonic events which are indeed no other than the tragic destruction of Paradise, of Atlantis-Eden.

**[FOTNOTE:** As we argue in detail elsewhere, Varuna is in every detail the alias and  hetype of Poseidon-Neptune, the oceanic gods of the Greeks and the Romans. In fact, Varuna is Aurva, a personification of the fearful Vadava-mukha, the actual source of the earthquakes of which the god is said to be the lord.

Poseidon is both the builder and creator of Atlantis, which he founded. He is also its destroyer, when he became disgusted with the disobedience of its inhabitants.]

## Poseidon-Neptune Indeed A Hindu God

The names of both Poseidon and Neptune have no true etymology in the languages of the Greeks and the Romans, a fact that shows their foreign origins. The name of Neptune in fact derives from an inversion of Apam Napat > Napat Apam > Napat-Am > Neptun(us). Such is in fact the Dravidian form, from which the Sanskrit one originally derived. Likewise, the name of Poseidon, according to several specialists such as Junto Brandão (*Mythico-Etymological Dictionary*, Petropolis, 1989), in fact derives from his Sanskrit epithet *Pati-Idas* ("Lord of the Waters"). Not unlikely, this name also assonates with *Pati-Idun* or *Pati-Edom*, meaning "the Lord of Eden". Eden is everywhere celebrated as "the source of waters", so that the connection is not as farfetched as it may at first seem. And Eden is, as we have argued, the same as Atlantis, rendering the strange connection even more likely.

So also with the name of Triton, directly derived from the Skt. *Trita*, another epithet of Varuna. Triton, often said to be the "son" of Poseidon, is indeed his avatar as the ruler of the dismal Tritonian Marshes, where Atlantis was said to have sunk. The name of *Trita* means "Third One" or "Triple One" in Sanskrit. The name derives from his connection with the Hindu Trinity formed by Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva. It is from this Trinity (*Trimurti*) that the one of Judeo-Christians indeed derives, in a very obscure way. *Trita* is in fact an epithet of Shiva as the god of triplicities: the three-eyes, the trident, the three-bodies (*trikaya*), the three-faces, etc.. What this means is that Shiva, as Varuna, his Vedic archetype, is indeed the lord of all three realms: earth, sky and the netherworld.

In all probability, the worship of Poseidon, an alias and contender of Zeus himself, entered Greece and Rome through the Pelasgians and the Etruscans, their predecessors in the Mediterranean region. These are, as we show in detail elsewhere, Dravidian peoples which originally came from the East Indies. Indeed, these myths all visibly derive from a common source. This source can only be extremely ancient, as the concept was already present in an elaborate form in the Sumerian New Year festival of the *akitu*, which dates from 3,000 BC or even earlier, and which may very well have been brought by the Sumerians from the East Indies, whence they originally came, as their language and their traditions attest, and as we argue in detail elsewhere.

In other words, the East Indies — and, particularly Indonesia, in its sunken region, next to Southeast Asia — were actually the same as the legendary continent of Atlantis where Civilization first sprung. Moreover, as we just saw, the myth and ritual of the Horse Sacrifice was present, in one form or the other, in extremely distant ancient nations of the most diverse peoples: the Hittites, the Irish, the Sumero-Babylonians, the Vedic Aryans, the Persians, the Siberian Mongols, the ancient Greeks, etc.. Its equivalence to the Soma Sacrifice also affords a link with the Eucharist (or Holy Communion) of Judeo-Christianism and with the Persian *haoma* ritual, to mention just two of an unending series.

Most certainly, the Egyptian myths of the castration and depositing of Osiris by Seth and of Seth by Horus, the son of Osiris, who this avenges his father, belong to the same mythical motif. As we saw above, in a footnote, Osiris, after his castration, was buried inside the Holy Mountain. There, he unendingly celebrates his phallus-less, ritual mating with his consort, Isis, the Great Mother of both gods and men. This ritual mating of the god and the goddess is known in Hinduism and Tantric Buddhism as the *Yabh-Yum*, the mystic union of the Father and the Mother which we commented above. This union takes place in the innermost room of the Celestial Palace, the one inside the Holy Mountain of Paradise. This motif is endlessly reproduced in their mandalas, particularly in those of the Tibetan Buddhists.

We are now in a position where we can decode the hidden meaning of this strange universal myth of the Primordial Castration. The "froth" or "scum" is indeed the pumice stone shed by the giant volcanism (pumice = *pumex* = "froth", in Latin). And this slime or scum is indeed the "mud" (*ilus, pelos*) mentioned by Plato as covering the seas of Atlantis, rendering them "innavigable". The Castration is that of the Holy Mountain, and corresponds to its collapse and fall into the giant caldera caused by the mega-explosion and the voiding of its magma chamber, beneath the earth.

The "devouring" of his own children by Ouranos corresponds to the one done by the earth, as mentioned above. In other words, the two myths correspond to each other, with a sexual inversion. In reality, the two events are different, and correspond to the two such that actually happened in Indonesia, one associated with the Krakatoa explosion of the end of the Pleistocene, some 11,600 years ago, and the other one that of the Toba volcano, some 75,000 years ago. At both occasions mankind almost went extinct, just as did many superb species of "ante-diluvian" animals, as we already argued elsewhere in this site.

## The Ashvamedha Of King Yudishthira



Returning to the [horse sacrifice](#) and its ritual meaning. As we said above, the Horse Sacrifice (or Ashvamedha) was the main ceremony of the ancient Aryan kings. It was the privilege of great monarchs, as it was fabulously expensive and demanding. Its importance can be gauged from the fact that a full chapter (the 14th, called *Ashvamedha Parva*) of the *Mahabharata* is dedicated to the ceremony, of which it bears the name. This sacrifice was performed in order to commemorate the victory of King Yudishthira and the Pandus in the great war of the *Mahabharata*.

The reason why the ritual was so expensive is that, through it, the King claimed universal kingship, and thereby declared that he would wage war on all possible opponents. The sacrificial horse was released, and roamed freely through all lands for a whole year. It was followed by the royal army, so that the *ashvamedha* was an act of open provocation to all. Any king who resisted and refused to comply, was forced to fight with the invading army. If he lost or complied, he was invited to the sacrifice, and attended in full pomp and with his full court, at his host's expense.

The whole ritual lasted a full year, and many thousands of persons attended it. And all were supported by the king who was offering the sacrifice. Yudishthira's sacrifice was so expensive that he had to send Arjuna to fetch the enormous treasures of Kubera in the Himalayas, in order to finance the huge expenses. Krishna, another great king, also offered a Horse Sacrifice of no less importance than the one of King Yudhishthira. And, as we argue next, this sacrifice had a cosmic meaning associated with the periodic death and rebirth of the entire Cosmos, much as happened with Atlantis-Eden or as unavoidably will again happen with our own world, precisely as asserted in the *Book of Revelation*.

In a variant of the ritual, [a human sacrifice](#) was sometimes offered instead of the one of the horse. Like the horse, the human was given a year of full liberty. During this year of grace, he was treated like a king with all comforts, lovers included. Interestingly enough, this type of human sacrifice, with the year of privileges was widespread in the Americas, for instance, among the Mayas and the Aztecs. In Vedic India, this type of human sacrifice was called [Purusha-medha](#) ("human sacrifice"), and prevailed among the ancient Aryans.

Several hymns of the *Rig Veda* (RV 10:90; 10:130; etc.) allude to [the sacrifice of Purusha](#), the giant from which all things were created, more or less as was the case with the Germanic Ymir, and the Chinese Pan-Ku, his exact counterparts. Other Vedic hymns (RV 1:163; 1:162, etc.) allude to the Horse Sacrifice in terms which clearly identify the victim to the Cosmos itself, and its dissolution. These hymns are all very complex and difficult to interpret, even by specialists. Several attempts have been made along the centuries by all sorts of scholars, both Hindu and western, all with very limited results.

However, there can hardly be any doubt that all these sacrifices, found the world over, indeed originated from a common source, in the dawn of times. Moreover, it seems obvious that they all refer to the dissolution of the Cosmos, that is, to an era transition such as the one which took place at the end of the last Ice Age, the event that led to the Holocene, the present geological era. Such is also precisely [the meaning of Christ's crucifixion](#), as interpreted at a cosmic level. In other words, all such sacrifices, human or equine, are [purely symbolic](#) in character, despite the fact that they are often reenacted in an actual form the world over, particularly among the more barbaric populations.

In fact, a close study of the Vedic hymns just mentioned will disclose the fact that [Purusha, the Supreme Man, is a precursor of Christ](#), immolated at the very Center of the World, of which he himself forms the Four Cardinal Directions. These extend from there as the Cross, just as they do in Paradise (the Four Rivers), in Angkor (the Four Roads), and in other such replicas of the world itself. And, of course, all these images derive from the one of Atlantis and its cross, the [Cross of Atlantis](#). This shape also closely evokes Leonardo's famous drawing of the [Measures of Man](#).

**[Footnote:** Leonardo da Vinci was, like so many Renascentists, indeed a Gnostic. Of course, these intellectuals closely hid their Gnostic affinities because of the ever watchful Holy Inquisition, ferociously bent on suppressing this type of "heresy". In fact, the Man-in-the-Wheel depicted in Leonardo's famous drawing is Purusha himself, stretched along the four (or five) Cardinal Directions departing from the Center. This type of symbolism is extremely ancient, and is found just about everywhere. In other words, Purusha is the archetype of Christ and of the Cross. Even more exactly, Purusha is an alias of Adam, the Archetypal Man and true precursor of Adam in [Mt. Calvary, the Skull Mountain](#) (formed from Adam's skull, according to some occult traditions which date from extreme antiquity.)]

Leonardo copied his Man from Agrippa von Nettesteim, who in turn obtained it from alchemical sources. Similar figures are found in China, and even in Neolithic pictographs, as we comment in detail elsewhere. The hidden message is that the Man is the Cross himself, and that this Cross is indeed the same as Paradise. In the Vedic hymns just mentioned, Purusha is stretched out along the Four Cardinal Directions as if in the Cross. The sacrificial horse itself had its four members stretched out along the cardinal directions and was impaled on a spit, where it was roasted and later eaten in holy communion.]

## The Goat Sacrifice



As we said above, the sacrificial horse or its human counterpart represented the entire Cosmos. The monarch who ordered the sacrifice was acclaimed the Universal Monarch (*Chakravartin*), the ruler of the whole, renewed Cosmos. In other words, he was mythically bringing about the Millennium and the Universal Conquest, just as does the White Knight in the *Book of Revelation*. This epoch-making conquest would only end with the death of the old Cosmos represented by that of the sacrificed horse and of its often neglected dual, the goat, its humbler counterpart.

In the *ashvamedha* a goat was also sacrificed, together with the horse. The two animals probably correspond to the two castrated gods of the above discussed myths. Further below, we shall see their exact meaning and their connection with Atlantis and the bull sacrifice that was celebrated there, according to Plato. As the supreme symbol (totem) of the victorious Aryans, the horse looms large in the *Rig Veda*. Celestial gods are often compared to horses there: Indra, Surya, Agni, Soma, etc..

The horse — often a flying-horse like Pegasus — was also equated to the Sun and to Fire. The humble goat was, instead, the symbol of the defeated Dravidas, who were thereby likened to the infernal *asuras*. Indeed, the goat was deemed the sacrificial victim of excellence. It was considered the scapegoat for the dead (*RV 10:16*) and for the horse of the *ashvamedha* (*RV 1:162*). This hymn describes the horse-sacrifice in detail and tells how the horse and his scapegoat are processioned in pomp to the sacrificial spot. The goat is the share of *Pushan*, an early sun-god who fell into disgrace, whereas the horse is the share of the Celestial gods themselves.

## The Symbolism Of The Goat And The Horse

The Goat and the Horse represent the dual aspects of Creation. They represent, as we already said, the Universe. But, more exactly, they represent the twin Atlantises, as will become clear in what follows below. The Horse is Celestial and supreme, whereas the Goat is Infernal and humble. The Goat represents Capricornus, the Water-Goat. In other words, he is the Fallen Sun, fallen from the supreme position down into the seas, into the infernal depths of the great abyss.

Greek myths tell how Pan, during the [war of the gods with Typhon](#) and his hosts, assumed the shape of a goat (Capricornus), and jumped into the Nile river in order to escape the fearful giant. In other versions, the god is substituted by Eros and Aphrodite who become the fishes of Pisces, in the Zodiac. Here, the allegory of the death by drowning of the twin Atlantises commemorated by the goat and the horse is even more transparent. And the story is cribbed verbatim from the myth of Matsya and Matsyâ (the male fish and his female), which is a celebrated motif in India from the dawn of times, as we comment in more detail further below. Matsya is also an alias of Kama, himself the Hindu love god and archetype of Eros himself. In fact, the dives of these twin deities impersonate the primeval ones of the twin Atlantises, Mother and Son, sinking under the seas in the dawn of times.

Of course, the fall of Pan is an allegory of the fall of the Celestial God who, from a mountain goat — a dweller in the summits — fell into the seas, and became a sort of fish or marine deity. Capricornus is the *makara*, the Hindu seamonster that causes the Flood. The *makara* (or *sishumara*) is a sort of dolphin or seamonster. It is the same as Matsya, the fish avatar of Vishnu. Matsya personifies Paradise — or rather, Lanka. Lanka is the Hindu archetype of Atlantis — fallen from the skies, from the Celestial heights of Mt. Meru, into the ocean, where it disappeared forever, turned into Hell.

At a higher level, the Fall of Pan is the one of Lucifer and/or of Adam. And this in turn corresponds to the one of celestial Varuna, turned into Trita Aptya, the marine god. As we comment elsewhere in detail, this fall into the waters corresponds to the one of the Twins of all mythologies, [the Navajo ones](#) in particular. And, as we comment in the link just given and elsewhere, the fall of the Navajo twins closely corresponds, in both shape and hidden symbolism to the ones of Lucifer (Antichrist) and Christ, their Christian counterparts. This double fall is precisely the one represented in the Tarot arcane of the Tower ([Arcane no. 16](#)).

Here, the two personages falling head down from the Tower are said to be Solomon and Hiram, the two builders of the Temple here represented by the Tower. At another level they are Christ and Lucifer or Michael and the Dragon or, yet, the two Beasts of *Revelation*. The Tower, like Solomon's Temple — which is purely symbolic, and never existed at all — indeed represents Atlantis, often also figured as a twin tower. The vajra, falling down from heaven in order to destroy the twin towers bring us all painful memories of Sept. 11, perhaps the event marking the very start of Armageddon.

**[Footnote:** The name of Atlantis ultimately derives from the Sanskrit *Atala*, the name of the Hindu Paradise, sunken under the seas, and turned infernal. *Atala* was, as we argue elsewhere, the true archetype of Atlantis. The word *atala* also means "watchtower" in Skt., from which the Portuguese *atalaia* and the Spanish *atalaya* (meaning the same) also derive, probably via the Arabic. Hiram (Abiff) was the master architect of the Temple of Solomon, as well as the notorious founder of Free-Masonry, a tradition that dates back to Atlantis itself. The thunderbolt destroying the Tower indeed represents the *vajra*, itself an allegory of the huge volcanism which destroyed Atlantis, twice in a row (the Toba and the Krakatoa superexplosions). 

This symbolism is everywhere infinitely repeated, in quaint variants which complement each other, and which leave little room for doubting they all refer to Atlantis-Eden and its destruction by the *vajra*. In the *Rig Veda* this fall of the *vajra* is represented by the one of Angiras Dadhyanch. And Angiras — whose name literally means "angel" is in fact the archetype of the Fallen Angel. This fall is told in Revelation as the one of Lucifer and Michael, who pursue their angelic, unending war here on earth, now as the two Beasts. This war indeed derives directly from the Hindu one of the gods and the devils (or devas and asuras), respectively led by [Skanda-Karttikeya and Ganesha](#), their respective generalissimos. We tell that story in detail elsewhere, and will not delve into it here except to say that Plato himself equated that memorable war to the one of Atlantis, so as to leave no room for doubting its real meaning: the archetypal Armageddon..]

But the [makara](#) is also [Kama, the Hindu love god](#) who was the archetype of Eros-Cupid. Again, Kama is also the son and lover of Rati. And [Rati is an alias of Aphrodite](#), the mother and lover of Eros, the Greek counterpart of Kama, the Hindu love god. As we see, the Greek myths are not only a close copy of the Hindu ones. They also have the same esoteric meaning. These myths all ultimately relate to the death of Atlantis proper, and its Lemurian Mother in the primordial cataclysm that we know by the name of Universal Flood or Deluge. The two animals image the twin Atlantises fallen from the skies — from the summit of Mt. Atlas, the Pillar of Heaven — and subsequently drowned in the ocean.<sup>2</sup>

In Hindu traditions, the Paradises and their Holy Mountains are two, the Sumeru in the North, and the Kumeru in the far south. In reality, these two mountains represent Mt. Kailasa in the Himalayas, and Mt. Trikuta, where Lanka was built, in Indonesia. One (Kailasa) is identified to the linga (or phallus), to Shiva, and to the northern Meru (Sumeru). The other one is associated to the yoni (vagina), to Parvati (Shakti) and to the southern Meru (Kumeru). In an earlier, more factual symbolism, the two Holy Mountains were two volcanoes, and corresponded to the twin Pillars of Hercules, the true markers of Atlantis' position, according to Plato and others.

Avienus describes the two pillars of Hercules, one as a lofty pillar, the other one as a sort of cup or caldera. So do the Hindus, who identify the twin Merus, one to the Cosmic Yoni (or Vadavamukha), the other to the linga (or icy phallus of Shiva). These two features also correspond to the two perils of Homer's [Odyssey \(12:73\)](#), Scylla and Charybdis, described precisely thus. In fact, the two Pillars of Hercules correspond to the two volcanoes of Indonesia, placed next to the Malacca Strait and the Sunda Strait, the two passages leading into Paradise (Atlantis), in the opposite hemisphere of the earth. One corresponds to the Toba Volcano, in north Sumatra, the other one to the Krakatoa Volcano, between Java and Sumatra, in the southern end of the paradisial island.

## The Goat Represents Atlantis As The Fallen Sun

The goat is also often identified to Indra in India. Indra is also called *meshanda* ("whose testicles are those of a goat"). This epithet is due to the fact that Indra once made love to his guru's wife, a most grievous sin. In consequence of his incontinence, Indra was castrated and covered full with *yonis*, which he could not resist. Later, he was restored with an implant of a goat's testicles, earning the above epithet of *meshanda*.

In reality, this allegory represents the fact that the Aryans (Indra) appropriated the creative role (the Phallus) of the Dravidas (the Goat), claiming that the second Atlantis was greater than the first one, the Great Mother (Amalthea). The goat is a symbol of the Sun in India, where the day star is called *Aja Ekapad* ("the goat of the single foot"). *Aja* means not only "goat", but also "unborn" (*a-ja*). As such, it is the symbol of primordial, unorganized matter, the same as *Prakriti*. The goat is also associated with the *vajra*, an image of the Fallen Sun. Interestingly enough, this association prevailed not only in India, but also in China, Tibet, and even Greece.

At an even more realistic level, the yoni stands for a volcanic caldera, just as the phallus stands for a volcanic peak. When the volcano erupts with violence, exploding and collapsing and turning into a gaping caldera, we have what mythographers allegorize as a castration. The many yonis of *Indra sahasraksha* ("he of a thousand yonis") in fact allegorize the endless succession of the eras, triggered as they are by giant volcanic explosions such as the one of the Toba volcano of 75 kya (kiloyears ago) and the one of the Krakatoa volcano, some 11,6 kya, when the second Atlantis, the "Son", went under, and the Pleistocene Age ended, according to the most recent finds of expert geologists and climatologists.

## The Aegis And *Aja Ekapad*

The association of the goat with the Devil is too well known to require elaboration here. The Aegis — the shield of Zeus and Minerva — was fashioned by Hephaistos from the unpierceable skin of the she-goat Amalthea. The word "aegis" derives from the Greek *aigis* ("goat skin"), related to the Sanskrit *aja* and to the name of the Aegean Sea. Allegedly the name Aegean derives from Aegeus, the father of  Zeus, who drowned there. Aegeus, the father of Theseus, was deemed to be a son of Poseidon.

Aegeus is indeed the same as Poseidon, who was actually so named in Euboea. Far more likely, the name of Aigaia derives from the one of Aja Ekapad, who symbolized the sacrificial pole or, alternatively, the sun itself. In fact, Aja Ekapad (or Ajaikapadi), "the single-footed goat" is a facetious designation of the male's penis. The god is figured as the emblem of ithyphallic Shiva himself. But the figure of the one-footed capriped was widespread, and is encountered even in the Americas, where the Mayan god Hurakan is depicted as a unipodal deity.

No matter what, the Aigaia, the golden submarine realm of Poseidon is no other than sunken Atlantis itself. And the Ekapad, the "single-footed one" is indeed an allegory of the fierce submarine volcano which destroyed Atlantis, the Krakatoa. In Hindu myths, as in those of other nations, volcanoes are often identified to the phallus, to the sacrificial pole (often fiery), to the Sun, to Agni, to Shiva, to the Pole Star, the Morning Star, and so on. The idea is that the submarine volcano is indeed the same as the Fallen Sun or the fallen Morning Star (Lucifer, etc.), just as described above.

According to Homer, the submarine golden palace of Poseidon — the very archetype of the Eldorado and of the sunken Atlantis — was called *Aigaia*, meaning the same as "Aegaea" or "Aegea". What these legends are hinting at is that Aegeus — who was a marine god himself — is the same as Poseidon or Neptune and, more exactly, as Atlas, the son of that god that personifies Atlantis. And Poseidon, the Lord of the Earthquake is, again, an alias of Varuna, also called Apam-Napat (that is, Napat-Am = Neptune).

More likely the name of the Aegean sea has to do with the legend of the Golden Fleece and the drowning of Helle. Helle drowned there when she fell off the Golden Lamb while flying over that sea with her brother Phrixus, mounted on it. This lamb seems to be the same as the she-goat Amalthea. Its skin is also the Golden Fleece quested by the Argonauts, itself an allegory of Atlantis.

The drowning of Pan, of Aegeus, of Helle, of Atlas, of the she-goat Amalthea, of the Pleides, and so on, all seem to be an allegory of the sinking of Atlantis. As we just saw, myths tend to repeat themselves ad infinitum, under different forms, each more fascinating than the previous one. The word *aigis* also means "tempest", "flood", and thus again tends to identify the Atlantean cataclysm with the one of the Flood. And the true Aegean Sea — the Sea of Aegeus (or Poseidon) where the Golden Lamb (or Eldorado) sunk away — is indeed the Indian Ocean, rather than its Greek counterpart.

This sea, the Sea of Atlantis, should not at all be confused with its Greek replica recreated by the Greeks in the Mediterranean when they moved into that region of the world, having come from the distant Indies. The true "Atlantic Ocean", the primeval "Ocean of the Atlanteans", was originally the Indian Ocean, as we argue in detail elsewhere.

The specialists consensually hold that nations such as the ones of the Mediterranean Basin developed in essential isolation from the other ones say, from the East Indies and of North Asia. But this doctrine is shortsighted, and fails to account for parallels such as the ones we have been pointing out for over two decades now. In fact, the present scientific paradigm on the birth and evolution of Civilization in the Mediterranean rim is somewhat stupid, as it is not founded on fact, but on ethnocentric reasons, and indeed dismisses the vast contrary evidence.

Humans can move, either on foot or on ships, from one of these distant places to the other in under one year, let alone in a few centuries. And this they indeed do, particularly when pressed by famine, draught, diseases, wars and other such calamities. And these mass movements are thoroughly documented in essentially all places on earth since the earliest epochs. So, why insist in the fixity of humans, when history, traditions and many other anthropological evidences converge in showing precisely the contrary?

Yes, the Amerindians too, like indeed all of us humans, are also "Sons of God" or rather, "Sons of the Gods", that is, of the Atlanteans. This is what their traditions say, just like ours. And this is what History and Archaeology, as well as the other sciences, human or not, are fast starting to show to all of us humans. Humanity, as well as Civilization itself, first arose in the East, just as our myths all say. And by that they mean not the Near East, as some think, but the Far East, the Land of Dawn, where both the sun and the humans first rose above the animal stage, if at all.

**[FOOTNOTE:** As we argue in detail, this biased view that the Amerinds and other such natives developed in essential isolation from the other nations -- or, rather, failed to do so remaining "primitives" -- is not only stupid, but also the result of an enduring preconception that the Aryans are somehow better than the "inferior" natives they find everywhere. In fact, this omnipresent white preconception dates from the Victorian Age, and the days of the Conquest, when its philosophy was highly useful, as it provided the impetus for the "Christianization" of the "savages" they met everywhere.

Of course, while carrying on the "white man's burden", the conquerors felt it was their right to alleviate the natives of their life and property as well. The main idea was that of R. S. Coon and other polygenists, Darwin and Lyell included, who insisted in somewhat Nazist dogmas such as the "survival of the fittest", and their need of *Lebensraum*. After all, the natives had to be fundamentally different from the white colonists, since they were only sub-human. And the invaders, in turn, were the summit of creation, and hence automatically entitled to supersede the less fit, all in accordance with the divine will, which commanded the whites to remove both their sins and their land, their freedom, and their property.



Being isolated and hence inferior, the natives — deprived of the vivifying contact with the whites which would cause them to evolve — had not partaken of divine salvation, and had to be rescued by the whites. The proof of that lack of contact with the whites was their brown skin — which was indeed a result of their living in the Tropics, and hence a mark of superiority, at least under such conditions, rather than of some shameful mark imposed by some racist God, as some will, even today, witness the story of Cham, which goes on unabashed.

In time, all whites got used to this paradigmatic idea of their inherent superiority as the result of indoctrination by both the Church and the State. And bad habits die hard, and are difficult to cure. Such is particularly the case with ethnocentric biases, which are particularly blinding. In fact, if anything, the whites are "inferior" to the browns, as their genes such as blue-eyes and fair hair and skin are recessive, and tend to get swamped out when crossbreeding with darker skinned populations. and such is the reason these populations are usually rather dark, but for a few exceptions.]

## The True Origin Of The Cross

Both sacrificial victims of the *ashvamedha* — the horse and the goat — were killed, impaled and roasted. Then the worshippers communally ate their roasted meat and the broth prepared from their remains. Before their sacrifice, the victims were tied to the sacrificial pole, called *skambha* or *stambha* or, yet, *stavara* or *ekapad*. As is clear, the word *ekapad* here assumes its fescenine meaning of "phallus, spike, spit, impaling pole".

The *skambha* (lit. "prop", "pillar") was considered a replica of the Pillar of Heaven, the axis or support of the skies. It was identified with Brahma and with Shiva, the two world-supporters, as well as with Purusha, the Primordial Sacrifice himself. The *skambha* had the shape of a cross or, also, of a Y, precisely that of the Cross or Rood. To the crossbar were tied the victim's forelegs so as to prevent it from slipping around in the spit as it was rolled over the fire.

Like the Cross, the Skambha was also equated both to the Pillar of Heaven and to the Tree of Life. Many authorities, such as F. Max Mueller, have pointed out the fact that the name of the Cross in the original Greek is *stauros*, and that this word derives from the Sanskrit *stavara* (pronounced "stawara"), its Hindu archetype in the *ashvamedha* sacrifice.

Naturally, all such parallels are the result of diffusion, rather than random coincidences or some inherent feature of the human brain, as we have all been taught and conditioned to believe. And we thus see how the Evangelic notion was derived from Hindu archetypes. This is further rendered plausible by the fact that, in the earliest iconographies, the crucified Christ had a horse's head like that of the Ashvins and other Solar gods burnt at stake, in some sort of a primordial *ashvamedha*. In fact, the very first iconography of Christ's crucifixion shows Christ as a horse-headed god hanging from the Cross (Fig. II(a)).

**[INSERIR FIG II(a) (A. Martigny, *Dict. Antiq. Chrétiennes*, pg. 95) AND II(b) (F. du Portal, *Los Simb. Egip.* pg. 27)]**

So did Typhon-Seth, the Egyptian god who was also crucified or impaled, and who also had an ass' head. The same is also true of the Ashvin twins of Hindu mythology, despite the fact that this event is never told clearly anywhere. And this primordial sacrifice of the equine god is no other than the one of Atlantis, as we just said. The above iconography of Christ's crucifixion was found as a graffito, on a wall of the Palace of the Caesars, in Rome, whence it was taken to the Kircher Museum. The inscription is in (broken) Greek and reads: *Alexamenos sebete theon* ("Alexamenos worships his god"). And the personage is shown kissing the hand of the crucified one, the ancient manner of worship.

This type of belief of the early Judeo-Christians is hard to believe. But it is one supported by a series of further facts. Tacitus (Hist. 5) affirms that "the Jews, while wandering in the deserts of Arabia, were guided to a spring by an ass, which they followed to it. Subsequently, they built an image of the animal, and worshipped it". Tertulian (Ad. Nat. I:14) reports that a Jew falsely accused the Christians of worshipping a donkey's head. In order to prove his accusation, he produced the image bearing the inscription: *Deus Christianorum* ("the God of the Christians").

According to experts such as the Abbé Martigny (*Dict. des Antiq. Chrét.*, pg. 95), the accusation derives from the passage in the Gospels that tells of the triumphant entry of Jesus in Jeruslaem, riding a donkey's foal ([Mat. 21:2](#); [John 12:14](#)). We believe that the connection is even deeper than this. Several sources which we comment elsewhere tell of Medieval Black Masses where the donkey figured centrally. One such source is the erudite A. Gubernatis (*Myth. Zool.*, Paris, 1874), who lists many instances, all duly referenced. The persons interested in this theme should read his book, which is also available in English. In fact, de Gubernatis refers a great of interesting Hindu traditions on equine deities.



## Typhon As A Half Personified Volcano

The second of the above figures is also remarkable. It shows Seth-Typhon, the Egyptian god often associated with evil as illustrated in the *Leyde Papirus*. The name on his breast is written in Coptic and reads "Seth". The legend means something like "onocephalus". The two staffs he holds are related to the two Pillars of Hercules. They are topped by two feathers whose meaning in Egyptian hieroglyphics is "wind". What this means is the fact that the two Pillars of Hercules are indeed volcanoes, from which issue plumes ("feathers") of smoke which indeed reach up to heaven. The connection of Seth-Typhon with volcanoes is apparent in Hesiod's account of the war of the gods against Typhon mentioned further above.

Typhon is a half-personified volcano, who spits fire and is deemed to be buried under Mt. Aetna, the famous volcano in in Sicily. Its volcanic fire is attributed to the giant, burnt up by Zeus' thunderbolt ([Apoll. Lib. 1:6:3](#)). The masterful description of Typhon's duel with Zeus done by Hesiod ([Theog. 820](#)) is clearly one of a huge maritime volcanic eruption of sufficient size to destroy the entire world. In fact, this duel seems to have been taken up from the Rig Veda and its own accounts of the duel of Indra and Vritra. And this conclusion is reinforced by Pausanias ([Descript. 9:35:1](#)), who affirms that the poem is not possibly Hesiod's creation. Well, we agree with the erudite geographer insofar as the essentials of the titanic duel were somehow copied from the ample Hindu mythology on the subject which indeed dates from far earlier times.

We also note that the name of the ass in Hebrew, HEMR, means "to be red or fiery". Once again we have the connection with fire and volcanoes, as well as with the Chams or Chamites, whose name means the same, as we saw further above. The obvious conclusion is the fact that the ass represents the totemic animal of the red peoples such as the Phoenicians, the Himiarites, the Amorites and other such "reds", among whom we also count the Tocharians and related nations of the ancient Far East (China and Indonesia), whose name also means "red", as we show elsewhere.

In other words, the ass represents the decayed ruddy Atlanteans, just as the horse represents this people in the undecayed, noble status. Some Egyptian iconographies of Seth-Typhon show the god as an ass-headed deity impaled on a pole or on the prow of the divine boat of Ra. This has, of course the same esoteric meaning as the portrait of the ass-headed, crucified Christ just discussed.

These representations also evoke the fact that Dadhyanch-Angiras -- the Vedic god commented further above -- also had an ass' head. This head was decapitated by Indra, because he told the secret of the *amrita* (Elixir) to the Ashvin Twins, likewise horse-headed. Angira's decapitated head fell into a lake or sea, becoming the Primordial Land. This fable is connected to the one of the phallus of Ra emerging from the Nun; to the one of the fall of the vajra (which Angiras' head became), to the Tarot arcane of the Tower Struck by Lightning, and several others such. Here, the "head" is obscurely identified to the glans penis, often called by that name everywhere.

In brief, the myth of the ass-headed gods impaled or crucified at the two poles or the two Pillars of Hercules in fact corresponds to the one of Atlantis destroyed by terrible volcanic cataclysms at two different occasions, one by the Toba, the other by the Krakatoa volcano. The motif is also connected to the Vadavamukha, itself a mare's or donkey's skull, in all probability the one of Dadhyanch-Angiras fallen down from heaven. This motif also brings to mind the myth of Lucifer's Fall, and the emerald that, according to [Wolfram von Eschenbach](#), having fallen from his crown, was carved into [the Holy Grail](#).

**[FOOTNOTE:** It is interesting to note that none of the [several theories on the Holy Grail](#) circulating in the Internet or in the many books on the subject, ever comes even close to the mark. But this is no surprise, for this is the case with essentially all esoteric matters such as the ones we have been discussing here. The true key is given by Wolfram von Eschenbach himself, as commented in the above [link on the Holy Grail](#). First of all, we note that the name of the Grail derives from the Provençal *grazale*, via the French *gradale* meaning "a dish (*scutella*), wide and somewhat deep, in which costly viands are wont to be served to the rich in degrees (*gradatim*), one morsel after another in different rows. In popular speech it is also called "greal" because it is pleasant (*grata*) and acceptable to him eating therein", etc.

This word is also related to the French *gradale* or *catale*, itself derived from the Latin *crater* and the Greek *krater* meaning a shallow vessel or plate where sacrifices were offered to the gods in ancient Greece. The second clue is also afforded by Wolfram. The bard conceives of it as "a precious stone, *lapsit exillis* (i.e. *lapis* or *lapsi ex caelis*) of special purity, possessing miraculous powers conferred upon it and sustained by a consecrated Host", which is indeed the blood of Christ, with powers to act as the Elixir. This precious stone fallen from heaven is both the emerald fallen from Lucifer's crown, as well as the "diamond skull" of Angiras-Dadhyanch which is also the *vajra* and the skull of Adam forming Mt. Calvary, etc..

When we unite the two above clues -- the connection with craters and with meteoritic stones fallen from heaven -- the solution becomes obvious. It also explains the ancient worship of meteorites everywhere: in the Caaba of Mecca, in the pyramids of Mexico, in Asia Minor (Pessinunte), etc.. So, the Grail is indeed the meteoritic crater opened up by the palladium which fell from heaven. In Hindu traditions, this object became the Holy Mountain, and the lake around, full of *soma* or *amrita*, that is, of the Elixir. With this, we have traced the legend of the Holy Grail back to Vedic India and, indeed to Atlantis and the cataclysm that destroyed it, the fall of the *vajra* thunderbolt. But we note that, rather than a meteorite, "the stone fallen from  heaven" (*lapsis ex caelis*)

*lapsi ex coelis*) indeed refers to the volcanic cataclysm and the volcanic bombs and ejecta shed by it during the conflagration that destroyed Atlantis-Eden.

For completeness' sake, we note that the splendid castle of Montsalvat (or Munsalvaesche) where the Holy Grail was kept, according to Wolfram von Eschenbach, is neither the Cathar fortress of Montsegur, nor Glastonbury in England, nor the crypt Jesus' birth in Jerusalem, nor the church of the Ark of Covenant in Ethiopia, nor the interior of the Great Pyramid, where some think it is, but indeed the true site of Eden, where the great heroes such as Hercules and Dionysos invariably went questing it. [Otto Rahn](#) (1904-1938) the great, tormented German occultist, believed that he had found the location of the Holy Grail Mountain, the Montsalvat of legend, in the Cathar mountain fortress of Montsegur in the French Pyrenees.

Otto Rahn was largely responsible for the widespread belief that the Holy Grail was somehow in the possession of the Cathars and, later, of their heirs, the Knights Templars and the Knights of Christ. Well, there is indeed a connection with the Gnostics and their traditions, as we explain in detail elsewhere. But it is one connected with the Atlantean mythology, and the mysteries attending it. As we saw above, this connection derives from the East Indies, whence the Celts originally came, bringing along their holy traditions on the Holy Grail and its true location, there, on the opposite hemisphere. Montsalvat is not to be interpreted as the "Mountain of Salvation", but as *Mont Calvat*, that is, Mt. Calvary. And this is not the mountain in Jerusalem, but its true archetype, the "Bald Mountain" (Monte Pelado) which is no other than Mt. Meru, the Holy Mountain of the Hindus from which all such traditions ultimately derive.]

## **Lucifer, The Twin Elder Brother Of Michael**

It is easy to see -- now that the uncanny parallels have been pointed out in some detail -- that Typhon-Seth, alias Purusha or Adam, is no other than an archetypal Lucifer, the fallen angel himself. Before his fall, Lucifer was a magnificent angelic figure, a veritable god worshipped by all. In fact, he was the alias and counterpart of the Supreme God everywhere, his dual and twin. It is no coincidence that gods come in pair, as the Twins of all mythologies: Aryman and Angra Manyu in Persia; the Ashvin Twins, or Mitra and Varuna in India; Zeus and Poseidon, or Hercules and Atlas in Greece; Lucifer and Michael or Elohim and Jahveh in Judeo-Christianism, and so on. And in all cases they fight, and often end up castrating or somehow disfiguring one another. Such was the case of Horus and Seth. In their duel, Horus succeeded in castrating Seth, but also lost an eye in the dispute. In certain variants, these losses assume a very fescenine character.

Even in the Americas we have the same story. [The Navajos speak of the Twins](#), whom they call "Little War-Gods", a name which closely evokes that of the Ashvin Twins of Hindu mythology. Even more exactly, these little gods evoke the figures of the two brothers, Skanda and Ganesha, respectively the generalissimos of the gods and of the devils in Hindu mythology, and who are generally described as two children, as is so often the case with the twins.

In other versions, they are one huge and brutal, the other one small and effeminate. Such is the case, for instance, of Amphion and Zethos or Atlas and Hercules in Greek mythology, or of Krishna and Balarama, in Hindu religion, and so on. The Aztecs of Mexico make of [Quetzalcoatl and Tezcatlipoca](#), his twin, the all-creators of their religion. So do the Mayas, with [Tepeu and Gucumatz](#), the twin creators of the [Popol Vuh](#) or with [Hunahpú and Ixbalanqué](#), their human counterparts there. The story is obscure and confused, though highly interesting. This is particularly the case of its esoteric aspects, whose analysis does not fit here, however. It is interesting to note that one of the twins is beheaded by the bats, but is revived later. This beheading probably relates to the one of Angiras-Dadhyanch and his many peers elsewhere.

In the sacred traditions of the Apapocuva Guarani of Brazil, we also have the same Twins, the sons of the Sun. These they call Tivyry and Nanderikey, whom they also deem the all-creators. And they too associate these twin godlings with twin wooden poles, just as is the case with Castor and Pollux, the twins of Greco-Roman traditions, or with Seth, as we just saw. Seth's twin and dual was Osiris who, reborn as Horus, pursued their eternal disputes for hegemony. In Orphic traditions, the two gods become Hercules and Kronos or, alternatively, Apollo and Dionysos. In India, the two gods often become Varuna and Mitra, whose name means precisely "twin". The Romans equate the two with Romulus and Remus, in whom some experts discern a corruption of *gemus*, that is, "twin". Such examples could be multiplied ad nauseam.

Dualism, in one way or another, pervades all religions and all cultures. The only exception lies in monotheistic religions like ours, in which one of the two principles has been completely suppressed by the other one. But there is always a residue which is never completely eradicated, and which survives in the hearts and minds of the suppressed minorities. This residue eventually revives, when the time comes for it, and a new era starts, as is seemingly happening nowadays.

It is this type of thinking -- so characteristic of India and its two main nations, the Dravidas and the Aryans -- that we see in action in symbols such as the Mogen David of Israel or the Yin-yang of the Chinese, as commented further above. It is also these dual principles that are symbolized in the twin serpents of the caduceus of Hermes, those of the uraeus of the Egyptian pharaohs, or the ones of the Ouroboros of the alchemists and other such Gnostics. In general, the elder, suppressed twin is male and noble, L



or supplanted by the junior, effeminate trickster. Such is often also the case in the Bible, witness the story of Esau and Jacob or that of Isaac and Ishmael.

## The Twins And The Primordial Sacrifice Of Atlantis

The two serpents of the caduceus -- as usual an Indian symbol -- often change into two eagles or into an eagle contending with a serpent. Or they may become the Soma or Elixir, of which we also have two varieties, one red, the other one white or clear. These two are obtained from the twin trees of Paradise, the Tree of Life and the Tree of Wisdom, often associated with Death itself. In every case they represent the twin races of Atlantis, as we just said. And, as we already argued, this widespread symbolism is found even in the Americas -- for instance in the official seal of Mexico -- unequivocally attesting the extremely ancient origin of this type of Dualism so characteristic of ancient India and, indeed, of Atlantis.

Said in other words, Purusha personifies Atlantis. And his sacrifice by his lesser peers represents the one of the sunken continent and its people. Purusha also impersonates Lucifer's archetype, his sacrifice corresponding to the Fall of Lucifer. And the fall of Lucifer is indeed the one of Adam and the ruddy races he impersonates. It is now easy to see why all things, humans included, originated from this giant Primordial Sacrifice, the one of Purusha, of Yima, or of Pan-Ku, who are all one and the same.

When Atlantis was conflagrated and started to sink away, the survivors of the cataclysm forcibly moved to the other, safer portions of the world, often in the opposite hemisphere than their original one, the Eastern Hemisphere. Along they took all their masterful achievements, whose "seeds" we find everywhere: the domesticated plants and animals which facilitated the rise of agriculture and cattle-herding; the fundaments of religion, mythology, philosophy and the arts and techniques, the alphabet, ceramics and metallurgy included.

With these, and a lot of confidence in themselves, they would attempt to rebuild their Paradise Lost in the Promised Lands they reached everywhere, the distant Americas included. For some reason, they decided to head for a fresh start and to part with their past, which they relegated to the nebulous department of mythology and religion. They cursed their former god, whom they replaced by his "son" or "twin", his own former self under an entirely new guise, one in which it is difficult to discern the old self. This parting is symbolized, for instance by Janus Bifrons. The two faces of this god look, the right one towards the future, the left one towards the past. And the thin divide between the two represents the present, a mere instant of time which soon passes away.

**[FOOTNOTE:** This parting with the past is symbolized in innumerable other ways. One such is the figure of Mithras, killing the Bull of Chaos, whose head invariably turns to the rear, the past. Mithras was a very important god, and his worship was extremely popular in ancient Rome before the rise of Christianity. This and other such Pagan Mystery cults were ferociously suppressed by Constantine and his Christian followers, and soon disappeared from the scene, just as they did elsewhere, for instance in the Americas, where the suppression was even more ferocious.

Essentially all traditions which tell of the downfall of the giant who represents Atlantis speak of a dirty on the part of his sacrificers. Plato is practically the only one of the ancient authorities who reports the myth as history, rather than mythology. He tells of the gallant defeat of the mighty Atlanteans by tiny Athens. Of course, Plato was an Athenian patriot. Other accounts are less favourable. One such is Homer's *Iliad*, which tells of the trick of the Trojan Horse played by the Greeks on their opponents. The story of David and Goliath is no exception to, the rule, as slingshots were not allowed as weapons in fair duels. This story is probably taken up from the *Mahabharata*, where it is told in similar terms.

The duel of Alexander of Macedon and Porus, his Indian opponent is also a variant of this type of myth, told as pseudo-history by Callisthenes. Porus is described as a glorious giant, and Alexander as a midget who, by means of a dirty trick succeeds in defeating his mighty opponent. We believe that this treacherous coup is indeed connected with the Original Sin, whose true nature is never disclosed, the story of Eve's apple being simply ridiculous and unfit of a God. We discuss its true nature in detail elsewhere, and the dear reader is invited to seek this source. ]

## The Ashvin Twins And The Vedic Flying Horse

The Ashvins (lit. "horses" or "centaurs") are the principal Twins of Hindu myths. The Ashvins are the primordial pair responsible for Creation, just as in the Navajo and other stories. The Ashvins are also the aliases of Yama and Yami. Yama, the Lord of the Dead, is the king of Atala, the Hindu archetype of Hades. Atala is in fact the Hell that corresponds to sunken Atlantis, whose name it closely resembles. Yama is also the same as the Fallen Sun and hence, as Varuna in his decayed, submarine aspect. Yama is also personified as Pushan or Vishvavat, after their fall. In fact, the Fallen Sun is not the Day Star or even the Moon Star, the elder sun, but Atlantis, which it personifies.

Pushan forms a pair of Twins with Aryaman, and is often confused with Chandra and with Vishnu. He is often associated with goats, which draw his car, much as the Sun's chariot are pulled by horses. The Horse is often equated to Dadhikra, the Flying Horse of the ancient Vedic Hindus. Dadhikra is the Celestial Horse, a personification of the Rising Sun (*RV* 4:38-40; 7:44; 10:177; 10:123, etc.). Like the Sun, he rises out of the waters where he has sunk and "enveloped in a cloud of light, he spans out the realm of space" (*RV* 10:123).<sup>3</sup>

The Sun Horse (or Bird) is also equated with the Gandharva and with Soma itself. He is called by a myriad Sanskrit names such as Vena and Tarkshya. Vena ("desire") may be the archetype of Eros ("desire") who, in Hesiod's *Theogony* (120) is paradoxically born of the darkness of Tartarus. Golden-winged Eros closely recalls Vena rising in the same way from the bottom of the Ocean. Vena is also the archetype of the Phoenix bird of the Greeks, born of its own ashes.

## The Vena And The Phoenix

The Phoenix derives its name from the Egyptian Benu bird (*benu* > \**benus* > \**benyx* > *phoenix*). Its Egyptian name, in turn, seems to come from the Skt. Vena (or *Venu* = *Benu*), its Vedic archetype. The Vedic imagery is in all regards too subtle and too delicate to discuss here in detail, so that the interested reader is directed to our specialized works on the subject. However, the passage of the Vedic hymn (*RV* 10:123) on the Vena is worth quoting in abridged form:

This Vena pushes up those who bear the Sun.  
Clouded in light, he spans the upper realm of space  
In the union of the Sun and the Waters...  
Vena whips the wave high out of the Ocean.

Cloud-born, the back of the beloved emerged  
Shining on the crest of the apex of Order.  
Wails like women's cries come out of the Womb,  
Like those of cows lowing for their calves.

Vena bears himself on golden wings  
As he carries his smiling lover up to heaven.  
Longing in their hearts for you, they have  
Seen you flying to the dome of heaven like a bird,  
As the golden-winged messenger of Varuna,  
The eagle hastening into the womb of Death.

When the Drop comes out of the Ocean  
Towering over the wide expanse like a vulture,  
The Sun rejoices with the clear light  
That imitates his own, in the upper realm.

## The Birth Of The Sun

What this remarkable hymn is obscurely telling is not really the birth of the Sun from the waters. Rather than a poetic license, the myth is telling real events: a huge submarine volcanic explosion described as some sort of Cosmogonic Hierogamy, a union of Fire and Water here allegorized as the one of the sun and the waters. What else but a giant volcanism or a giant meteoritic fall would "whip the wave high out of the Ocean", into the very skies? What else could the rise of the Thunderbird -- so often connected with the Flood and the Conflagration which once destroyed the entire world -- be but this sort of thing, rather than an everyday event?

The event in question here is indeed an allegory for the real thing, which is told in a myriad ways in other Vedic hymns, as well as in the vast Indian mythology. The motif is so ample and so subtle that all that can be said here is that it is indeed the same as that of the decapitation (or castration) of Angiras and of the theft of Soma by the Eagle (*RV* 4:26-7). This hymn also corresponds to the myth of Prometheus stealing the Fire (Soma) from the gods, in order to bring it to the mortals. And all of these myths indeed refer the destruction of Atlantis by a supervolcanic explosion.

The myth of the Phoenix, so profound in its imagery, also relates to the ones of the Thunderbird which we encounter in both the Old and the New Worlds. In the New World, Vena is the same as the Thunderbird of the North American Indians, the Condor of the Incas and the Rudá of the Brazilian Indians. In the Old World it is the Syena of the Hindus, the Simorgh of the Persians, the Phoenix of the Greeks, the Benu of the Egyptians, the Fire-bird of the Russians, the Pen-ku of the Chinese, and the Rokh bird of the *Arabian Nights*. Its death and rebirth indeed allegorize the one of Atlantis which, like the Celestial Jerusalem of *Revelation*, will rise from the waters where it now lies, bringing back the Golden Age which has been awaited by so long by the peoples on earth.

## The Eagle Garuda

In India, the Eagle or Phoenix is Garuda and his many aliases. In the Veda, the Eagle carries Indra to heaven, where he steals the Soma from the demons and brings it to the gods. The two barely escape, as the Archer (Krishanu) shoots his unerring arrows at Indra and the Eagle. The event is connected with the Flood, as the Soma-drunken Indra boasts:

I was Manu, and I was the Sun...  
I gave the earth to the Aryan.  
I gave rains to the mortals as an oblation.  
**I led forth the roaring floodwaters.**

Drunken with Soma, **I shattered**  
**The 99 fortresses of Shambara.**  
Decimating its enormous population...

Oh Maruts, **this bird shall be**  
**Supreme among all birds...**  
For, with its mighty wings it has  
Brought down to men the drink divine...

Fluttering as it brought down the Soma,  
**The bird swift as thought** shot down from above,  
Stretching out in flight, holding the branch,  
The bird brought down the Soma from heaven.

In this hymn Indra boasts of having shattered the fortresses (or the dams, the term is dubious) of the devils (*dashyu*) and of having caused the Flood. Soma, the Elixir of Immortality, is also the synonymous with the Flood in Hindu myths. A variant motif is the duel of Indra and Vritra, where the death of the giant opposer is also identified with the Flood. In fact, Indra is here the visible personification of giant volcanisms.

It is in this guise that Indra brings on the Flood, indeed triggered by a giant volcanism. And he also brings on rain, as volcanoes normally do. As such, Indra also brings the earthquakes which shatter temples and forts alike, as well as dams and other such human constructions. And, above all, Indra brings on the Soma, the liquid divinely connected with the Flood itself, as the potion and bitter-sweet consolation of the unlucky survivors of the cataclysm.

**[FOOTNOTE:** It is well known to specialists that volcanoes bring on great tempests and heavy thundering. The reason why is easy to understand, despite the fact that the phenomenon is awe-inspiring, and led the ancients to believe that thundering gods such as Indra and Jahveh were demonic forces from the underground liberated by the volcanism. The volcanic explosion releases a lot of volcanic dust and smoke, whose particles serve as condensation nuclei for the water vapour and droplets, which thus condense first into clouds, and then into raindrops which then fall down to the ground. Moreover, these released particles are normally charged, and hence transfer their charge to the clouds, which thus thunder terribly when they collide with each other.

In the case of submarine volcanoes, the water released in large volcanic explosions is capable of, by itself, to engender enormous quantities of rain. In very large volcanic eruptions such as the prehistoric ones of the Krakatoa and the Toba volcanoes, the water released is entirely capable of providing enough water for "forty days and forty nights of rain", despite the fact that no specialist has so far hit on this cause as the probable one associated with the Flood, an event attested in the mythologies of essentially all peoples on earth. We have done this calculation in a specialized computer ourselves, and present it elsewhere. We also had its results checked and validated by other colleague scientists, so that they can hardly be argued by anyone. We are, however, willing to have our calculations checked by qualified specialists interested in this fascinating matter.

The rise of the Thunderbird from the waters of the ocean bespeaks of a submarine volcano of the Krakatoa type erupting in a colossal explosion. In fact, the rise of its cinders and smoke to the stratosphere creates a sort of volcanic "mushroom" not unlike the ones generated by the explosion of nuclear devices, except that millions of times larger. It is this gigantic rising of fire and smoke that is so often equated with the one of the Phoenix or its alias, the Eagle or Thunderbird. This event is also allegorized as the rise of the Sun from the ocean, as in the *Hymn to Vena* quoted further above. In another imagery, this rise is allegorized as the one of the Tree of Life, which reaches up to heaven. This "tree" or "mushroom" is also identified to the Lotus Flower, the Palm Tree or the Papyrus Stem of Egyptian traditions, where they figure as the Pillars of Heaven.

In Chinese traditions such as those of the *I-ching*, the Tree is equated to the Golden Flower, itself a lotus or rose. In India, the Tree is often equated to either the lotus or the vajra, in an usual dualism connected with the images just mentioned. Shiva is often represented bearing one or the other, in his dual aspect of Creator (Padmapani = "Lotus-bearer") and Destroyer (Vajrapani = "Thunderbolt-bearer"). The twin trees which grow in the Garden of Eden, the Tree of Life and the Tree of Wisdom also repeat this symbolism. In fact, the two refer

to the two (main) volcanoes of Indonesia, the Toba and the Krakatoa and the two destructions of the world they effected, one in 75 kya (kiloyears ago) and the other one in 11,6 kya, when the world was verily destroyed in a global scale, with humans barely surviving the terrible cataclysms.]

## Pushan, The Fallen Sun

In India, Pushan is the god of fertility and riches. He is one of the aditiyas, the twelve aspects of the sun. Pushan's name means "nourisher" for reasons we argue next. He is the Sun's charioteer, which is tantamount to saying he is some sort of sun himself. In a dispute with the god, Shiva hit him, and Pushan lost all his teeth. The identification of Pushan -- the Hindu god of rains and fertility -- with the Fallen Sun dates from the Rig Veda. In hymns 1:42 and 6:55, Pushan is called "Child of the Unharnessing":

Come, burning Child of the Unharnessing...  
Be for us the charioteer of Order (*Rita*).  
Best of charioteers, lord of great wealth...

You are a stream of riches, a heap of gold.  
Pushan, who uses goats for horses in his chariot...  
The lover of his sister... the brother of Indra.

The "Unharnessing" is the dissolution of the Universe, that is, of Atlantis-Eden. *Rita* is Cosmic Order, the Vedic counterpart of *Dharma*, the "Law" of Indian traditions. This concept relates to the Wheel-of-the-Law of the Buddhists and has to do with the concept of Cyclic Time and the Yugas (or Eras), as well as with their drastic endings. The unharnessing of the horses takes place at the end of a journey, when the horses are unyoked from the chariot. The idea is that Pushan is the Sinking Sun, who has completed its journey and hence must go, in order to clear the way to the new era that starts.

In Cosmic terms, the above expression alludes to the end an era, when he, the elder Twin, yields his place to his junior brother, Indra. Pushan is the lover of his sister Suryâ, the female avatar of the Sun and, even more exactly, an alias of Dawn herself. It seems the two brothers contend for the love of beautiful Suryâ, just as do the Ashvins in another Vedic hymn (10:85). In fact, Pushan and Indra apparently correspond to the twin Ashvins, at least in this context. Pushan's decline is the usual one of the elder brothers everywhere. In later literature, Pushan is depicted as old and decadent, and eve unable to eat solids, as he has lost all his teeth.

The reason why Pushan brings on fertility is unclear, and has never been explained before. In fact, Pushan is a volcano. Hence, his description as "burning" and as "resplendent", as well as his identification with the sun and his description as "wielding a golden sword". What this means is that Pushan is an alias of Chrysaor, whose name means the same. This expression, which also evokes the twin Cherubs of Eden and their fiery, whirling swords is indeed an image of a volcano, with its fiery pillar issuing from its top, and whirling with the wind above.

Volcanic dust is an excellent fertilizer. Such is the reason why people gather around volcanoes, often at great risk of loss of life and property. Volcanoes are often compared to flypaper. They attract people like honey does flies, only to kill them when they finally erupt. Volcanoes also bring on rain, as described further above. And rains are another factor of prosperity and abundance. The loss of Pushan's teeth is also related to volcanism. It is the alias and counterpart of the primordial castration, an alludes to the fact that the volcano lost its peak, here equated to teeth. Indra, in turn, seems to be the other volcano which is the dual of the one associated with Pushan. Perhaps Indra -- often of a watery nature -- is the Krakatoa volcano, indeed submarine, in contrast to the toba volcano, located on dry ground, in north Sumatra.

In Egyptian terms, the Twins who dispute the love of Dawn correspond to the two ithyphallic brothers who are charmed by the Dancing Goddess, whom they watch from their ship, as portrayed in the Gerzean vase which we discuss [elsewhere](#). As this vase dates from about 3,500 BC, and the theme is apparently far older, we can see that the myth of the Vedic Twins (the Ashvins) who dispute the love of Dawn, their sister, is immensely old. How it passed into pre-Dynastic Egypt so early in time is a mystery that only the hypothesis of Atlantis can reasonably explain.

In fact, the Gerzeans seem to have been the proto-Phoenicians who, chased out of Egypt at its unification, went on to found the magnificent civilizations of the Levant. Anyway, the enormous galley ship portrayed in the vase just mentioned is an unequivocal proof that the Gerzeans were, in contrast to the Egyptians, a seafaring nation like the legendary Atlanteans and their successors, the Minoan Cretans, the Etruscans and the Phoenicians.

In other words, Pushan and Indra correspond to the two Ashvin Twins, who are the personifications of the two races, Dravidas and Aryans. The myth of Pushan and Suryâ also evokes the one of Yama and Yami. These two are another pair of Solar Twins closely connected and often identified to the two aspects of the Sun: rising

and falling. Suryâ, the coveted bride, in turn, represents the Earth, whose possession the twin races of Atlantis endlessly dispute. In fact, she represents Dawn, herself a personification of the Great Mother who is no other than the land of Paradise.

## The Twin Lovers Of The Song Of Songs

Those who know the rich imagery of the Vedic hymns will have no trouble in realizing that the Ashvin Twins are the true source of the exquisite allegories that pervade the ancient myths. The omnipresent Twins assume all sorts of shapes and avatars in the mythologies everywhere. They are also the changelings, in the ancient acceptance of shape-changing, for they can turn not only into werewolves and vampires, but also into birds and other animals.

In more ways than one, the Twins also correspond to the two lovers of the *Song of Songs* who also assume all shapes both animal and human. As [Harold Bayley](#) demonstrated, this beautiful biblical composition has been cribbed, almost verbatim, from an Egyptian poem entitled *The Burden of Isis*. This piece, in turn was copied from a Hindu hymn entitled *The Heifer of Dawn*. The Heifer is the Cow-Mother, in her renewed avatar, she of a myriad names (*Myrionyma*). And this myth in turn evokes the one of Brahma and his daughter, Dawn, changing into diverse animal forms, and mating in each, thus engendering all creatures.

Indeed, it is far more than a coincidence that the two lovers of the *Song of Songs* have often been identified to Solomon and to the Shulamite (or "Veiled One") as well as to Osiris and Isis. Solomon and Osiris are both representations of the Fallen Sun more or less like Pushan, Vivasvat, and others such. *Solomon* is *Sol Amon* = "Sun Lord". And Osiris has a name related to that of Surya (the Sun), as well as to the Greek word *seirius* = "shiny one" = the Sun. In other words, the Jewish king is no less legendary than Osiris or Dionysos, or other such personifications of the sun or the volcano.

As Bayley and others have shown, the Shulamite is Dawn herself, and Solomon is the Rising (or Setting) Sun. In another connection, she is Cinderella, and he is the Prince. Cinderella changes shape just as do the lovers of the *Song of Songs* and the Vedic Twins, Pushan and Suryâ, or Yama and Yami. The omnipresence of the shape-changing Twins attests both their archaic character; as well as the importance of their myth.

And, as we argued above, the two brothers (or brother and sister) are no other than the two Atlantises, one the successor of the other, as the Mother and Son of all mythologies, the Judeo-Christian included. Even if this connection is rejected, no one can deny the fact that the myths of the solar twins and their disputes for the love of their sister, Dawn, are too close to allow attributing their coincidence to chancy events. And since the myth is present both in the New and in the Old Worlds -- which have been separated ever since the Pleistocene -- this is tantamount to saying that they date from at least that time, that is from 11,600 years ago or more. And this, once more, brings us back to Atlantean times.

## The Fundament Of The Mystery Religions

The myth of the twin lovers forms the fundament of the Mystery Religions of all times, as well as of Christianity, Hinduism and Buddhism, not to mention the other religions. The fact that they figure in the mythologies of both the Jews and the Aryans, as well as of the Egyptians, the Hindus, the Sumerians, the Greeks and even the Amerinds, testifies that the myth was composed before the diaspora of humanity from its primordial birthplace, in Atlantis-Eden. To believe the Bible, this crucial event took place shortly after the Flood and the destruction of the Tower of Babel, itself an allegory of Atlantis' fortified capital city (citadel).

**[Footnote:** One of Plato's purposeful confusion concerns the name of Atlantis itself. First, the philosopher makes a detailed description of the Lost continent as "larger than Libya (north Africa) and Asia (Minor) put together". Next, the philosopher describes Atlantis as a tiny island a few kilometers across. The fact is that Plato was speaking both of the country so named and of its capital city. Atlantis' capital was called by the same name as the country, as was so often the case in antiquity.]

The reason for this is easy to understand. The ancient nations usually started from a city that kept growing and absorbing its neighbours, until it turned into a great nation or even an empire. Such was the case of Rome, of Athens, of Babylon, of Tyre, of Carthage, etc.. So, with Plato's Atlantis, it was the citadel or fortified portion of the city which went under, swallowed by the giant volcanic caldera that opened up under it, when its volcano erupted in a colossal conflagration. This volcanic explosion also caused the end of the last Pleistocene Ice Age and so led to the ultimate demise of the whole country, which went under the waters of the global flood that resulted.]

The conclusion is that the myth indeed relates the eschatological events connected with the Flood, allegorized by the sacrifices of the horse and the goat in the *ashvamedha* or by the Cosmogonic Hierogamy of the King and the Whore which we described in detail further above. This marriage is also found in most ancient Cosmogonies. In India it is the one even today commemorated in the Tantric rituals akin to the *ashvamedha*. The fact that the rite still survives in India — that living Museum of Humanity — attests its Hindu

origin. In fact, the Hindus are not only most conservative in religious matters, but are also known exporters of religions such as Buddhism and the Mystery Cults from which most others derive.

## The Maithuna Ritual

Alexandra David-Néel — the famous French researcher who lived for several years in India and Tibet in the 19th. century — describes a Tantric ritual she witnessed in India, in her book *The India Where I Lived* (Paris 1951). The ritual was secret, and she watched it hidden and disguised. The worshippers belonged to the local nobility and performed what the *tantrikas* call *chakra-puja* ("ring ritual"), that is, a communal sharing of food and love where the worshippers form a circle (*chakra*).

In the ritual she watched, as a prolegomenon, a goat was sacrificed and eaten communally in a way closely reminiscent of the ancient Vedic ritual of the *ashvamedha*. During the Tantric rituals the Five *Makaras* representing the Five Elements are consumed. The *Makaras* ("M sounds") are *matsya* (fish), *madhya* (wine), *mamsa* (flesh), *mudra* (grain), *maithuna* (love).

Wine represents fire; fish, water; grain, earth; flesh, air; and love, ether. The flesh is that of the mountain goat or a bird, aerial animals by nature. Love is the ethereal principle, a sort of metaphysical fire (*aither*) that incends all nature. Indeed, it represents the incensing of the world that takes place at the world's end. An important feature of the horse and the goat sacrifice we already mentioned is the fact that the animals are tied to the *skambha* or *stauros* that represents the Cross. Miss David-Néel saw the sacrificial pole of the goat and affirms that it was forked like an Y.

Now, the Y is actually the earliest form of the Christian Cross. Indeed, this shape corresponds to that of the Semitic *vaw* which the Essenes of Qumran equated with the mystic Christ. Dupont-Sommer, the famous expert on such matters published a fundamental book (*La Doctrine Secrète de la Lettre Vaw*, Paris, 1956), in which he studies the problem in depth. His conclusion is that the *vaw* represents an archetypal Christ, and is connected with the Flood and the Conflagration (*Ekpyrosis*), the destruction of the world by the agencies of Fire and Water. The letter *vaw* is also is the equivalent of the Cosmogonic Hierogamy, according to him and, of course, our own conclusions.

Once again we have a connection between the Christian Mysteries of the Passion of Christ, the Cross, the Mass, and Holy Communion with the Hindu and the Vedic rituals and mysteries. Except that they were, this time, intermediated by the Gnostic sects of the Jews such as the Peirates and the Essenes and, not impossibly, by proto-Christian Gnostic Egyptian and Syrian sects such as the Therapeutes, the Ophites and the Sabeans. What this shows, beyond reasonable doubt, is that far from novel, the foundations of Christianity in fact derive most directly from Pagan ones.

What is more, the esoteric and the salvific aspects are one and the same, both deriving from the impact of Atlantean events fated to occur again and again over geological time, as we humans are now learning, this time from Science rather than from Religion. Moreover, the Passion of Christ is here interpreted in Cosmic terms, as that of the Cosmocrator, who is indeed no other than Purusha himself, his arms extending to the ends of the Cardinal Positions.

All this has directly to do with the Flood and the Conflagration which periodically destroy the World. The Cosmic Christ of the Gnostics is obviously fashioned after the Vedic model of Purusha and Pushan, as we just said. The ritual of holy communion of the Tantric ritual just described is indeed a commemoration by reenactment of the death and consumption of Atlantis in the Primordial Sacrifice. It is also the actual archetype of the Christian Communion, the consumption of the Eucharist, as we explain in more detail in [our section on the origin of the Christian Sacraments](#).

## The Ritual Mating Of The King And The Whore

Already in Vedic times the Gnostic doctrines were wrapped in mystery and in occult symbolism. The priest and the whore secretly mating inside the Vedic altar or inside the secret chambers of the Egyptian pyramids already signals this need of secrecy. The sophisticate symbolism of the *ashvamedha* and of the hymns of the *Rig Veda* are also allegories of the same ritual mysteries which date from Vedic times, if not earlier ones.

In fact, this Vedic ritual was already archaic in ancient India. The *Sankhyayana Shrauta Sutra* (17:6:2), an ancient philosophical treatise on Vedic doctrines (Sankhya), states about the ritual *maithuna* that "it is an ancient ritual, already fallen in disuse". The *Shatapatha Brahmana* (11:6:2-10) identifies the *maithuna* — or ritual love affair — to the *agnihotra*, the sacrifice in honor of Agni, the Hindu fire-god.

The *agnihotra* oblation consists of throwing butter balls into the fire. The butter represents the fat victims which were formerly used in the sacrifice. This sacrifice is performed at dawn and sunset (*sanc' *), the two crepuscles of the Sun. In fact, Agni represents far more than Fire. He is identified with the Sun and, more exactly, with the Fallen Sun that inflames the earth at the world's end.

In real terms, Agni symbolizes, in this one of his seven forms, the volcanic conflagrations that destroy the world at Doom and which consists in volcanic paroxysms of a global scale. The giant explosions rip the earth's crust, causing magmatic effusions and throwing out volcanic bombs (debris) the size of entire mountains. These are equated to the *vajra*, the Celestial Fire of Doom that destroys the world when the eras end. One of the forms of Agni is Angiras, a name that means both "anointed one" (*ang*) or "fiery one" (*agni*). Angiras is a manifestation of the *vajra*. Angiras is the same as Dadhyanch or Dadhikra, one of the many names of the Hindu Flying Horse, also called Vena or Tarkshya.

**[Footnote:** We already explained the mechanism whereby the volcanic paroxysms observed at geological era transitions indeed arises. This mechanism was proposed by ourselves some twenty years ago, but has failed so far to gain widespread recognition among the specialists, as is so often the case in geological science, witness the case of Alfred Wegener and others such. But our proposal is both simple and logical, and provides an answer where there is none so far. The whole process is one of positive feedback, an inherent climatic mechanism that is all the time imposing itself.

A huge volcanic explosion has two main effects. First of all, it cools the earth as the result of the atmospheric obscuration by the volcanic dust and the smoke of the fires it causes, as well as of the increased cloudiness and rains which normally accompany volcanic eruptions. But then the dust settles over the glaciers, reducing their albedo and warming the earth, as the sunlight becomes increasingly absorbed, and the glacier covering becomes reduced in area. The melting of the glaciers also alleviates the continental crusts which tend to rise due to Isostatic Principle.

At the same time, the meltwaters flow towards the ocean, increasing the load on the seafloor. The result is that the earth's crust becomes negatively stressed at the continental borders, tending to crack and to quake there. These quakes and volcanic eruptions at the oceanic borders cause further giant tsunamis, which cause further marine invasions of the continents. The invading waters float the glaciers, and carry them off to the sea in their return to the ocean. The result is the massive injection of icebergs and banquises into the ocean observed in the sedimentary cores and known as Heinrich Events. One such massive event attended (or caused?) the end of the Younger Dryas, some 11,600 years ago, right at the end of the Pleistocene Ice Age. Yet another "sheer coincidence"?

The name of Dadhyanch means "sprinkling curds", whereas that of Dadhikra means "stepping on curds". Dadhikra is a flying horse akin to Pegasus, whereas Dadhyanch (or Dadhica) is a rishi who knew the secret of manufacturing Soma, which he taught the Ashvin twins. Indra decapitated him for that, but the Ashvins had replaced his head by the one of an ass, and later replaced his own head. The decapitated ass' head fell from heaven into a lake, and became the first land. In other (unclear) traditions, it became the adamantine repository used by Brahma in order to confine the inflamed body of Kama, which became the Vadavamukha, the Fire of Doomsday which destroys the world at era endings. The bones of Dadhyanch were adamantine, and were used for making the *vajra*.

These stories are indeed allegories of the volcanism that destroys the world. *Dadhi* indeed refers to any thick, viscous substance such as honey or resin or curds. Here it means "magma", the thick pouring of volcanoes. Such is the idea of Dadhyanch being the source of soma or of honey (mead) and the one of his head becoming the Vadavamukha, the source of doomsday fire. Dadhikra, his other self is also another clever allegory of a volcanism. Dadhikra is the same as Pegasus, whose legend certainly originated from his. In fact, his name originated the legend -- very popular in India -- that wherever he stepped (only rarely), a spring originated. And this spring is actually the source of doom.

The name of Pegasus also derives from the same idea (*pagas* = "spring, source", in Greek). And Pegasus too was associated with Doom and the Flood, which sprung from the sources its steps created. This idea is connected with the steps of Vishnu and/or the ones of Buddha, which also mean the same thing. Actually, this is actually never said, but only hinted at, for instance by mentioning that Vishnu's footsteps are full of honey or that he is *madhusudhana* (a bee, as "destroyer of honey" or, rather, as "source of honey"). So, Vishnu is actually an alias of Dadhyanch and of Dadhikra and, in that quality, actually the volcanic god at whose command Doom comes about.

The name of Dadhyanch (Dadhicha) also means "vajra", signifying that his fall is the same as the one of the *vajra* which destroys the Tower (Atlantis), as commented further above. Tarkshya-Pegasus is also called Ucchiah-sravas, a name meaning "which has long ears". and this epithet of course evokes the figure of Seth and other such asinine deities discussed further above, Jesus christ included. The idea seems to be the one that Jesus is indeed an alias of Krishna, and that his advent brings on Doom, a fact that is indeed well-known, according to the Apocalypse and indeed in the Gospels themselves. In fact, much of the mythology associated with Christ derives directly from the one of Krishna, as we argue elsewhere in detail.]

## The Fiery Mare And The Fire Of Doomsday

Angiras is the archetype of the Anointed One, the precursor of the Messiah or Christ ("anointed one"). He is the personage symbolized by the butter balls of the Agnihotra sacrifice. In other words, the idea of

"anointing" the Messiah (that is, "the Anointed One") implies that he is the victim destined for the fiery ordeal of the end of the world.

Angiras (or Dadhyanch = "sprinkler of curds") is also connected with Indra and the theft of Soma. Angiras, a great sage, disclosed the secret of Soma to the Ashvins and was decapitated by Indra. The Ashvins — the Celestial physicians — replaced the head of Angiras with a horse's one and healed him. However, his decapitated head fell down to earth as the *vajra*, and became the Fiery Mare (or Vadavamukha), kept at the bottom of the Ocean. In another version of the myth, it is the fiery body of Kama, inflamed by Shiva's fiery glance, that is enclosed within the mare's mouth, and was carefully placed by Brahma at the bottom of the ocean.

The mare's skull may well have been the adamantine one of Dadhyanch, the only material indestructible enough to be able to resist the Fire of Doomsday, and contain it until the proper date arrived for its liberation. There it stays in a most precarious equilibrium, its fire consumed by water in a continuous manner. But it threatens to destroy the world at all times, as the equilibrium is rather unstable and can be disrupted by even the slightest disturbance.

Strange as this myth might appear at first sight, it seems to correspond more or less exactly to what modern Science has recently discovered in connection with submarine volcanism in general, and the Indonesian one in particular. The Vadavamukha apparently consists of the [Mid-Oceanic Rift](#) that cleaves the bottom of all oceans. This giant chasm — as we discuss in detail elsewhere — corresponds to the boundaries of the [Tectonic Plates](#) that form earth's crust. According to [Plate Tectonics Theory](#), magma continually pours from it in a huge scale. But it cooled by the cold bottom water, and solidifies forming the continuously growing [Tectonic Plates](#).

It should be noted that, contrary to a widespread belief, [the mantle and, in particular, the asthenosphere are solid](#), and that plate motion occurs in the solid state, more or less as the flow of glass, in window panes, by means of a process technically called "creep". Molten magma such as the one of volcanoes is a localized affair, and only occurs in pockets called magma chambers formed by plumes rising from the core or, more likely, formed by giant meteoritic impacts of long ago. It is only at the fissures of the mid-oceanic rifts that the magma is molten and hence able to rise to the surface.

The reason for that is easy to understand. The water of the oceanic bottoms is under an enormous pressure, and so gradually infiltrates the volcanic magma, through the rifts of the oceanic crust. With this infiltration, the magma becomes locally more fluid, and tends to flow smoothly, rather than explosively, as is normally the case with silicic (rhyolitic) magma such as the one of the Indonesian region. But when this precarious equilibrium is disrupted for some reason, the volcanic calderas such as the one of the Krakatoa or the Toba volcanoes get plugged, and the result is often a gigantic explosion. Such was the case with the Toba and the Krakatoa volcanoes in their great prehistoric explosive eruptions which ended up causing catastrophes of global proportions mentioned further above.

There can be little doubt that the ancients knew, even if only empirically, both the shape and the mechanism of the Mid-Oceanic Rifts of the Indonesian region, which they so perfectly described in their myths. The only point open to discussion is whether they knew of it by means of an advanced science like ours or if they learnt about it from direct experience when the Vadavamukha became haywire and destroyed the world in the terrible conflagrations attested by the geological record. In this context they were in fact far ahead of our own scientists such as Darwin and Lyell, and even their modern followers, who keep stolidly denying the possibility of global cataclysms even in face of the tremendous contrary evidence provided by the geological and the climatological records, which have been available from far before the times of these two pioneers who so adamantly denied the possibility of their existence.

**[FOOTNOTE:** In his [On the origin of species by means of natural selection](#), (London, John Murray, 1859), Charles Darwin (1809-1882) attempted to overthrow the catastrophist views of precursors such as Buffon, Cuvier and Buckland by means of the so-called [Principle of Uniformity](#), postulated by Lyell in his [Principles of Geology](#) (London, 1830), which he extended to encompass his Evolution Theory. According to a recent editorial [blurb in Darwin's book](#):

"Lyell's Principles of Geology established the principle of the uniformity of natural causes in the formation and shaping of the Earth's surface. Darwin attempted to demonstrate a parallel uniformity in the development of the organic world, through the principle of evolution by natural selection. *On the origin of species*, one of the most intensely debated books ever published, sets out this theory. Darwin's was the first detailed attempt, after centuries of speculation, to produce a cohesive theory of the successive development of life forms. Though Darwin's work was refined by the work of Mendel and others, and though there is still debate on aspects of the mechanism of evolution, particularly with regard to the role of natural selection, the basics of Darwin's theory are accepted in scientific circles".

This controversy, which derives from the earlier one of Plutonists and Neptunists, is masterfully summarized in C. C. [Gillispie's Genesis and Geology, Cambridge, 1951](#). Gillispie is a professional historian and takes no sides on the issue, which he brilliantly presents. This controversy is the result of a basic failure on the part of Darwin and Lyell, as well as of their many followers, to realize a central feature of Nature in this connection. In fact, what we indeed have in practice is the two opposite principles working side by side. Consider the case of human evolution. Civilization develops, more or less uniformly, over time. But major catastrophes, either natural or due to war and other causes, periodically develop, and disrupt this uniform progress. In fact, during war, the normal laws are often inverted or suppressed.

Such is precisely the case with both Geology and Evolution. Under normal conditions, the usual agents such as erosion or natural selection slowly work to gradually change the face of the earth and its creatures in a more or less uniform way. During this time, the Uniformity Principle applies, and Uniformitarian Evolution makes sense. At times, however, in the course of geological time, major catastrophes arise, often of a global nature: giant meteoritic or cometary falls, ice ages, global cataclysms caused by giant volcanic eruptions, etc..

Then are the normal laws of evolution reversed, so that it is precisely the less well-adapted -- and hence necessarily less specialized -- species that have an advantage and are hence given a chance to spread. And they then evolve, engendering the multiplicity of species which are normally observed to arise shortly after major geological catastrophes. Stephen Jay Gould's theory of punctuated equilibrium is one recent attempt to embody this facet of Nature into Darwin's Evolution Theory. But we deem this theory incurably flawed from the start, as we explain elsewhere in detail. For one thing, it speaks of evolution, when what we indeed have is mere adaptation to environmental conditions. accordingly, the negroes are better adapted to a tropical environment, whereas the whites are equally better adapted to colder, sunless environments. Which race is better or more evolved? Theories such as the one of Evolution are only pseudo-scientific. More than anything, these theories are merely the result of white ethnocentric fancies of the Victorian Age, and should fast be dropped with disgust by all sensible persons, regardless of religious affiliation.]

## The Reality Of The Universal Flood

The titanic earthquakes which resulted from the volcanic explosions just mentioned also caused the enormous tsunamis which are recorded in the myths of all nations as the Flood. The Flood was indeed a dire geological reality, one which is attested in essentially all traditions worldwide. As we argue in detail elsewhere, the Flood -- often caled the Universal Deluge -- in reality consisted of the terrible cataclysms which attended the end of the last Ice Age and the Pleistocene, which, as we now know, occurred in a matter of decades at most, rather than millennia, as formerly thought up to less than a decade ago.

**What is more, the cataclysm occurred at about 9,600 BC, precisely the date given by Plato for the destruction of Atlantis. In the tragic event, some 70% of all great mammals, as well as a multitude of other smaller species, became extinct on a global scale throughout Asia, Europe and the Americas. Only Africa was more or less spared, witness the rich fauna of great mammals still encountered there even today. Mammoths, mastodons, cave-bears, saber-toothed tigers, mountain lions, giant sloths and hundreds of other such magnificent animals were smashed to smithers by an unimaginably great cataclysm of global extent.**

**Two species of Man, the Cro-Magnons and the Neanderthals, became extinct at about this occasion, and in all probability owe their demise to the catastrophe. Such is the event registered in myths as the Deluge or Flood, and in the geologic record as what the paleontologists call the Quaternary Extinctions.**

Several different theories presently compete to account for these mass extinctions. One such is the so-called overkill hypothesis, according to which Man, recently arrived in the New World, systematically eliminated, by overhunting, most species of great mammals there. Another theory holds that mammals were essentially sterilized by rapid climatic changes that occurred at the end of the Pleistocene, some 11,600 years ago. But none of these is so compelling as the one of the Flood, which also has the advantage of complying with traditions the world over. Besides, the extinctions were essentially global in character, so that a myopic theory such as overkill will never do.

In what follows, we present a few brief quotes from works published since we wrote the present work, some ten years ago and more. It is becoming evident that climatic change happens far more suddenly than formerly suspected. Large temperature swings -- which mammals are not adequately adapted to support -- may occur in a matter of decades, if not years, due to processes such as Heinrich Events or Dansgaard-Oescher Events, which have been recently deduced from the geological records provided by ice-cores and marine or lacustrine sediments.

## The Incensing Of The Forest Of Kandhava

Angiras is also known as Brihaspati, "the Lord of Prayer". He is, as such, associated with the  Sacrificial Pyre of the *agnihotras*, whose smoke rises to heaven itself establishing a link between the gods and the

mortals. Indeed the smoke carries up the smell of burnt flesh, that of the sacrificial victims. And that giant pyre is no other than an allegory of Atlantis destroyed by fire. More exactly, these sacrificial victims correspond to the creatures (humans included) burnt in the Conflagration that destroyed the world then, and to the Flood that eventually quenched it. Such is the real meaning of the Cosmogonic Hierogamy of Fire and Water. The Hindus vividly relate this tragic event in detail in many myths, the most impressive of which is that of *The Incending of the Forest of Kandhava*.

This magnificent myth seems to be the dual and fiery counterpart of the watery destruction of the Flood myth of Manu and the Fish. The Fish, (Matsya), was/is the first avatar of Vishnu. And Manu is the true archetype of Noah (or Manoah = Manu), as well as of all such Flood Heroes, including Utnapishtin, his Sumerian counterpart.

The giant pyre of Brihaspati corresponds to the sacrificial fire lit up by both Noah and Utnapishtin shortly after the Flood. The smoke of his sacrificial pyre also "rose up to the skies and attracted the gods as flies to a slaughterhouse", just like the ones of the Bible and of the Sumero-Babylonian Flood myth. For, apparently, burnt sacrifices pleases the gods, particularly when they are of human victims.

The "fall" of Angiras prefigures that of Adam, whose skull became the Holy Mountain (Mt. Calvary), just as did that of Angiras. Other Judeo-Christian myths that are likewise related to the fall of Angiras as the *vajra* (or "thunderbolt") are those of Christ and of Satan. These two also fall from the skies "like lightning bolts". The *Book of Revelation* is full of similar relations. In it, both Michael and Satan — the likes of Indra and Vritra — also fall from the skies in like manner while they are fighting for hegemony.

## The Vedic Sacrifice Of The Agnishtoma

Another important Vedic ritual is the *agnishtoma* ("praise of Agni"). The *agnishtoma* corresponds to the Soma sacrifice in honor of Agni. It was performed in Spring, on the occasion of the New Year, and lasted several days. A sacrificial fire was lit up and kept for its entire duration. Soma was ritually prepared and drunk freely, as well as offered in libation to the fire. A goat was sacrificed in great pomp, just as in the Ashvamedha.

The *agnishtoma* was a fertility ritual. Both Agni and Indra are the personifications of Fire and Water or of the Conflagration and the Flood which periodically ravage the earth. These two gods were the main personages, the celebrants of the ritual. But all gods, with a single exception (Shiva) assembled for the great sacrifice, just as they do when the earth is to be destroyed by the Flood.

The *agnishtoma* ritual commemorates the renewal of Nature and the restoration of fertility. It was intended both to bring rains and to commemorate the lighting of fires for the New Year that was starting. The ceremony was also accompanied by ritual mating of both animals and people, just as in the Tantric rituals of modern India or the *akitu* festival of the Sumero-Babylonians.

The lighting of the New Fire was called *Agnyadheya* ("lighting of fires") and was an important preliminary at all Vedic sacrifices. The holy fire was lit by means of the Vedic fire-drill (*pramantha*). The *pramantha* has been associated by Max Mueller and other Sanskritists with the myth and the name of Prometheus. Prometheus is "the fire-bringer", just as is the *pramantha*. Also, its shape is cruciform, and is closely related to that of the Cross, a device again related to the Vedic fire-drill, the *pramantha*. In fact, all this refers to the Cosmogonic Hierogamy, the marriage of Fire and Water, the enlightenment of the world that took place in Paradise, destroying all Creation.

## Agni And Indra As The Incongruous Twins

It is clear that Agni and Indra represent the same as the many-formed Twins. They also represent the two agents — Fire and Water — that periodically destroy the world by means of the Flood and the Conflagration. But, likewise, they also stand for the two brotherly races of Dravidas and Aryans that disputed hegemony in Vedic India and elsewhere, throughout the ancient world.

In the myth of *The Incending of the Forest of Kandhava*, the two principles are also represented by the Krishna and Arjuna, the twins who incend the forest with their flaming arrows. In the "fuzzy logic" of myths, these two are vaguely identified with Agni and Indra, themselves the personifications of Fire and Water. We analyze this remarkable myth elsewhere in detail, in its profound Atlantean signification, and will not return to this subject here, directing the interested reader to our book on Atlantis.

The twins also stand for the respective birthplaces of the two races, Eden and Hades or, more exactly Atlantis and Lemuria. In India these two paradises are called Atala and Patala (or Sutala). Atala means something like "sunk", whereas Sutala means "foundation". In historic terms they are called Lanka and Dvaraka, the capitals of the two great civilizations whose demise is told in the *Ramayana* and in the *Mahabharata*, respectively.



As we just said, the *Shatapatha Brahmana* equates the *maithuna* (or love ritual) of the Tantrics to the *agnihotra* ritual of Dravidian India of Vedic times. Other Hindu holy books bring out the Cosmological equivalents of this Hierogamy of Fire and Water and of Heaven and Earth. The *Brihadanyaka Upanishad* (VI:4) compares the *maithuna* ritual to the Vedic sacrifice of the horse and the goat celebrated in the *ashvamedha* and the *agnihotra*.

Such rituals are to be performed with exactitude, and even orgasms are strictly forbidden, though intercourses may last for several hours. The woman (or *shakti*) is equated to the Earth, whereas the male (or *shiva*) is equated to the Sun and the Celestial Phallus fallen from the skies as the *vajra*. One ritual formula of the above mentioned book affirms of the couple that they must say to each other: "I am the Sky and you are the Earth", and vice-versa.

## The Woman Represents The Earth

The woman is also equated to the earth, her basin being the symbolic equivalent of Mt. Meru (that is, of Mt. Atlas, the Holy Mountain). Her pubic hair is the sacrificial grass (used to light the sacrificial fire), and her *yoni* becomes the fiery pit whence the Soma flows. In other words, her vulva is the alias of the Vadavamukha, whence flows the fiery magma that incends the world. This fiery effusion is often equated, in Hindu symbolism, to the menstrual blood, to the nuptial (hymeneal) blood or, more frequently, to the birthwaters that correspond to the birth of the Brave New World.

Prof. Mircea Eliade, in his *Techniques of Yoga*, discusses the symbolism of the *maithuna* ritual in detail. He asserts that the ceremony is pre-Vedic or, in other words, is of Dravidian origin. Its aim is to achieve *nirvana* (annihilation) of desire, an idea that again suggests the Cosmic Dissolutions discussed further above. As all things Hindu, sex is sacred in India, particularly among the Dravidas, who practice this type of sacred ritual.

Shiva and Shakti, whom the mating couple represents, are the embodiment of purity itself. In fact, the two personages and the *maithuna* ritual figure in the most recondite arcanes of Christianity, both Gnostic and conventional. But this is not the type of subject to cover in the present medium, which we reserve for a fitter arena and a better opportunity.

The couples mate in a peculiar way, with the male standing up or seating upright and the female lying down. The idea is that the male is the World Pillar and the female is the support or foundation. In other words, the couple forms a Cosmic Cross, with the horizontal woman representing the Sutala ("foundation") and the upright male the Skambha (or Pillar) of Shiva Sthanu, represented as the Cosmic Pillar (Mt. Meru). The idea is already present in the *Rig Veda*, as the cruciform shape of Purusha, the Vedic archetype of Christ.

There can be little doubt that the Christian myth derived its Cosmic symbolism from Vedic India and from rituals and symbols such as the ones discussed above. To believe that the idea originated independently on the two sides of the world as collective archetypes is a thoroughly unscientific absurdity. Indeed, this is not far different from the notion of preternatural revelation. Besides, why would the same innate symbolism result in two thoroughly different modes of expression: the *maithuna* in one place and the crucifixion in the other?

## The Holy Mountain Of The Navajos

In the Tantric rituals the *linga* is expressly compared to the *vajra* and the *yoni* to the *padma* (or "lotus"). The *vajra*, is precisely the "lightning bolt" which we discussed above, the Celestial Linga (or Skull) that falls down to earth from the skies and becomes the Holy Mountain. In Christian terms it is Mt. Calvary or, yet, the Grail Mountain (Mt. Salvat). In India it is Mt. Meru or Kailasa, the Holy Mountain of Shiva that represents his *linga*.

But the same symbolism is also encountered everywhere, including the New World. For instance, the Navajo Indians call it Mt. Pelado or, yet, "Whirling Mountain". *Pelado* is Spanish for "Bald", a name synonymous with "Calvary", the Holy Mountain of the Christians. Quite visibly, the Christian myth of Mt. Calvary originated from the universal set of Hindu myths on Atlantis and its "Pillar of the World". The idea of "Polar Mountain" — that is, of the Holy Mountain at the exact Center of the World, in the site of Paradise — in fact derives from the Hindu symbolism of Mt. Meru, which dates from Vedic times, those of Atlantis. We discuss this theme in detail [elsewhere in this Homepage](#), to where we direct the interested reader.

The Whirling Mountain is the support of the skies (like Mt. Meru) and the center of Paradise (as in India). It is impossible, as we said, that such identities arose by chance or even as the result of the missionary efforts of some enlightened Jesuits. The only sensible explanation is that of the Indians themselves: the luciferine missionaries were men (or angels or gods) like Quetzalcoatl and Sumé, among many others.

They were the luciferine Indian missionaries who also enlightened the whole of the ancient World. But their worldwide influence can only be extremely archaic, for it did not take place in historical times. In other

words, this civilizing empire was ante-Diluvian, just as the myths say they were. And it literally corresponded to Atlantis and, possibly also, to its mother-sister-wife, Lemuria, its precursor and twin.

## The Meaning Of The Sacred Syllable Om

The *yoni* of the female is, as we just said, equated in India to the lotus (or *padma*). Indeed, the *mantra* OM MANI PADME HUM! means a lot more than just: "Rise, Oh Jewel in the Lotus" as is frequently asserted. Rather, its mystic meaning is "Rise, O Phallus, from the Vagina". Its real symbolism is Cosmic, as we said above. It indeed refers to the rising again of Atlantis, characterized by its Holy Mountain (Mt. Atlas or Meru), from the Cosmic Yoni, the Great Abyss where it sunk away, in the dawn of times, some 9,600 years ago.<sup>4</sup>

Moreover, the very symbol of the OM mantra, shown in Fig. 1 below, represents a *linga* being inserted in the *yoni* represented by a woman's *derrière*. Also shown in Fig. 1 are some early forms of the OM glyph taken from Indian sources, as well as the Devanagari spelling of the Sacred Syllable. We should not forget that the Yoni-lingam is India's most sacred symbol, and that the sex act is deemed holy in India, as it in fact is, being in reality the performance of the only divine act of Creation that we humans are able of performing.

The glyph shown above is not written in Devanagari, the Sanskrit alphabet, which is shown at the center of the figure for comparison. Nor is the origin of the alphabet in which it is written truly known. But it may really derive from a proto-alphabet such as Brahmi or Vatteluttu, which some experts such as Sir Monier Williams posit as the true source of our alphabet. Indeed, a close inspection of the shape of the glyph will show that it remarkably resembles the syllable OM written in the ordinary (Roman) alphabet from right to left and with the letters tilted by 90 degrees.<sup>5</sup>

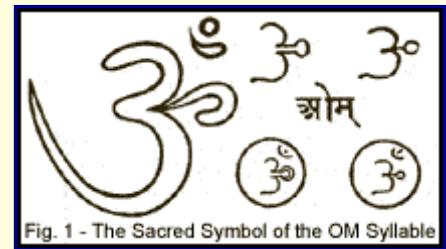


Fig. 1 - The Sacred Symbol of the OM Syllable

## The Cosmic Yoni And The Vadavamukha

The Cosmic Yoni is the well-known representation of the Vadavamukha. It is the *Abhvan* (or "Great Abyss") of the *Rig Veda*, which "menstruates" the end of the world, destroying it. The Yoni represents the site of destroyed Lanka, as we detail elsewhere. The Cosmic Yoni is also the *Khasma Mega* of Hesiod, and the Charybdis of Homer's *Odyssey*. Both of these names mean "Black Hole", and refer to the fearful Cosmic Yoni of the Earth Mother.

Scylla and Charybdis — one a giant maelstrom, the other a lofty peak that reaches up to heaven above — are indeed symbolic representations of the twin Atlantises. One (Charybdis) is buried inside the *Khasma Mega* that is no other than the *Vadava-mukha*, and the other, though disfigured, still lies upon the top of the Holy Mountain, Meru. No one familiar with Hindu symbolism will fail to realize this fundamental identity, and the fact that Homer was cribbing from Hindu sources.<sup>6</sup>

The Vadavamukha is the giant maelstrom which the Romans identified to the *mundus*, the frightening entrance to Hell. The Egyptians equated the *Khasma Mega* of the Greeks with the Nun, the Primordial Abyss out of which sprung the Tatenen, the Primordial Mountain that they allegorized as the Phallus of Ptah (*Ptatenen*). The Nun also corresponds to the Akher, the Double Lion of the Egyptians. The Akher of the Egyptians was the twin-lion that swallowed the Sun at dusk in the Occident, and spewed it out in the Orient in the morning.

Of course, the Egyptians did not believe in such fables, which were mere allegories of the Fallen Suns discussed above. To believe otherwise is tantamount to assuming that the ancients were even more stupid than we are, a conclusion unsupported by fact. Even though very hard to believe, the ancient myths are far superior to our own, for they allegorize fact, rather than fiction. And, as we just saw, both the facts concerning the destruction of Atlantis (Paradise) and the fables that mythify these events came to us from Atlantis, encoded in the holy traditions and the religious myths of the ancients of all times and places.

## The Shiva-Linga And The Cosmic Yoni

Hence, the Cosmic Linga and the Cosmic Yoni represented as the *vajra* and the *padma*, are really representations of the twin Holy Mountains, the Sumeru and the Kumeru. The Sumeru is Mt. Kailasa, the silvery abode of Shiva in the Himalayas. Mt. Kailasa is the Vajra Mountain and its icy shape is aptly called the Silver Mountain.



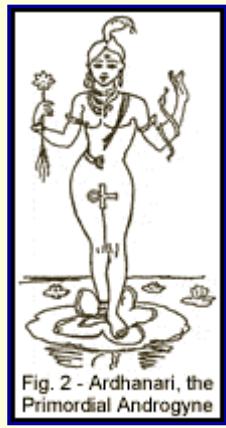


Fig. 2 - Ardhanari, the Primordial Androgyn

The Kumeru is the Vadavamukha ("Mare's Mouth") or Kalamukha ("Black Hole"). It is the exploded volcano of the site of Lanka, whose peak vanished in the process, becoming the Fiery Pit, the entrance to Hell. In other words, it is Hell's Hole, the giant caldera of the Krakatoa volcano.

A remarkable representation of the Cosmic Union of Shiva and Shakti is shown in Fig. 2 below. It represents Ardhanari ("half male") as the Primordial androgyn, half male-half female. The figure is laden with esoteric symbolism, as are usually all such Hindu iconographies.

First of all, we note the *ankh* (or Cross of Life) placed over the androgyn's sex. This fact shows that the *ankh* is not really an Egyptian symbol, but a Hindu one. And it represents the mystic union of the two sexes, with the *linga* figured as a Cross and the *yoni* as a sort of noose of loop that captures its top portion, the glans.

In other words, the *ankh* represents the same thing as the Cross + and the Star of David **[BERNARDO: O SÍMBOLO AQUI FUDEU. ÉUMA ESTRELA DE SEIS PONTAS, DE DAVID]**, that is, the mystic union of the Linga and the Yoni. Secondly, we note the peculiar lotus in the hand of Ardhanari. It is really the union of the lotus bud (upper position) and the *vajra* (lower portion), as usually represented in ancient iconographies.

## Vajrapani And Padmapani

The dualism of the Lotus and the Vajra is also illustrated in Tantric Buddhism in the twin figures of Vajrapani and Padmapani, names that mean "Vajra in hand" and "Lotus in hand". The two are the representations of Indra or other gods. Padmapani is a representation of the Sun (Surya or Pushan). Vajrapani and Padmapani are considered the two aspects of Avalokiteshvara, the Buddha of Compassion. They also represent Yama and Yamantaka (Death and Defeater or Death), as well as the two aspects of Manjushri (Shiva).

The figure of Padmapani has a third eye, the emblem of the Fire with which Shiva incends and destroys the world. Over his head he has sinuous lines representing water. These are said to represent the Celestial Ganges, which flows down on top Shiva's head. Indeed, it represents the waters of the Flood, the other agent of the destruction of the world. Ardhanari is also said to correspond to Brahma. Brahma is the Primordial androgyn who split into two halves, becoming Man and Woman.

The myth of Brahma's splitting into the two sexes recalls the first Adam (Ish) created "male-female" by the Elohim, and later separated into two halves, (Gen. 1:27; 2:21). Ardhanari is shown rising from the waters standing on a giant lotus. This represents the Primordial Island amid the waters (Lanka or Sutala), often equated to the Lotus and to Hell (after its destruction). The Lotus is the same as the Golden Flower that represents the "Atomic Mushroom" of the gigantic volcanic explosion that destroyed Atlantis, as we explain in detail on our book on the sunken continent.

## Lakshmi As The Archetype Of Venus

Padma ("lotus") is also a name of Lakshmi, who rose from the waters over a lotus on the occasion of the churning of the Ocean of Milk. The rising of Lakshmi (or Padma) from the soiled waters of the Flood (the meaning of the myth) is the archetype from which the birth of Venus in Hesiod was taken. The two goddesses, as well as their roles and births closely recall each other. So there can be no question on who copied who, for the Hindu myth is far more complete and far more ancient than its Greek copy, and even predates the existence of Mycenian Greece.

One of the Central features of Tantric rituals — particularly the *chakra puja* where sexual rites are performed in a group (*chakra*) — is that the women should be of a lower caste and of dissolute character. They are usually young — 12 to 16 years is the prescribed age — and ardent. The idea is that it is up to the male to exercise control, while the woman does her best to "seduce" him and make him reach an orgasm.

This aspect of Tantric rituals is extremely important, as it sheds light on its origin and meaning. It relates to a prevalent idea of ancient myths which is central to Indian mysticism. The woman is the tempter, the nymph that attempts to seduce the male, who must resist her, in order to avoid doom and perdition.

In the myth Shiva was tempted by his *shakti*, Parvati. Provoked by Kama, the love god, he was disturbed in his meditation and fell. Angered, the God inflamed Kama with his third eye and, as a result, the world was nearly all destroyed by the inflamed love-god. In order to prevent a total destruction, Kama was enclosed by Brahma inside a mare's skull and deposited inside the Ocean, where he became the Fiery Mare.



## The Primordial Incest

In another myth, it is Brahma who is hit by Kama's arrow, and falls in love with his own daughter, Ushas (or Dawn). Unable to control himself, he assaults the girl and commits the Original Sin (Caste mixing) that resulted in the doom of the world. In some versions, such as that of the *Kalika Purana*, Brahma, the androgyne, split between desire and the will to resist sin, ends up cleaving in two, becoming Man and Woman.

In other variants — dating from the *Rig Veda* (10: 61, etc.) — Brahma commits incest and is castrated by Shiva's arrows. The two gods are only called Prajapati ("Creator") and Krishanu ("Archer"), but are readily recognizable. Again, the result is the destruction of the world by Fire, allegorized as the split fiery seed of Brahma. Brahma is Father Sky and his daughter is Mother Earth. This remarkable hymn makes this fact clear in his final lines, which closely parallel those of Hermes' *Emerald Tablet*:

The Sky is my father, the engenderer, the Navel.  
My mother is the Wide Earth, my close of kin.  
Between these two ample bowls lies the Yoni.  
In it the Father placed his daughter's embryo.

Vedic Hymns are extremely complex and difficult to understand. But we can discern here the same elements than in the Hesiodic myth of Ouranos and Gaia commented further above. As over there, we have here the Primordial Incest of the lustful father; the identification of the couple with Heaven and Earth; the birth of the gods (Angirasas); the separation of Heaven and Earth.

Novel elements are the Conflagration that destroys (or nearly) the world and the origination of the Cosmic Yoni (the Vadavamukha) and of the Navel of the Earth (Mt. Meru or Atlas). This Cosmogonic motif became extremely popular in India, and is told in a myriad forms in later Hindu mythology such as that of the *Brahmanas* and the *Upanishads*.

The Primordial Incest later assumes a different character, with Brahma being identified with the Sun (Vishvasvat, Savitri, etc.) and the daughter with Suryâ. The children engendered are not the Angirasas but their equivalents: Manu, Yama, Yami, the Ashvins, etc..

## The Original Sin Of The Twins

A series of *Brahmana* texts develops the consequences of the incestuous act which, as we said, is the Original Incest. The relationship with the myth of Adam and Eve and the Original Sin is evident. It is known that Adam was tempted by irresistible Eve and that his fall — the Fall of Man — is the mythical equivalent of the decapitation of Dadhyanch and the castration of Brahma, Prajapati and Ouranos.

Even this allegory is (disguisedly) included in the Judeo-Christian myth. There, the skull of Adam is known to have become Mt. Calvary, just as the head of Dadhyanch became Mt. Kailasa and the phallus of Brahma became the Navel of the World. The Navel (*Nabha*) is the Pillar of Heaven just as is Mt. Atlas or the *linga* Shiva Sthanu.

The Pillar of the World is the same as the *omphalos* ("navel") of the Greeks and the *Bethel* of the Jews or, yet, as Mt. Meru, the Polar Mountain. The Sanskrit word (*nabha*) embodies an idea of "axis", "nave", "navel" as the Center (or Axis) of the World, around which the world whirls.

The Vedic hymn also mentions the dual of the Navel or Linga, the Yoni. The Cosmic Yoni is the giant chasm that separates Heaven from Earth at their common boundary in the outskirts of the world. It is the Vadava-mukha, the divide located in Indonesia, the true site of Lanka. In India it is called the divide between "World" and "Non-World". These are to be understood not really as Heaven and Earth but as the two distinct hemispheres of the earth, Orient and Occident or, more exactly, the Old World and the New.

Such is indeed the original meaning of the names of Dyaus and Prithivi, which Hesiod translated as Ouranos and Gaia and later authorities understood as Heaven and Earth. The ancient Hindus were fond of allegories, which they utilized to hide the esoteric contents of their myths. In other variants of this Cosmogonic myth, Prajapati, the Daughter (Ushas or Dawn) and the Archer (Shiva) are identified to constellations, respectively, Mrigashiras (the Deer's Head), Rohini (the Gazelle) and Krishanu (Sagittarius). But stellar myths are far too complex to discuss here, as we do elsewhere, in our book on Atlantis.

## The Fall Of Adam And The Engendering Of Creation



As we said above, these are were allegories intended to mislead the profanes. In certain variants of the myth, the daughter assumes a variety of animal shapes in order to escape her lustful father. She becomes, serially, a cow, a gazelle, a mare, a dove, a she-wolf and even minor vermin. But all in vain, for her husband assumes a similar guise. So, they mate in each form, thus engendering the variety of Creation.

and, what is most important for us, they also engender the many different races of men in this way. These are represented as the Ashvins, the Gandharvas, the Devas, the Asuras, the Angirasas, etc.. Most often, the seven or ten races are figured by the Patriarchs, the Seven Rishis (Sages) and the Ten Prajapatis, (Progenitors), which some identify variously.

As we said above, the perfect control required from the *sadhakas* (adepts) in the *maithuna* (ritual sex act) has extremely ancient roots. It has to do, as we saw, with the Fall of Adam and the Original Sin. This consisted exactly in the fact that Adam was tempted by Eve and fell, seduced by her charms. The feminine guiles also lost Shiva and Brahma and many other gods and ascetics (*rishis*).

One of the greatest feats of Buddha consisted in resisting the tempting of the devil Mara, who assumed the shape of a beautiful girl in order to seduce the virtuous Bodhisattva. This scene figures centrally in the myth of Buddha. It was adapted nearly verbatim by the Evangelists in their description of the temptation of Christ by the Devil. Indeed, the idea somehow passed into the Medieval legends of the virtuous friars and saints being tempted by the Devil in the shape of a beautiful, innocent-looking little girl, the most dangerous form that the Prince of Darkness can assume.

## The Egyptian Goldilocks

In Egypt too, one of the most dangerous shape of evil devils was that of an innocent little girl with curly blonde hair. She would appear to gods or ascetics, in an attempt to seduce them. This seductive little girl became the archetype of other charming heroines such as Goldilocks, Cinderella, Rapunzel, Sleeping Beauty, Snow-White, and so on. This temptress figures centrally in the famous Egyptian *Tale of the Two Brothers*, where she seduces and loses both brothers with her guiles.

Indeed, the ancient myths and beliefs teem with accounts of dreaded nymphs and other charmers who would appear in secluded places and seduce passers by. These charmers would normally be lamias, who would castrate and kill the male after his seduction. Secluded places, particularly in wooded regions or near water springs were, hence, considered to be very dangerous spots which were haunted by such fearful apparitions.

Again, the origin of these weird traditions is India. Similar beliefs attribute there the danger to *nagis* (female *nagas*), *apsaras* (water nymphs), *rakshasis* (she-devils) and a host of other such dangerous little charmers. These nymphs are generally called *yakshis* (female *yakshas* or genii) and are the guardians of trees and water-supplies. They are the archetypes of the nymphs, dryads, hamadryads, lamias and other such female sprites and fairies of the Greco-Roman world.

## Maya, The Mother Of Illusion

Indeed, the female avatar of the deity is considered the potent one, and is hence called *shakti* ("force", "yoni"). This is the shape assumed by the god in order to seduce and damn his opponents. This power of illusion (*mayâ*) is the attribute of gods such as Vishnu and Maya. Somehow, the idea passed into the Celto-German world, and was the characteristic attribute of Lug, the cunning enemy of the other gods.

Mayâ is Illusion herself. She in the personification of feminine powers of seduction and deceit. She is also called Shakti a word demoting not only "force", "might", but also the power of creating reality itself. *Shakti* also designates the *yoni*, the female organ of creation. The Shakti is Eve in the character of the Eternal Feminine the other side of Creation, the "left-handed" one. Mayâ (feminine) is the female form (or avatar) of Maya (masculine), the Great architect of Lanka, the city that was the true archetype of Atlantis.

Women are feared by the males, who are unable to understand the irrationality of feminine logic. Moreover, despite the apparent superiority, males are easily dominated by women and are wholly unable to resist them. This irresistibility is what make females so dreaded and, hence, sort of hated by the male they so easily overpower.

## The Sons Of God And The Daughters Of Men

An interesting connection of these Hindu myths can be established with that of Gen. 6. It has to do with the Flood and its causes:



1. and it came to pass, when men began to multiply on the face of the earth, that daughters were born unto them.
2. and the Sons of God saw the Daughters of Men, that they were fair; and they took them wives of all which they chose.
3. and the Lord said: My spirit shall not stay with man forever, for he is also flesh...
4. There were giants in the earth in these days, and afterwards, for the Sons of God came into the Daughters of Men, and they bore children to them. These were the Heroes of old, the famous men of olden days.
5. When God saw that the wickedness of men was excessive on earth and that their thoughts and intents were only evil,
6. He repented that he had made men on earth, and was grieved in his heart.
7. and the Lord said: This race of men whom I have created, I will wipe off and destroy from the face of the earth...

Then follows the story of the Flood and of Noah, who found grace with God and was saved in the Ark. The above relation has been analyzed dozens of times, with little or no progress. However, it is extremely important, for it explains why the Flood was brought about by God's will. The story of Noah is, as many like recognized, taken directly from the Hindu one of Manu and the Fish (Matsya), from which is also derived the Mesopotamian ones of Utnapishtin and Ziusudra.

## **The Giants Are The Nephilim, The Fallen Angels**

Since the story of the Flood is Indian in origin, it is in India that we must quest the clarification of the obscure details of this enigmatic passage of the *Book of Genesis*. First of all, who are the mysterious Giants, the children of the Sons of God by the Daughters of Men? They are called *Nephilim* in the Hebrew original and, in other passages, by terms such as *Raphaim, Gibborim, Anakim*, etc.. The Hebrew term implies a race of giant, arrogant men like the Titans of the Greeks and the Rakshasas of the Hindus.

As the above quoted text explains, the Nephilim are the famous Heroes of old, the sons of the Sons of God by the Daughters of Men. The Sons of God are the Fallen Angels, and the Daughters of Men are the ordinary mortals. In Greek terms, the Heroes were the hybrid sons of mortal women by the gods, as is the case of Hercules, Jason, Perseus, Dionysus, etc..

The experts have always seen in the Sons of God the same as the Fallen Angels such as Jubal, Jabal and Tubal-Cain. These taught all arts to men or, rather, to their fair, fickle daughters. Hence, they are the Civilizing Heroes of humanity, to whom we owe all that we know and, indeed, all that we are.

Other authorities affirm that the Sons of God are the descendants of the Seth, the "replacement" of Abel, while the Daughters of Men are, to them, the descendants of Cain. According to this view, the Angels would be pure spirits, unable to beget children. In reality, the Angels, fallen or not, and the Sons of God are indeed the Angirasas, the Sons of Brahma. The word "angel" comes from the Greek *angelos* through the Latin *angelus*.

But it ultimately derives from the Sanskrit *angiras* meaning "anointed one" or, yet, "igneous", "shiny", implying the idea of a shiny meteor. As such, it applies to the avatar of the Messias, who "fell from heaven like a lightning bolt". Angiras is also the archetypal Fallen Angel, Lucifer, who also fell from heaven as the *vajra*, as a sort of celestial meteorite, as an envoy ("missile" or "emissary") from the gods.

The myth of Angiras closely evokes that of the Fall of Lucifer. It also recalls that of Son of Man falling from heaven "like a thunderbolt" and becoming "the rejected capping stone" that became the founding stone of the Temple. As a sort of fallen god, Angiras became the "Prince of this World", as well as the intermediary between gods and men. It is from this role that derives the etym of *angelos* as an envoy or intermediator or emissary.

## **The Cause Of The Fall Of Atlantis**

What the text of *Gen. 6* is describing is the event related by Plato as the ultimate cause of the doom of Atlantis. Indeed, Plato's words, in the *Critias*, closely parallel those of *Gen. 6*, as can be seen by comparing the above quoted biblical text with Plato's one of the *Critias* (121b):

For many generations, as long as the divine nature lasted in them, they were obedient to the laws and god-fearing, for they were the Sons of God... As long as the divine nature lasted in them, the good qualities which we have described grew and increased among them.

But when the divine portion began to fade away in them, being diluted too often and too much by admixture with mortal blood, and the human nature began to preponderate, they became unable to control their behavior and became unseemly... And grew visibly debased...

Then, Zeus, the god of gods, who rules by law... seeing that an honorable race was in a most wretched state, and intending to punish them, that they might be purified and improve... gathered all gods together and spake as follows:...

Thus ends Plato's dialogue on Atlantis, in mid-sentence, just in the most crucial portion. Some say that Plato got disgusted with the subject and decided to stop the work. Others affirm that he died — for the *Critias* is his last work — before he could end the dialogue. Others, yet, affirm that the work was censored, for the subject was tabooed, being the matter of the secret of the Mysteries. A more likely hypothesis is that Plato was murdered, because he had violated the taboo forbidding the divulgation of the secret of Atlantis, a serious crime, for, as we just said, it was considered a profanation of the religious Mysteries. It was precisely for this crime that Socrates, his teacher, had been condemned to death.

All we can do is to conjecture... But this is not important now. We know that Atlantis was sunk and flooded, after being destroyed by earthquakes and volcanic conflagrations. And the reason was, we see, the same as the one that led to the Flood: too much admixture with mortal blood. One text explains the other, and it is clear that both *Genesis* and Plato are talking of the same, unique event.

In both texts, human nature gains the upper hand through excessive admixture with mortal blood, that of the fair Daughters of Men, which dilutes the divine essence, the "spirit of God" that constitutes the human Soul. There can be no doubt, then, of who are the Sons of Poseidon and Cleito, the descendants of the Titan Atlas. And the Daughters of Men are the lower caste girls, the whores with whom they mated too often and too willingly.

Interestingly enough, as can be seen from the above quoted texts and from a myriad similar ones, it seems that the pristine race of Atlantis, the Sons of God, who later became the Fallen Angels, were indeed the red, darker races (the Dravidas), whereas the white races (the Aryo-Semites) are associated with the ones of the seductive blonde Goddess. But such myths are extremely complex, and must be examined with caution, for they seem to have been frequently interpolated and adulterated in their essence, even in the Bible.

## The Atlantean Heroes And The Silver Race

The Heroes — that is, the Nephilim or Giants — are the hybrid children of these two races, the half breeds, the out casts who belong nowhere. Anyone who is familiar with Hindu traditions and their system of castes (*varnas*) will have no difficulty in realizing that the origin of the myth — so deeply connected with the tradition of Atlantis — is indisputably Indian in origin. We, the modern races, all four, are descended from these hybrid Heroes. Hence, it is pure foolishness to talk of "racial purity" or even of "races" as such, for we are all of us mongrels of mixed origin.

We descend from both races of Atlantis, from both the Sons of God and the Danavas, the Sons of Danu, as we explain in detail in our book on Atlantis. Both Plato and *Genesis* drew their accounts from one or more of the many Hindu holy books that treat this subject, which is the central tenet of the eschatological doctrines of Hinduism. The Heroes of *Genesis* 6 are the Silver Race of Hesiod, the one who succeeded the Golden Race of the Sons of God of before the Flood. Like the Nephilim of *Genesis*, the Silver Race is gigantic, brutal and ferocious, as Hesiod (*Works*,126) tells us:

Then, a second race, far inferior  
Was created, of Silver, by the gods...  
Being reared by their mothers. And when they reached adolescence,  
They died a painful death,  
On account of their stupidity,

For they could not contain their foolish pride  
and refused to worship the gods above  
and to sacrifice to them upon the altars.

Hesiod calls them "big children" (*mega nepios*) and tells how, disgusted with their impiety and arrogance, Zeus decided to wipe them off with a cataclysm, burying them underground. In a confused way — for he apparently failed to understand the Hindu myths he was adapting — Hesiod also speaks of a fifth age, that of the Heroes or Demigods. They died in the combats of Troy and Thebes, and their souls abide in the Islands of the Blest, "in the confines of the earth".

A closer analysis of Hesiod's Myth of the Ages (*Works and Days*, 106-200) discloses the fundamental identity of the Race of Heroes and the Race of Silver, both made of valiant but stupid men like Achilles and



Hercules, and both "reared by their mothers", for they were indeed the Sons of the Goddess. Hesiod also calls the Golden Race by the name of "angels" or "genii" (*daimones*), and tells that are the offspring of God (Kronos). After they became corrupted, the Golden Races too were destroyed by Zeus and became "the benevolent guardian angels (*phylaxes*) who rove the earth invisibly, granting riches and bliss".

As we see, once properly interpreted, all these traditions converge to tell the same story. They all derive from Hindu traditions, so that the real explanation must be sought there, and nowhere else. Hindu myths are recognizably obscure and difficult to exegesis for they are veiled by allegories and metaphors that often transcend the competence of experts. But their decoding is extremely important, as they embody the secret story of Atlantis, the Sacred History of Mankind. These strange myths and legends are the true source of all our religious traditions. They hold the secret key for the correct interpretation of the *Bible* and the *Gospels*, as well as of the eschatological mysteries of our sacred traditions.

## **The Wars Of The *Mahabharata* And The *Ramayana***

The comparison we just made of the revelations of Hesiod, of Plato, and of *Genesis* disclosed the identity of the different traditions and their derivation from Indian sources. The idea that evil women pervert the virtuous Sons of God pervades the whole of Hindu mythology, as well as Indian ethics and morals. The caste system dates from the times of Manu, precisely the Indian Noah, the patriarch of the present generation of men.

The *Laws of Manu* prescribe a rigid sexual segregation of the upper castes (the *dvijas*) and the lower ones (the *sudras*). The idea is to preserve racial purity and avoid contamination by the impure, defiled women of the lower castes. By far the most effective weapon used by the evil devils to corrupt the virtuous Sons of God is women.

Woman is the root of all evil in the racist, prudish-oriented Aryan aristocracy of ancient India from whom we inherited the bad habit. Such is particularly the case of the seductive nymphs such as the *nagis* and the *apsaras* who are often used for the purpose by the devils. The majestic *Mahabharata* opens with the seduction of the virtuous king, Santanu, by the charming *apsara* Ganga, a personification of the Ganges, or rather, its nymph. Such was the root of all evils which led to the great war that gave its name to the marvellous book, one of the supreme masterworks of Humanity.

## **The Battle Of The Solar And The Lunar Races**

The *Mahabharata* tells of the battle of the Lunar races against the Solar one. The two races are the Kurus and the Pandus. The two enemies are cousins or, rather, half-brothers, descended from a single father and two different mothers.<sup>7</sup>

In the *Ramayana* — the marvelous book which describes the other great war of the ancients — the two lines of Lunars and Solars again contend for power, in the persons of Rama and Bharata. Rama, also called Ramachandra, is a Lunar (Chandra), whereas *Bharata* is a Solar. Rama was the rightful successor to the throne, as the eldest son of King Dasharatha.

But Kaikeyi, the mother of Bharata, tricked the king into promising the throne to her own son with him. Rama went into exile and eventually fought and defeated Ravana, the evil king of Lanka, who had kidnapped his wife.<sup>8</sup>

On his return to Ayodhya, the capital of the empire, Bharata restored the reign to Ramachandra, who became its rightful ruler. As we see, the two great "World Wars" of Hindu myths were of Solars against Lunars. They ultimately arose because both lines had a claim to the kingship as the result of the fact that a former king had had affairs with women of both castes.

The Greeks too spoke of two similar wars: that of Troy and that of Thebes. These mythical wars closely correspond to the Hindu ones just mentioned. The fact that the Greek sagas were copied from the Indian ones is visible in that they can be matched synoptically to an extraordinary degree. The Hindu traditions are immensely older and far more real than the purely mythical ones of the Greeks. In fact, the Hindu traditions tell of real events, magnified by mythification, in contrast to the Greek ones, which are purely fabulous.

## **The Mythical Wars Are Real Wars**

As we just said, the two great wars of the Hindus, told in the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata*, seem to be based on historical fact, rather than on sheer fiction. As we show in detail in our book on *Atlantis*, these sacred traditions are the relations of the two parties in the Great War of Atlantis. Moreover, they led to the

demise of the two great civilizations, the Golden and the Silver ones which, both, seem to have ended in the global cataclysm of the Flood. The Golden and the Silver Races are the same as the Solar and the Lunar ones. They also correspond to what Plato called the "Greeks" and the "Atlanteans" in his famous dialogues on the legend of Atlantis.

Essentially all mythologies speak of similar wars between Blacks (or Reds) and Whites (or Yellows) or between Angels and Devils, Devas and Asuras, Daevas and Ahuras, the Sons of Light and the Sons of Darkness, Gods and Titans, etc., etc.. More than fiction, we always find that the ancient nations were organized in two moieties, one Black (or Red), the other White (or Yellow). This is essentially the same arrangement of castes that we had in Atlantis, and also corresponds to the two parties of the Atlantean war.

For instance, Egypt was unified by a "Greek" (Menes) from two originally distinct realms: Upper and Lower Egypt. One was White and the other Red (or Dark), as represented in their double crowns. Mesopotamia was originally ruled by the dark-headed Sumerians. But later rulers were of Semitic, Lunar stock (Assyrians). Israel and Juda were opposed, the first Lunar, the second Solar. The list is virtually endless, as any one can verify who takes the trouble to consult the treatises on ancient history.

## **The Hindu Paradigm Of Racial Wars And World Endings**

It is in India that, as usual, the motif of Reds (or Blacks) and Whites takes the clearest form. A possible exception is North America, where the genocidal war of the Palefaces and the Redskins took place in recent, historical times, In India, the Reds are the Kshatryias ("warriors"), the Dravidian races of dark (or ruddy) complexion. They adopt red for their heraldic color, a tint they associate with blood, as well as gold and copper, the ruddy metals.

In contrast, the Aryans or Brahmins have a whitish complexion and adopt white or silver as their heraldic color. Hindu gods are also divided into red (or black) deities and white ones. Shiva is red, Vishnu-Krishna is blue-black and Brahma is white. Kali is black, and so is Kala, her consort. Both names mean "black". The list can be increased. But, in general, the devils (*asuras*) are black and the gods are white.

Sometimes, the races are divided into three shades: blacks, reds and whites. These correspond to the Trimurti, with Brahma white; Shiva red, and Vishnu (Krishna) black (or blue). In other terms, the three gods are Shiva, Shava and Kali. Shiva is red or pale, and almost cadaveric, as the trio escapes their destroyed Paradise in a sort of Ark. Shava ("corpse") is dead and fully bloodless and white. Kali is black as she usually is.

The Hindu trio, Shiva, Shava and Shakti, is often depicted riding their floating island, the Island of the Jewels (*Manidvipa*). They are shown fleeing their destroyed world as sole survivors, adrift on their Floating Island, lost in an immense, utterly void ocean. As is clear, the myth of Manidvipa is an allegory of the destruction of Atlantis by the Flood, and of the salvation of its three races in a sort of Ark. The three Hindu personages correspond to the three "sons" of Noah, who similarly allegorize the three races of Mankind.

## **The Eternal Battle Of The Whites Against The Reds**

The battle of Reds and Whites (or Kshatryas and Brahmins) for supremacy in India is a disgrace that still goes on, though in attenuated form. But it is a well-attested, recurrent calamity. In 1,500 BC the white Aryans invaded dark (or red) India, wiping out the magnificent Indus Valley Civilization of the ruddy Dravidians, one of the earliest in the whole world. Accounts of the wars between Brahmins (Whites) and Kshatryas (Reds) literally fills hundreds of sacred Hindu treatises. They are written in mythical parlance, but are indeed actual history, detailed accounts of historical facts told in initiatic language.

The *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* are merely two of an endless series of Hindu sagas and holy books on this issue, which is far more than fable or even spiritual metaphor. Very often, the contestants are deified into *devas* and *asuras* or similar allegories of the Sons of Darkness and the Sons of Light. These are the clear archetypes of our angels and devils, who also fight likewise as instanced by the recurrent battle of Michael and Lucifer, as well as by that of the Sons of Light against the Sons of Darkness.

In Iranian mythology the same combat takes place between the hosts of Ahura Mazda (the Solar) and those of his twin, Ahriman (the Lunar). The Iranians, like the other nations, copied their myths from those of the Hindus. Even the names match (*daevas* and *ahuras* = *devas* and *asuras*, etc.), except that they are often inverted.

In fact, our Christian myths too were copied not indeed from the Iranian ones, as many authorities believe, but directly from the Hindu archetypes. One such is Kalidasa's *Kumarasambhava* ("The Birth of the War-God"), a rather literal precursor of the *Book of Revelation*. Another instance consists of the many evangelists on the life of Krishna, a remarkable prototype of Jesus Christ. Elsewhere, we make a detailed comparison of these and other Hindu texts with their Judeo-Cristian counterparts, which are far from original in their doctrines.

The conclusion is simple, but inescapable. The legend of the War of Atlantis derives, as do those of Troy and Thebes, from actual fact. In reality, these wars are the same as the great ones of the *Mahabharata* and the *Ramayana*. The Greek epics too were cribbed from the Hindu ones, which are still extremely popular in the Far Orient, where they are revered as actual Holy History and are commemorated in all sorts of dances, plays and rituals.

## The Duel Of Seth And Osiris

Moreover, these wars are the same as those allegorized as the battle of Osiris and Seth and that of Horus and Seth. They are also the Battle of Michael and his angels against Lucifer and his own; the battle of Ahura-Mazda against Ahriman; that of the Tuatha de Danann against the Fomoré, etc., etc.. The list is endless and includes the New World, where the omnipresent Twins pursue their endless battle in both fiction and in fact, as we commented further above. They start as friends and mates, grow to be lovers, and end up fighting their eternal war.

The Battle of the Twins is, as we said, the one of Atlantis, that of the "Greeks" (or Whites) against the Atlanteans (or Reds). This war is the same as that of the *Mahabharata*, which only ended when all combatants died and the whole place was sunken underseas in a giant cataclysm identical to the one which foundered Atlantis. Indeed, this great war was a reversal of the previous one of Lanka (Lemuria), which also ended in a similar cataclysm.

More exactly, the two great wars correspond to the drastic endings of the Golden Age and the Silver Age, both of which culminated in a universal Flood and Conflagration. The first one ended with the victory of the Lunar (Ramachandra) and the second one with that of the Solars (the Pandus). But, it is hard to speak of a victory when the whole world is destroyed, and only a band of savages survives the catastrophe.

Of course, the same motivation that caused both wars — exacerbated racism and pride and arrogance — still survives unabated. It will inevitably lead to the Third World War, that of Armageddon or Shambhalla of which the prophets speak so insistently. And this time it may well finish the job that the previous two left incomplete, for we are, apparently, far better equipped for the job now. Or are we indeed?

## The Creation Of Evil Women

Eve is a name that has many meanings, such as "mother" and "desire". It is also apparently related to the idea of "mare", an etym instanced in the Sanskrit *eva* and, apparently, in the Greek *hippa*. But the assonance Eve-Evil is certainly more than coincidental. If Skeat is right, the idea of "evil" derives from that of "over", meaning "one which is opposite" and, hence, an antagonist or foe. If so, evil relates to the Sanskrit *ava* ("over", "away"), itself linked to the English "afar" and "over".

The conception that women are evil pervades ancient myths. The Greeks considered that the first woman, Pandora, was the handiwork of Hephaistos, the Devil himself. Indeed, Pandora means something like "gift of Pan", in Greek, Pan being an alias of Hephaistos. Greek legends affirm that when Prometheus gave Celestial fire to humans, they became so blissfully happy that Zeus became envious and decided to damn them. The gods gathered in a council and Venus and Hephaistos came up with the idea of Woman, Pandora, in order to torment men.

Hephaistos fashioned her in his infernal forges, and she was equipped by Venus herself, helped by the other gods. Pandora was sent as a sort of "Greek gift" to Prometheus, who resisted her charms, however, for he foresaw the consequences. Undaunted, she addressed Epimetheus, the dumber brother of Prometheus, who could only foresee in hindsight. He fell, and the result was that all evils were released upon Mankind when Pandora opened her wonderful box.

## Women And Male Chauvinist Pigs

The Greek conception of evil women seems to derive directly from Hindu ones, as usual. But before I am blamed with male chauvinism, allow me to affirm my own point of view. I just relate Indian myths about women, just as I do their racist ones. And these apparently derive from their Aryan moiety, for the Dravidas have the utmost respect for the Great Mother, with whom they associate themselves. Besides, they indeed strive for racial integration of both communities in their country, dominated by the Aryan moiety.

Personally, I, like most males, repute women the very apex of Creation. And I also slobber, like the unwise Epimetheus, at the masterwork of skillful Hephaistos. To be sure, it is hell living with women. But it is impossible to be without them. Women are illogical, unpredictable and profoundly mysterious, qualities that

exasperate us males, for we are thus unable to understand and to master them, as we would so much like to do.

Despite the three millions of years that men and women have been living together, it is they that command and we who obey their every whim. As every married man well knows, it is women who command and who turn the fierce warriors into docile breadwinners, who stolidly toil like good slaves in order to bring them and their offspring not only food and comfort and safety, but all the trinkets they may covet.

Who owns who? In fact, the word "married" seems to derive from an ancient root *mar* meaning "bound", "fettered", as in the French *amarre* and the Arabic *mar* ("to bind"). Likewise, "husband" apparently means "house-bound", which we indeed become when marrying. No, I am not complaining. Just noting and actually enjoying the soft, inescapable trap. But I, personally, keep dreaming of Shiva, naked, dirty, roaming free, and loving and being loved by all the females.

## A Myth From The Mahabharata

A myth from the *Mahabharata* (13: 40: 3) tells how the jealous gods created Woman in order to loose the mortals:

I will tell you, my son, how Brahma created wanton women, and for what purpose. For there is nothing more evil than women. A wanton woman is a blazing fire. She is the illusion born of Maya, the sharp edge of a razor, a poison, a serpent and death all in one. The first men were full of *dharma*, as we have heard. Afraid that they would become gods themselves, the gods became alarmed. They went to Brahma... who created women by means of a ritual magic, so that they would delude mankind.

Now, the women of the former era had been virtuous. But these were sinful witches who arose from the creation act performed by the Prajapati. The Grand-father endowed them with all desirable things that Desire can desire. These wanton women, lusting for sensual pleasures, began to stir up desire in the males. Then the lord of the gods, the Great Lord, also created Hate in order to assist Desire. And all creatures fell prey to the power of Desire and Hate as they became attached to women.

## Maya, The Archetype Of Hephaistos

In the above myth, it is not difficult to discern the antecedents of the ones told above concerning the seduction of the Sons of God by the Daughters of Man. Maya is the artificer of the gods, the actual archetype of Hephaistos. Here, as in the Greek myth, the Devil is the fashioner of Woman, for the explicit purpose of losing men. Mayâ (feminine) is also the Power of Illusion, the main charm of feminine *mystique*. Maya (masculine) is also the fashioner of Lanka and the patron of the evil *rakshasas*.

Here, Maya is more or less identified with Brahma Prajapati, who is also claimed to have created Woman when he split in two halves, as we told further above. The charming, irresistible nymphs of these traditions pervade all ancient mythologies. They seem to have originated in the Apsaras (or Nagis, or Naginis), the Naga females who populate Hindu traditions such as the ones we commented further above. The Apsaras are also identified to the Kinnaris, the females of the Kinnaras and the Gandharvas, themselves the archetypes of the legendary Satyrs and Centaurs of Greek traditions.

Rather than a legend, these mythical people were deemed very real in antiquity, particularly in the Orient, where their legend originated. When we stop to think it over, we cannot fail to realize that the Hindu traditions in fact embody the secret traditions on Atlantis in mythified form. Misunderstood by the other nations, they were deemed to be false, a figment of the imagination of the superstitious Hindus. And these, bent on hiding their secret, actually encouraged this belief of the arrogant Westerners.

The idea seems to be that evil women are the *rakshasis* (female devils) of Lanka, who moved into Aryan territory after their Paradise was destroyed by Rama and Hanumant. The myth expressly states that former women — those of the Atlanteans' own kind — were virtuous and chaste, and presented no danger to the piety (*dharma*) of the former males. But those women created by Brahma and/or Maya were seductive and wanton, as well as luscious and irresistible. They stirred not only desire, but also hate, certainly in the form of jealousy, of domestic quarrels and of the dispute for heritage between the "Lunar" and the "Solar" offspring.

The myth on the two types of women is highly reminiscent of the one of Judeo-Christian legends concerning Eve and Lilith. Eve is the evil, fair nymph, seductive and irresistible. Her guiles doomed Adam along with all of us, their offspring. The other woman is Lilith, dark, somber and hateful, for she became jealous of her triumphant rivals. Of course, this story has nothing to do with race, as the two are merely different aspects of the Great Mother, one benign and golden, the other one somber and hateful. And, as we showed above, we are, all of us mongrels, so that racial pride is sheer foolishness. This illusion is to be dispelled in the forthcoming Millennium, when the reality of Atlantis becomes more fully understood.



## Venus, Paris And Helen Of Troy

The Hindu story just told is also reminiscent of the Greek myths on Pandora and on Helen of Troy, which correspond to it. In the Greek myth, Venus, Minerva and Hera, the three great goddesses, dispute the prize of beauty among themselves. Paris gave the prize to Venus, seduced by her offer to give him Helen, whose face "launched a thousand ships". Paris got his prize, but the result was the destruction of Troy by the Greeks, as a revenge for his rape of fair Helen.

The story of Paris kidnapping Helen and taking her to secluded Troy — which is later attacked and destroyed by the avenging husband — closely parallels the plot of the far earlier *Ramayana*. Rama, Shita and Ravana are the archetypes of the cuckolded Menelaos, and of Paris and Helen. Hence, it seems reasonable to equate Troy = Lanka, for the parallels are too many and too close to be due to chance. More exactly, Eve and Lilith correspond to homely Minerva and fair Diana. The former is Solar, but somber, the second Lunar, but bright. Hera too, with her untiring jealousy and Zeus, all the time falling prey to the charms of fair mortal women are also a reflex of the Hindu myths such as the ones commented above.

In Hindu myths, Brahma is the first victim of his own irresistible creation, for he falls in love with Woman (Ushas or Dawn). This leads to the Primordial Incest, to the castration of Brahma and to all evils that ensued, as we related further above. Shiva too also fell victim to Woman, for even gods are submitted by the charming little creatures. The full story is told in the *Kalika Purana*, which we comment in our book on Atlantis, to which we refer the interested reader.

## A Woman Behind Every War

We see how, in every case, Woman was the cause of doom. Helen, of Troy; Shita, of Lanka; Gandhari of Dvaraka; Eve of Eden; Pandora of Epimetheus; Ushas of Brahma, Kali of Shiva, and so on. As the ancients used to say, there is a woman behind all wars and all disgraces. In the ancient world, wars were often waged for the purpose of kidnapping women. Such was the case with the Romans and the Sabines. The Romans tell this story as true, earnest history. But this mercurial people had a tendency to blend myth and fact, as some historians have already noticed.

In all probability, the ancient relations of wars waged to rustle cows were indeed intended to procure women for raping and slavery. Female slaves were useful not only as lovers, but also as breeders of slaves. For the children were born in bondage, and automatically became slaves and prostitutes. Such kidnapped women were called "cows", and were treated as whores and slaves. Slavery is a brutal fact of life, and was in widespread use down to the primordials of the present century.

Even today many primitive peoples — the ones who best preserve the ancient customs — frequently wage war on neighboring nations solely for the purpose of kidnapping women for use as breeding "cows" and prostitutes. The Amazonian Indians still do it, even today, as a regular, periodic routine. Unwittingly, they are also performing an useful sort of population control and natural selection. Indeed, it seems that whatever we do, we serve Natural Selection, this wide-encompassing theory.

Of course, nowadays, with all the wonderful progress of Mankind in recent times, wars are not fought for romantic purposes anymore, even if villainous like the one of Ravana. Instead, our wars are carried on merely for purely economic purposes, for sheer wantonness, or for reasons of religious intolerance. Imbued with bigotry, we sacrifice millions of innocent people for purely wanton purposes.

At the same time, we call "barbaric" the ancients and the primitives, who preferred to sacrifice mere animals or even a few humans to the gods, rather than the many millions of human creatures we immolate in the altars of bellicose Mars. The behaviour of the ancients was, at least, far more logical than ours. Their sacrificial victims were the aliases and scapegoats of the two Atlantises, sacrificed by the gods in the Primordial Sacrifice.

For it was apparently the sacrifice of the two Atlantises that taught the ancients how much the gods love the smell of burnt sacrifices of both human and animal flesh. It was thus that Noah, Utnapishtin, Atharvan and others primordial sacrificers learnt the custom of sacrifice, from the Primeval *Ashvamedha* of Atlantis. By watching the gods relish at the smell of the smoke that rose from the great funereal pyre which Atlantis had been turned into by the great conflagration that caused the Flood.

<sup>1</sup> Kalachakra Buddhism — once very popular all over the Far East, and particularly in Indonesia — celebrated ceremonies like these inside their shrines of their temple-mountains, such as the Angkor Thom and Angkor Vat. These temples were stepped pyramids similar to the ziggurats of Babylon or the stepped pyramid of pharaoh Zozer, in Egypt. These pyramids had a temple in their top or their interior, where Adi Buddha ("the Primordial Buddha"), the alias of Adam represented by the King, mated with the Queen or, more frequently, with a hierodule (or sacred prostitute) representing her.

This ritual was commemorated at the New Year's Festival or, alternatively at the king's enthronization. Both rituals represented the renovation of the Cosmos that took place at the occasion, and which the Cosmogonies Hierogamy reenacted. An identical ritual also took place inside the topping shrine of Zozer's pyramid or inside the Great Pyramid, in

the so-called King's Chamber. In Egypt, the ritual mating of the King and the Whore took place during the *Heb Sed* festival, itself a replica of the *Rajasuya* (or "Renovation of the King") ritual of the ancient Hindus and Buddhists.

The *Heb Sed* entailed the rejuvenation of the king and, hence, of the whole Cosmos which he represented. Perhaps this ancient ritual — usually surrounded with the deepest secrecy everywhere — was also celebrated at the New Year in Egypt under other names, just as it was in Mesopotamia and the Indies. These Cosmogonic Hierogamies also find their echo in certain Christian traditions and rituals. For instance, the sacrary of Christian churches, where the Eucharist is kept enshrined, is itself a replica of the Holy Mountain where the God was present in majesty and Mt. Calvary — so often represented with the skull of Adam inside it — is again a replica of the Holy Mountain (or pyramid or ziggurat) of the ancient nations, such as the above mentioned.

Inside the pyramid, Adi Buddha (or Osiris or Shiva or some other dead god) plays the role of Adam buried inside the Mountain of Paradise. He is buried there together with his wife or lover. This motif is even today endlessly reproduced in the Hindu and Buddhist mandalas of the Kalachakra variety, which we show elsewhere. The same idea is also represented in Egypt by the figure of the twin Osiris, one white and dead and buried inside the Holy Mountain, and the other black and alive, seated above it, on his throne, itself the alias of the Christian Cross.

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<sup>2</sup> Indeed, Cancer and Capricornus — the two zodiacal signs that correspond to the two extreme courses of the sun in the skies (the Tropics) — represent the two sunken Atlantises. In Indian traditions, Cancer is Kurma, the Turtle avatar of Vishnu that corresponds to Lemurian Atlantis. And Capricornus is the Makara (or Goat-Fish) that represents the other Atlantis, the child of the former one that is often identified as the wondrous Son of the Virgin. The two tropics indeed correspond to the extreme limits of the Atlantean empire, the one of the Solars, with India in the north and Indonesia in the south, each astride its own tropic, and encompassing the entire tropical region of the globe.

Scientists are wont to say that the Universal Flood is a physical impossibility. Well, maybe the Bible exaggerates a little bit when it says the Universal Flood covered all mountain-tops but one, the Ararat. Of course, this mountain is not the same as the one now so called, but its true archetype, Mt. Meru, the mountain of Paradise, in the East Indies. In fact, the Judeo-Christian myth of Noah and his ark is a copy of the Hindu one of Manu, just as is also the one of the Sumero-Babylonians.

It is fast becoming clear — despite the contrary attempts of some confusionists — that the Universal Flood was indeed the event known to science as the catastrophic end of the Pleistocene. So, the scientists say what they have been trained or told to say, and do not pause to reflect on the reality of the event I have been pointing out for two decades, along with other pioneers such as Ignatius Donnelly. Well, this flood was indeed universal in extent. And it probably rained for 40 days and 40 nights on end, due to the great volcanisms that then occurred, caused by the stressing of earth's crust which resulted from the melting of so much ice over the continents. These tended to rise, while the seafloor tended to sink, so that the crust stressed negatively, tended to crack along the edges at the coasts.

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<sup>3</sup> Pushan and Aryaman personify the Dravidas and the Aryans, the two races of India. They also correspond to Krishna and Arjuna and to the Lunar and Solar races, as well as the Ashvin Twins. The two are also equated to Golden Soma and Silvery Soma, the two varieties of the Elixir. The Vedic Mitra and Varuna, like Indra and Vritra also represent the two contending races. In brief, the Twins represent, everywhere, the twin races of the two Atlantises, as well as their endless disputations that often lead to death and destruction.

The name of Pushan means something like "growth" or "sprout". It is not originally Sanskrit, and seems to derive from the Dravidian *pū* ("blossom", "sprout", "flower", "to beget") and *cha* (to die, sink, fall). Hence Pushan (or Pushan) is the Fallen Sun, the Lord of the Dead, the same as Yama, who died in his infancy. The Dravidian radix *pū* also means: "the setting Sun in a glory of purple and gold", in correspondence with the idea of the Fallen Sun.

The above Dravidian etym also relates to the idea of *Christos* or *Messiah* as the "anointed one", said *puchu* or *puchal*, in Dravida. The legend of the gold-garbed sun sinking in the waters closely evokes the legend of the Eldorado of the American Indians, the legendary personage who inflamed the minds of the Conquistadores with gold fever. The perfect correspondence between the Amerindian and the Hindu myths on the Eldorado shows that, somehow, the Dravidian legend reached the Americas before Columbus. And the legend of the Eldorado indeed concerns Atlantis and its doom, as we just argued above. This universal legend at least makes us wonder when and how it got to the Americas, and if it is indeed based on actual fact or is a pure fable created by unwise, gold-hungry Conquistadors.

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<sup>4</sup> Indeed, *mani* ("jewel") is an euphemism for the phallus, just as *padma* ("lotus") is one for "vagina". Moreover, OM (or AUM), the sacred syllable, indeed means "Rise". So, the mantra in question is a verbal expression of the Yoni-Lingam, the most sacred of all Hindu symbols. And the holy syllable indeed expresses the idea that the OM represents the Cosmogonic Hierogamy, the mystic marriage of Fire and Water that ended the former era, starting the present one. As we see, the Hindu allegories are often quite explicit, though they are never explained in full to the profanes.

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<sup>5</sup> The OM glyph is a clever adaptation of the usual Hindu alphabets such as Devanagari and Bengali, apparently in order to represent the *yoni-lingam*. The curved shape resembling a woman's *derrière* corresponds to earlier forms of the Devanagari A, whereas the phallic O shape apparently corresponds to the U. The dot (*bindu*) is the *anusvara* or nasal sound. It also represents the creative *bija* or "drop of semen" that engendered Creation.

The Lunar Crescent represents the Ark that carried the *bindu*, the "seeds" saved from the former era. The esoteric meaning of the Sacred Syllable OM (or AUM) is too complex to explain here. It results from the contraction of *A-hum* and means something like "the Beginning and the End". This is precisely the same as the Christian symbolism of the Alpha-Omega, also copied from it. Ultimately, it refers to Atlantis and to the Flood as the source and end of all Creation.

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<sup>6</sup> Indeed, Scylla and Charybdis are the monstrous personifications of the two Pillars of Hercules that marked the whereabouts of Atlantis in ancient Phoenician myths. The Pillars of Hercules are called Kalpe and Habila, names in which is possible to see the connection with those of Scylla and Charybdis. Scylla (*Skulla*, in Greek) is related to "skull" and "scalp". It indeed represents the "Skull Mountain" or "Bald Mountain" that the Judeo-Christians call Golgotha or Calvary (that is, "Skull"). Charybdis means "Chasm of Death" (*Char-ubdi*) and is also related to Habila (or Khabila = Havila, ).

Avienus, in his *Ora Maritima*, which we comment elsewhere, detailedly describes the region of the Pillars of Hercules and the meaning of their names, originary from the Phoenician language or, more exactly, from Dravida. He affirms that: "the Carthaginians (that is, the Phoenicians) call, in their barbaric tongue... Abila a lofty scarp. Calpe, on the other hand, designates, in Greek, a hollow, rounded vase". In other words, the two Pillars of Hercules are one a bald mountain or cliff, and the other a cup. Or, rather, one is the Skull Mountain, and the other the giant caldera of exploded Mount Atlas, the very Vadava-mukha of Hindu myths. Such are also their usual representations of the Sumeru and the Kumeru, the twin peaks of their Mt. Meru.

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7 Both the Kurus (or Kauravas) and the Pandus (or Pandavas) descend from King Kuru. The two lines grew up together in the court. Eventually they became enemies as both sides aspired to the throne. The word *kuru* means "silver" in Dravida, whereas *pandu* means "pale" in Sanskrit, and implies an idea of "yellow" or "golden". The Pandus were the noble and virtuous sons of the gods, having been fathered by them, for their putative father, Pandu could not conceive. The Kurus were the hundred sons of Dhritarashtra, whose name means something like "attached to the throne".

The number 100 is conventionally connected with the Silver Race, inclusive in Hesiod. The five Pandus may also owe their names to the radix *panch* or *pant* demoting "five". In Dravida it also relates to "gold" (*pand-*) and to "creator" (*pan*) or, more exactly, to the hand and its five fingers, as the creative organ. The connection with "hand" and "creation" has also to do with the name of Kronos (= *Karana* = "Creator", a name of Shiva, in Sanskrit). Kronos was, just like Karana, the king or god of the Golden Age, which is no other than that of Atlantis. The name of *Karana* also means "hand", "phallus" (as the creative organs), in Sanskrit, an etym that literally corresponds to the Dravida *Pan*. Ultimately the word relates to the Kra (or Kara), meaning "Hand". This name designates the Malay Peninsula, which indeed has the shape of a hand or arm, as we explain in detail in our book on Atlantis.

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8 As usual, the two dynastic lines are confused, in order to dissimulate their real meaning. But Ramachandra — "the Lunar Rama" — apparently belongs to the Lunar line, whereas Ravana, the *rakshasa*, is the ruler of golden Lanka. However, the word *chandra* designates both the Moon and the Sun in Sanskrit. The name of Ravana ("howler") may be a disguise of that of Rudra (Shiva), which means the same. And Rudra is again synonymous with Rutas, the name of the legendary sunken continent of the Hindus and the true archetype of Atlantis. The golden Rakshasas are depicted as devils, but this may be a disguise.

As is clear, there can be little doubt that paradisial Lanka was the same than Eden and, indeed, than Atlantis (Rutas). Lanka is, in Hindu myths, the Primordial Paradise where Man first developed a civilization, the greatest ever. According to the *Ramayana*, Lanka, under the brilliant rule of Ravana, came to form a worldwide empire. And there is no reason why we should doubt the word of the Holy Books of the Hindus when they affirm such profoundly enlightening truths. Why would the pious Hindus be lying, after all?

Bharata is an ancestor of both the Kurus and the Pandus. The name means "bard", "poet" and, in a sense, "creator", a synonym of Karana-Kronos. As an eponym, the name of Bharata became synonymous with that of the Indies, and with the dynasties of both the Kurus and the Purus. But, more particularly, the name refers to the golden Pandus. In other words, the enemies of Ramachandra, the Lunar, were both of a Solar (or Golden) and of a Lunar (or Silvery) nature.

No matter what, in the Hindu myths, we always have disgrace and war as a direct result of caste-mixing at the origin of their religion, just as we do in Judeo-Christianism. This mixture seems to correspond to the Original Sin, in both traditions. And, in the *Mahabharata*, the two races kill each other, just as Hesiod says of his Golden and Lunar races. More than sheer coincidences, these universal traditions seem to derive from a single reality founded in actual, proto-historical events.

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## Atlantis In The Old World



In this section we discuss the civilizing role of Atlantis upon the nations of the Ancient World, particularly in Egypt, Mesopotamia, Greece, Rome, Minoan Crete, Gaul and the British Isles. We also include articles on the Great Pyramid and the Sphinx, as well as on the Atlantean symbolism of the Egyptian temples.

We discuss the origin of the Celts and the Guanches — the mysterious blond natives of the Canary Islands — showing that both these peoples originated in the distant islands of

Indonesia, the true site of the Terrestrial Paradise. In fact, Atlantis was Eden, but it was also the Elysium or Islands of the Blest, its Greek equivalent. Moreover, we discuss the reality of the legendary civilizations such as those of Troy, Phaeacia, Dilmun, Punt and Ophir, which all lay in the Far Orient, and were no other thing than Atlantis-Eden itself.

### [The Atlantean Symbolism Of The Egyptian Temple \(Part I\)](#)

Prof. Arysio Santos

The Egyptian temples were replicas of Paradise (Atlantis). This article discusses the meaning of their pylons, colonnades, flagstaffs, streamers, holy barques, sacred pools, etc...

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### [The Atlantean Symbolism Of The Egyptian Temple \(Part II\)](#)

Prof. Arysio Santos

In this second part of our article on the occult symbolism of Egyptian temples we continue the discussion started in Part I, which should be read first.

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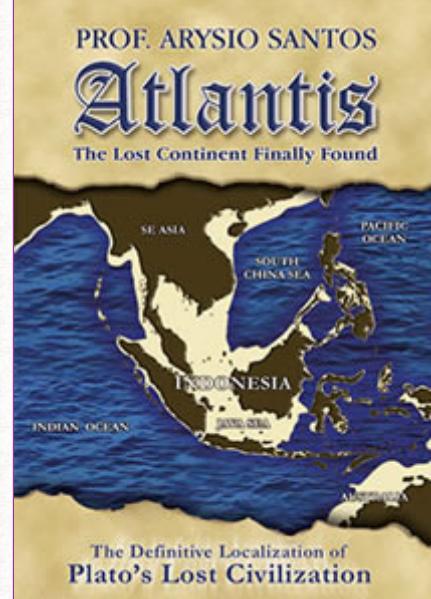
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### 3 Guanche Language Derived From Dravida?

*Prof. Arysio Santos*

The Guanches were the tall, blond, blue-eyed natives of the Canary Islands. Their origin and their tongue poses an unsolved riddle, whose solution we attempt here.

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### 4 The Mysterious Origin Of The Guanches

*Prof. Arysio Santos*

This article continues the above on the mystery of the Guanches, showing their connection with Atlantis.

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# The Atlantean Symbolism Of The Egyptian Temple (Part I)

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Turning my face to sunrise, I created a wonder for you. I made the islands of Punt come here to you, with all their fragrant flowers, to beg your peace and to breathe your air.

## Stele of Amon

## Introduction

**Obs.:** This article is divided into two parts, both of which are included in the [Old World](#) section of this Homepage. Click on the figures to get an enlarged viewing.

Entering an Egyptian temple is an unforgettable experience, one that is certainly the most pungent a sensitive person can ever undergo. Even though all the Egyptian temples are, at present, mostly destroyed and disfigured, something of the ancient majesty remains to render the experience unique. And the reason can now be revealed: the Egyptian temple is a replica of Paradise, and entering one is equivalent to doing a ritual pilgrimage to Paradise, just as the ancient heroes such as Hercules, Gilgamesh, Ulysses and Alexander once did, long ago.

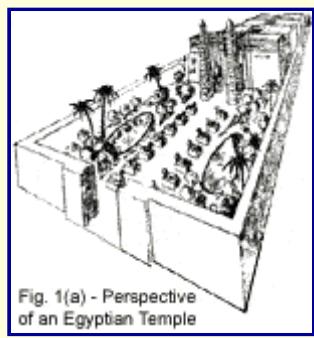


Fig. 1(a) - Perspective of an Egyptian Temple

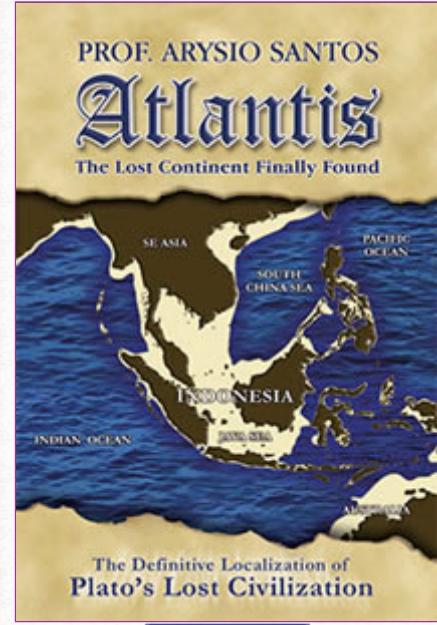
In what follows we will explain in detail the symbolism of the Egyptian temple, the symbolic meaning of its several sections and features and, above all, its connection with the *Egyptian Book of the Dead*. Moreover, we will explain the secret, esoteric doctrines concerning Atlantis and its identity with Paradise; as well as the meaning of Pharaoh as an alias of Osiris, the psychopompos that leads the souls back to Paradise. This identity, we will see, is so close and so detailed that it cannot be refuted in any rational way. So, the ineluctable conclusion is the legend of Atlantis and its connection with Egypt mentioned by Plato is real and compelling.

The feature that strikes the visitor of Egypt is the fact that its temples are widely different from the ones of other nations. As can be seen in Fig.1, the Egyptian temple was formed of three separated sections, each widely different from the others. An outer wall — often triple — surrounded the whole structure.

The first section consisted of a sacred garden permanently irrigated and kept green at all times. This garden had sacred pools intended for baptismal rituals and included trees and palm trees, as well as a great variety of plants and flowers. Some of these were incense trees imported from Punt, from the Holy Land that was the Paradise of the Egyptians. As we shall see below, this structure was followed in just about every Egyptian temple, and had a very specific symbolic purpose.

In some temples, such as the one of Karnak, an alley of sphinxes guarded the place. In others, these were substituted by giant statues of divine guardians or of lions or some other fearful figure. Next came the pylons (or portals), which had a very characteristic shape. These pylons consist of very massive, tapering, rectangular jambs resembling a table mountain or lofty altar, on whose top certain rituals were often celebrated.

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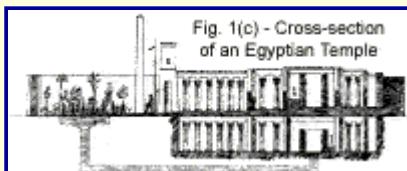


Fig. 1(c) - Cross-section of an Egyptian Temple

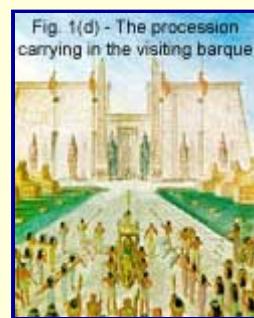


Fig. 1(d) - The procession carrying in the visiting barque

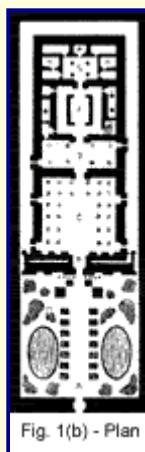
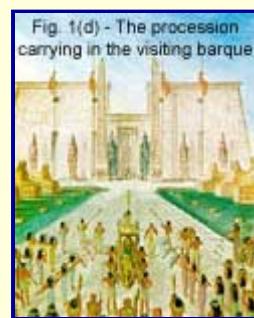


Fig. 1(b) - Plan

These pylons were linked to each other by means of a lower lintel covering the entrance gateway at the center. They had recesses intended for the placement of wooden flagpoles, usually two or four. At the front of the pylons were also placed lofty obelisks, again two or four, depending on the particular temple.

The gateway of the pylons admitted to the second section, open in its central region but covered with colonnades at the three far sides of it. At the far end of this second court one enters a hypostyle hall by way of a ramp. This hall had a stone roofing supported by pillars distributed in the whole of its court.

Next came the holy of holies, the precinct of the god to whom the temple was dedicated. This small chamber was situated at the center and held, inside, a sacred barque. This inner sanctuary was surrounded by lateral chapels for subsidiary gods, small praying rooms, and storage rooms for the divine paraphernalia used in the sacred rites.

## The Divine Barque

The Egyptian temple was accessed by means of barques in which the gods were processioned from temple to temple at the occasion of their festivals (see Fig.1(d)). The chapels inside the temple were usually three, as the Egyptians, like so many other peoples, worshipped triads of gods. In brief, one might say that the Egyptian temple consisted of an innermost closed sanctuary were the god, placed inside the processional barque, stood upon an altar; then an intermediate, semi-open hypostyle hall, and finally an open outer courtyard planted with a walled, well watered garden.

The king's palace was also constructed according to this sacred geometry, which was also followed in the residences of the high dignitaries. The accessibility of the different sections was also rigidly disciplined. The humbler persons were restricted to the open courtyard; the high officials were admitted to the hypostyle hall, and only the pharaoh and the high priest were admitted to the innermost sanctuary.

Accordingly, the temple structure was also rigidly linked with sunlight. The hypostyle court was in semi-darkness, except for a small skylight at the top which allowed a ray of light to enter through the opening, falling directly upon the god's statue. The hypostyle hall had columns which are invariably very thick and strong, and were obviously intended to carry a great load upon them.<sup>1</sup>

These columns were made in the likeness of a somber tropical forest composed of palm-trees, papyrus stems and lotus stalks with elaborate capitals imitating the tops of these plants. In most cases, the solid roof is made in the image of the sky, with the constellations explicitly represented in it (see Fig.1 (e)).

It is clear to any keen observer that the hypostyle hall represents a heavily forested underground realm with its subterranean "heaven" (or canopy) forming the ground floor of our own world. We shall see below that this subterranean world represents, rather literally at that, the subterranean realm of Atlantis. What else? Moreover, the lotus, palm and papyrus capitals of such hypostyle halls are closed and budding, as they would be at night or before they are a button ready to open.

Only in the sections usually exposed to sunlight are the pillars, in contrast, decorated with open flowers and fronds. Among the constellations represented in the roof of the hypostyle chamber the Celestial Nile is represented, with the gods navigating across them in their barques. Clearly, the chamber represents a dual of Egypt, not indeed Celestial, but sunken underground and infernal, though extremely beautiful and pleasurable.<sup>2</sup>

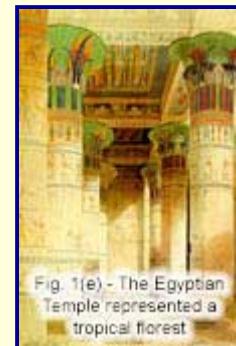


Fig. 1(e) - The Egyptian Temple represented a tropical forest

## The Hypostyle Hall Portrays A Tropical Forest

Anyone who ever entered a tropical forest in his lifetime will readily realize that the hypostyle hall of the Egyptian temples was designed in order to represent one: the imposing gloom, the trick trunes of the pillars all around, the luscious colors, the vegetation above forming a thick canopy high overhead, and so on.

In fact, even the evergreen forests of the temperate or the cold regions of the world do resemble the hypostyle hall of an Egyptian temple, except for the lack of the colorful vegetation. Keep this analogy in mind the next time you are lucky enough to enter an Egyptian temple like the one of Karnak, and you will readily realize the truth of what we are claiming.

Unfortunately, the gorgeous colours are now mainly gone, effaced by the ferocious sun of sub-tropical Egypt. But in the times of David Roberts (1796-1864) - the famous Irish painter who visited Egypt in 1838-9 drawing its many marvels - they were still alive, as can be seen in Fig. 1(e) and 1(f) which we owe to the great artist. Space does not allow a fuller presentation of the many beautiful drawings that Roberts bequeathed us and which portray the interior of the Egyptian temples. The ones of Fig. 1(e) and 1(f) show, the interior of the temple of Isis, in the island of Philae.

On the ceiling of the hall is shown the nocturnal sky, spangled with stars. In it fly the repeated figures of the sacred vulture and the sacred beetle, symbols of death and resurrection. The freshness and the beauty of the colors enchanted Roberts, who also extols the beauty of its majestic proportions. The clearing at the center of the hypostyle hall represents the *temenos*, the sacred open space within the enclosure of the temple where the worshippers gathered for the cult.

The nocturnal sky shown in the figure represents the former sky, the one of sunken Atlantis which became the new earth when it fell down over the former land. On that sky sails the sacred ships of the Sun and his attendant in their nocturnal trip back to the Orient, where the day star will start the new day.

In the colorful foliage that forms the capitals of the pillars we recognize several sorts of tropical vegetation: lotuses, papyri, palm trees. Though cultivated in Egypt from remotest epochs, these plants are not originally Egyptian. As we argue elsewhere in detail, they originated in the Far East and, more exactly, in the region of Indonesia, the very site of Paradise (Punt) according to Egyptian traditions.

On the pillars of Isis' temple of Philae can be seen several Christian crosses. These were carved in the VI century, when Bishop Theodorus transformed the temple into a Coptic church. Very little transformation was indeed required, the "Christianization" consisting of the carving of the crosses and the construction of an altar for the celebration of Mass. In fact, one of the key factors of the instant success of Christianity and elsewhere was the syncretism of Isis with the Virgin Mary and that of Osiris (Serapis) and Horus with the somewhat equivocal figures of Christ and his mysterious Father.

In fact the Immaculate Conception was taken verbatim from the identical one of Horus by the dead body of Osiris. After the great god had been murdered by Seth, his evil brother, Isis sought out his dead remains, which she gathered and mummified, with the exception of the phallus, which could not be found. In her temple at Dendera, Isis is shown under the guise of a bird, beating her wings to insufflate life into Osiris' body, while magically conceiving her Son Horus in the process.

Though far more explicit than most Christian renderings of the Virgin Birth of Christ renderings of the Virgin Birth of Christ, there can be no doubt that both motifs represent one and the same primordial concept, whose true meaning seems to have been utterly forgotten with the passage of time. In fact, Isis as a bird hovering above dead Osiris closely evokes the figure of the Holy Ghost doing the same at the occasion of Christ's baptism or, even more closely, the winged angel "announcing" the Immaculate Conception.<sup>3</sup>

## There Will Be A New Heaven And A New Earth

It is precisely this ancient conception that is meant in the *Book of Revelation* where it alludes to the fall or descent of the New Jerusalem from above, and adds that "there will be a new earth and a new heaven". The temple of Ramses III — one of the most beautiful and best preserved ancient Egyptian temples — will serve as the base of our discussion. It is shown below, in the magnificent reconstruction of Fig. 2.

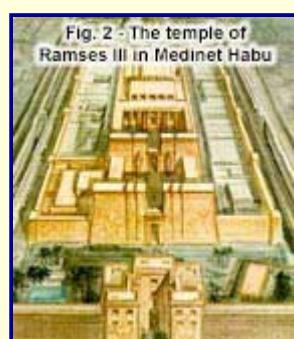


Fig. 2 - The temple of Ramses III in Medinet Habu

At the faces of the pylons can be seen one of the most constant features of Egyptian temples: the engraved image of the god or the pharaoh impassively smashing the heads of prisoners. Indeed, the images are dual, and represent the twin gods wielding their maces with a solemn detachment. These twin gods are the aliases of Hercules and Atlas, the Primordial Twins of Atlantis. In other words, what the impressive engraving shows is the destruction of Atlantis by its two patron deities, Hercules and Atlas.

The icon also corresponds to a similar motif which is extremely popular in the Far East and which shows Yama and Yamantaka (or their many aliases) killing the Bull or some other enemy that represents Atlantis. It is strange to see the god who is the patron and founder of a nation to wipe it out so recklessly but such is invariably the case, for the hand that creates is the same one that destroys, when



Fig. 1(f) - The Egyptian Temple represented a tropical forest

the right time comes. And this great god is Shiva. In the Far East, Shiva is deemed, like Jahveh, to be both the Creator and the Destroyer of all things, which are infallibly doomed to die.

## The Triple Wall And The Crenelated Tower

As can be seen in Fig.2, the Egyptian temple was surrounded by a triple wall. The admission was from the south side, by means of a pier or dock on which the sacred barque landed on the occasion of the festivals, bringing in the pharaoh and the visiting gods from the other temples along the Nile. The two outermost walls were crenelated. The outer one was lower than the inner one, which posed a formidable barrier against thieves and invaders.

The main gate was garnished with a lofty crenelated tower well stocked with soldiers, who had the range of its thick wall, turning the temple into a virtually inexpugnable fortress. The third, innermost one, was entered through the first pylon, again an impressive structure that we will discuss further below. The triple wall is a characteristic Atlantean feature, one that was extensively discussed by Plato. So is also the crenelated tower which, again, rendered Atlantis virtually inexpugnable.<sup>4</sup>

## The Garden And The Sacred Pools

The common folks and the profane visitors only had access to the outer court and the gardens of the temple. In Fig.1 and 2 one can see that these gardens were decorated with palm trees (date palms), trees (sycamores) and flower plants.

They were well watered, and had two sacred pools fed automatically from the underground with water from the Nile by means of a sophisticate hydraulic device. This can be seen in Fig. 1(c), a reconstruction made by Papus (*ABC Illustré d'Occultisme*, Paris, 1892). These two pools serving as artificial springs closely recall those of Atlantis as described by Plato, and which were one hot and the other cool, according to him.

The sacred pools (or springs) of the Egyptian temples served for the baptism of the initiants, a ritual that is intimately connected with the Flood and the sinking of Atlantis, as we explain elsewhere in detail (See: [The Atlantean Origin of the Seven Sacraments: Baptism](#)). These were also connected, by means of subterranean waterworks, with the underground crypt, where initiatic rituals of a more occult nature were performed. The luxuriant, artificially irrigated garden of the Egyptian temples is another feature that can be traced back directly to Atlantis and, indeed, to the Garden of Eden and to that of the Hesperides (or Atlantides), the daughters of Atlas.

Plato describes the beautiful gardens of Atlantis in detail in his *Critias*. And the Garden of the Hesperides — so often associated with Atlantis — lay not indeed in Morocco or in Libya, as some affirm, but in Atlantis itself. These gardens are the same as the legendary Gardens of Avalon, or as the Garden of Eden, the true site of Man's origin that is no other than Atlantis. It is hardly likely that the jealous Atlas would keep the Hesperides — both his daughters and lovers, according to tradition — very far from his palace in the Orient, confining them in Mauritania (Marocco), on the other side of the world.

## The Pylons, Banners And Obelisks

As illustrated in Fig.1, most Egyptians temples had a pair of monolithic obelisks planted just in front of the pylons of the inner gateway. These obelisks were a sort of free standing pillars, and closely correspond to Jachin and Boaz, their famous counterparts posted in front of Solomon's Temple by Hiram of Tyre. More exactly, they also corresponded to the Pillars of Hercules Melkart posted in front of the temples the Phoenicians constructed every where a strategic strait separated two seas or two different regions.

The best known Pillars of Hercules were those of Gibraltar, which many experts mistake for the true archetypes that indeed marked the site of Atlantis, as reported by Plato. Thus, Herodotus (*Hist. II:44*) mentions Pillars of Hercules in Tyre, in Thasos, as well as in other places.

Many other authorities mention Pillars of Hercules posted in strategic straits such as the Bosphorus, the Syrtis, the Bab-el-Mandeb, Gades, and so on. It is a mistake, then, to believe that the name "Pillars of Hercules" used by Plato and others unequivocally refer to the Strait of Gibraltar, for there were many such responding by that name.

These phony pillars were just a trick of the mendacious Phoenicians intended to divert the attention of their competitors to the wrong side of the world, thereby preserving their lucrative monopoly of the Indian trade. As we have abundantly contended elsewhere, the archetypal Pillars of Hercules were the ones that indeed marked out the entrance into Atlantis. Later, when Atlantis sunk away, these pillars again marked the entrance into Hades, the half-sunken residue of paradise. There they flanked the Strait of Sunda Indonesia, the true site of Atlantis and of Hades, which the Hindus call Atala.



It is interesting to recall that Plato often connects Atlantis to the Pillars of Hercules and apparently implies that this hero was indeed Gadeiros, the twin brother of Atlas. Plato also speaks of golden pillars kept in Poseidon's temple, in Atlantis, which its kings inscribed with their royal edits. It is from these that the pair of pillars that decorated the Egyptian temples, the ones of the Jews and those of many nations were indeed copied.

Why would the Egyptians — who never sailed the Mediterranean or the Atlantic Ocean, but confined their naval trade to the Indian Ocean — consider Gibraltar important and pay homage to its guardian deities, Atlas and Hercules (Gadeiros) by posting twin pillars in the forefront of their temples? Why would the Phoenicians and the Jews, who were originary from beyond the Indian Ocean, from the region of the East Indies, do the same, commemorating gods, places and symbols that were not theirs, but indeed belonged to their enemies, the Greeks and the Romans?

The two enormous pylons that flanked the main gateway of the Egyptian temples is perhaps the most striking feature of these constructions. What do they indeed represent? The Egyptians claimed that they represented the two mountains of Isis and Nephtys, her twin sister. But, indeed, they symbolized the same thing as the twin obelisks, that is, the Pillars of Hercules.

## The Gateway Of Paradise

The "door" flanked by the true Pillars of Hercules corresponded to the strait that served as the Gateway of Paradise. As can be seen in Fig.2, there were two pairs of pylons placed at the opposite ends of the inner court. This is a very important feature, one that tells the true story of the Pillars of Hercules for those who can indeed read the ancient symbols. The four feet of the Celestial Cow (Nut or Hathor) correspond to the four members of Isis, who is also often shown in a strange arched position, with her arms and legs touching the ground (Fig.3).

This allegory is strange, but highly revealing. Here, Nut, the Sky is shown decked with stars which represent the night sky. The gods navigate along her body, in Heaven (Paradise), obviously delimited by the two pairs of pillars (her four members) at each extremity. These are indeed the Pillars of Hercules, one pair in the Occident (Gibraltar), the other in the opposite extreme of the world (Sunda Strait), in the Far Orient. Beneath her body is the god Shu ("Atmosphere") holding her up, as well as the god Geb ("Earth") lying down on his back.

In certain versions of this picture, the allegory is far more explicit, and shows that what indeed holds Nut up is the huge phallus of Geb, here apparently missing. As we explain elsewhere, the allegory depicts the separation of Heaven and Earth which is really of Hindu origin and figures already in the *Rig Veda*, where the deed is ascribed to Purusha, the first man.



## The Pillar Of Heaven

In reality, the Phallus of Geb is the fifth, Central Pillar, the one that stretched the skies up, "like a tent", to use an interesting metaphor from the Bible. This fifth, Central Pillar is indeed Mt. Atlas or Meru, so often identified with the Cosmic Linga, the Phallus of the Earth. Its absence here can easily be explained when we recall what we said above concerning "the fall of the skies". As the very name of Atlas explains (*a-tla* = "the one who did not stand"), the Titan was unable to bear the excessive weight of the former earth (Atlantis), which thus sunk underground, turning into Hell.

At the rear pylons — the ones corresponding to the Oriental Gateway of Paradise — are posted the gigantic statues of the Twin Guardians. These often change into lions, sphinxes or some other terrifying creatures. They correspond to the Cherubins that guard the Gates of Paradise in just about all mythologies. In Greece they are Cerberus and Orthrus; in Babylon, the Karibus, in China the Twin Lions; in Angkor and Indonesia, the Nagas. In India, they are the Lokapalas or Dvarapalas ("Guardians"). In reality they are the Twins we encounter everywhere and who are indeed Atlas and Hercules in Greece or Krishna and Balarama in Indian myths.

The twin flagpoles and their banners were another invariable feature of Egyptian temples. In Egypt, the banner on a flagpole represented the deity (*neter*). The use of banners and standards in temples is common in the Orient and, particularly, in Tibet. It seems that, originally, banners and pennants consisted of impaling staffs over which were hung the flayed skins of the sacrificed prisoners of war in order to scare away the enemy.

Their connection with the Pillars of Hercules and, hence, with the pylons that symbolized the... in Egyptian temples, seems to be akin to that symbolism. Indeed, it seems the Phoenicians had the habit of posting



impaling poles at the entrance of forbidden straits such as the Pillars of Hercules. These straits were forbidden to all but their ships, and anyone caught while attempting to cross the passage was automatically impaled, as a warning to all.

## The Trident Of Shiva

In the Egyptian temples, then, the flagstaffs symbolized the impaling poles that were associated with the Pillars of Hercules, whereas the loose pennants that hung down from them stood for the flayed skins of the unfortunate victims caught trespassing the forbidden gateway to Paradise. The same ritual function was also served by the twin obelisks which, apparently, originally served as impaling poles, to judge from their name (*obeliskos*, in Greek, means "skewer").<sup>5</sup>

The pylons of the Egyptian temples suggest yet another Atlantean feature of great importance. It concerns Trikuta, the Triple Mountain upon which Lanka, the true archetype of Atlantis, was originally built. The central peak of Trikuta was Mt. Atlas or, indeed, the Central Pillar of Heaven that was identified to Shiva's *linga*.

When Atlas, the Pillar of Heaven collapsed, it became the huge submarine caldera of the Krakatoa volcano which nowadays forms the Strait of Sunda, separating Java from Sumatra. The two remaining peaks are, in Hindu myths, the Sumeru and the Kumeru, that is, the two Merus, one in the north, the other in the south. In Egyptian myths, these two peaks are known as the Mountain of Manu or, yet, the Mountain of the Orient and the one of the Occident. These names are clearly taken from Hindu traditions, for even their names are the same as in India.

These twin mountains are variously allegorized. But in geographical reality, they correspond to the two peaks that flank the Strait of Sunda, named respectively the Kalianda and the Gunnung Karang. This Triple Mountain was precisely the one the ancients equated with the Trident of Shiva (Trikuta) and, later, with the one of Poseidon, his Greek counterpart. Indeed, this triple mountain is the one that the *Argonautica* and the *Odyssey* called by the name of Thrinacia (*thrinax* = "trident"), and which was later exoterically identified with Sicily, allegedly because of its triangular shape.

The shape of the pylons of the Egyptian temples roughly recall the one of certain churches and cathedrals such as Notre Dame and Reims, which have two blunted towers flanking the central gateway, which is far lower than the other two side towers. Clearly, the same conception guided the hands that built those cathedrals and the temples of Egypt.

In other words, the idea of Atlantis and its triple mountain (Trikuta) and collapsed central peak apparently lay at the root of the ancient Mystery Religions that eventually became the religions of Egypt and of Christianity, not to mention others that are not being discussed here.

The pylons of the Egyptian temples are nearly verbatim replicas of the so-called "Mountain of Sunrise" or its dual, the "Mountain of Sunset" (or of the West), which are endlessly portrayed in Egyptian iconographies and in myths as well. This symbolism is indeed metaphoric, and is taken from India, where Mt. Meru (really the Sumeru and the Kumeru) are called by precisely these two epithets.

What is in reality allegorized by the rising sun shining between the two peaks of the Holy Mountain is the explosion of its central peak (Mt. Atlas), bursting "with the light of a thousand suns" and disappearing under the seas, where it becomes the Primordial Abyss (Nun), whence the Sun originally rose, during Creation.

By the way, in Egypt the sun rises and sets in the Sahara desert, rather than from the sea or even from among the mountains. So, the image of the sun rising and setting in the waters of the sea (the Nun) or from the hills of a foreign country can only have originated elsewhere. And where is that? The only place in the ancient world that fits the description are India and Indonesia, as can be seen in a map of the region. So, once more we see that both in the geographical reality as well as in the mythical image which equates the sun rising with a giant volcanism of an island over the seas can only have come from there, for all other places are irremediably wrong.

## The Hypostyle Hall

In Fig.4 below we show a drawing of a typical hypostyle hall being crossed by a procession during a festival of the god. As can be seen from this figure and the preceding ones, both the amount of pillars and their impressive thickness are clearly exaggerated for the weight of the superstructure they had to bear.

The Egyptians were fine engineers, and would never commit such a mistake. Hence, we may clearly conclude that the purpose of the exaggerated number and thickness of these pillars was ritual. What ritual was that, though? In the introduction to the present essay, we mentioned the fact that the hypostyle hall was indeed a replica of the subterranean realm of Atlantis or, rather, of its tropical forest with its enormous trees.



Fig. 4 - The hypostyle hall of an Egyptian Temple

Indeed, it represents the Lost Continent sunken underground and rendered dark when the sky collapsed over it. Can we justify such an unusual assertion? We certainly can.

The semi-obscurity of the hypostyle hall was intended to convey the idea of a nocturnal, gloomy realm like Hades and Cimmeria. This darkness is further enhanced by the decoration on the roof, which depicts the starry night sky. The same symbolism is also encountered in tombs such as the *tholoi* of Minoan Crete and the tumuli of Etruscan Rome, or even in the domes and crypts of certain early Christian churches. If we look again at our discussion of Fig.3, we see that this gloomy sky represents the belly of Nut, the Celestial goddess in Egyptian tradition.

This dark abode of the dead corresponds, as we said there, to the region of Paradise, enclosed between the four Pillars of the World. But the Egyptian Paradise, their land ancestral, was Punt, the Land of the Gods. Punt is in reality Atlantis, this Egyptian name being a corruption of the Sanskrit *Bandha*, a name that literally corresponds to the Dravidian *Punt*. Punt was precisely the local (Dravidian) name of Indonesia in ancient times, when the Dravidians still inhabited the place, before moving on to India and elsewhere. This name was translated into Sanskrit as *Bhanda* ("Bridge") in the magnificent relation of the *Ramayana*, one of the first and greatest epics of all times.

## Eden And Its Luxuriant Vegetation

Another thing that strikes the visitor of Egyptian temples such as the one of Fig.2, is the bright coloration of the hypostyle hall and the luxuriant nature of the vegetation therein depicted. Very clearly, the realm there depicted is not desertic Egypt, but some tropical forest turned gloomy and nocturnal for some obscure reason. If we review Plato's extatic discussion of Atlantis as a tropical paradise full of perfumes, trees and luxuriant vegetation, the analogy with the region depicted in the hypostyle hall comes naturally to the mind.

The second evidence for this analogy consists in the nature of the vegetation there represented, and which is clearly intended to represent a tropical forest of huge trees, something wholly unlike anything we ever had in Egypt but which, to believe Plato, was commonplace in Atlantis. In hindsight, we only find, in the ancient world, a parallel to that place in luscious South India and Southwest Asia, precisely the site of Atlantis, as we have been arguing.

And it was there, in Punt, where the Egyptians fetched their "wood from Meru", which they indeed never obtained from Lebanon, despite the contrary affirmations of some Egyptologists. Thirdly, the very nature of the vegetation represented in the pillars is very characteristic of the distant regions we just discussed.

Strangely enough, none of the three plants represented in the pillars of Egyptian temples — the lotus, the date palm, and the papyrus — seems to be a native to Egypt, as we discuss elsewhere. The lotus (*Nelumbo speciosum*) is a native of Indonesia, and many Egyptian texts explicitly acknowledge its origin in Punt. Punt was the land of smelly plants such as the lotus, whose perfume so fascinated the Egyptians. The smelly lotus was the attribute of Nefertum, the god that came from Punt, certainly bringing along his fragrant flower for cultivation in Egypt.

The date palm is an Arecaceae which thrives in the Indies, from where it probably came, for there thrive an enormous variety of other members of the family, including the famous areca palm. The specialists do not really know the site of origin of the date palm. But they know for sure that it is not native to Egypt and that it indeed came from farther East than there.

Finally, the papyrus was, like the lotus and the date palm, a plant that only grew under cultivation in Egypt. Even today the papyrus is rare there, in contrast to Indonesia, where it is so abundant as to hamper navigation in its shallow seas.

All in all, it is plausible to conclude that the luscious region portrayed in the hypostyle halls of Egyptian temples is indeed Punt, and not at all the Egyptian delta, its attempted copy. And, as we already said above, Punt is no other than Indonesia, the true site of Atlantis, the Lost Continent. And that sunken region of continental dimensions can lie in no other part of the globe than Indonesia, as we argue elsewhere.

## Dante's Selva Selvaggia

A fourth evidence that the thick wood portrayed there is Indonesia is afforded by many ancient Occult traditions. Dante speaks of the *selva selvaggia* where he is lost in the beginning of his poem. So do the initiativ novels of the Arthurian Cycle. The Argonauts too are, at the crux of their saga, lost in the "wildness" before they reach the Garden of the Hesperides which, as we said further above, was precisely the one of the

legendary daughters and lovers of Atlas. In fact, the Seven Atlantides (or Hesperides) represent the insular remains of sunken Atlantis, as we show elsewhere in detail.

This mythical "wilderness" also figures in the Bible, where it is often confused with a desert. But is indeed a desolated, haunted, gloomy, fearful region like a tropical forest. Hermits everywhere seek this kind wilderness in order to exile themselves in their quest of Paradise. In this they follow the *aranyakas* ("errants in the forest") that we find in Hindu traditions, and who seek the seclusion of forests for their retirement from society.

The idea is that what little remained unsunken of Paradise, became a pestilent, infernal region, and was abandoned by all survivors, becoming a deserted jungle in the middle of nowhere. But the Indonesian islands — formed out of the mountains of Atlantis that remained unsunken — eventually recovered from the cataclysm, and were again inhabited, this time by headhunting savages that took a lot of effort to pacify.

## The Atlantic Islands

Among the Seven Atlantic Islands — that is, "islands of Atlantis" and not indeed "islands of the Atlantic" sought by the explorers and discoverers everywhere — there was always one of them called by names such as "Selvaggia", "Madeira", "Boscosa", "Isla Verde" and other such names that mean something like "woody", "forested", "wild".

In reality, this island is no other than Java, whose name derives from the Sanskrit *Yava* meaning the same. And Java, like Sumatra and her other counterparts, indeed deserves the name, as it was the wooded island whence the nations fetched their wood, in antiquity. Indeed, the Indonesian islands were the mysterious Meru whence the Egyptians fetched the wood for their temples and their ships, just as did King Solomon and others.<sup>6</sup>

Yet an argument that is telltale of the true meaning of the origin of the pillars of Egyptian temples has to do with the name of Atlantis. The Hindu name of Atlantis is Atala, (or Patala or Tala-tala), names which are derived from *tala* ("palm tree", "pillar").

Atala is the same place we know as Hades. This Abode of the Dead is often confused with Hell, though the Hindu abode of the dead ancestors is indeed very pleasant, like the Punt of the Egyptians, the Dilmun of the Babylonians and the Elysium or Islands of the Blest of the Greeks. Indeed, Atala (or Patala) is the archetype of all such "Realms of the Dead" of the ancients.

Actually, Atala (or Atalas) is also the name of Shiva as "the Pillar of World". And this is the very epithet of Atlas, the eponymous hero of Atlantis. It can hardly be doubted that Shiva Atalas was the archetype of Atlas in Greece. In India, many legends tell of the "fall" of Shiva who is, indeed, like Atlas, the Primordial Castrate. And this "fall" or "castration" indeed refers to the one of Mt. Atlas, the Phallus of the World.

There is, yet, another connection between Atlantis and palm trees that is even more compelling to Westerners than the one of Atala. The name of Punt (*Puanit* in Egyptian) is, as we saw above, precisely the same as that of Phoenicia, the primordial Phoenicia that was both the "Land of the Phoenix" and the "Land of the Palm-Trees".

The origin and reason of this name is not hard to discover. In the Far East, and particularly in the Andaman Islands, the palm-tree is considered the Tree of Life, due to the many products that are taken from it. Moreover, the palm tree is there equated with the Pillar of Heaven whose collapse caused the end of the previous era, the one of Atlantis, as is evident in hindsight.

In other words, this Primordial Phoenicia is the Paradise of origin not only of the Phoenicians, but of many other races as well. Actually, the name of Atala, so closely connected with the one of Atlantis, also means "Land of the Palm Trees", both in Sanskrit and in Dravida, the two sacred tongues of the region of Indonesia before the cataclysm that forced its people to emigrate to better, safer regions of the world.<sup>7</sup>

## The Sanctuary And The Meaning Of The Holy Barque

In the sanctuary (or holy of holies) of the Egyptian temple was kept the holy barque of the god or goddess, the one in which he/she was processioned along the Nile. Actually, the statue of the god was kept inside a sort of chest that was indeed the cabin of the embarkation. This cabin was called *naos* or *pyxis* in Greek, and corresponds to the Ark of Covenant of Judeo-Christian traditions, to which it served as the model. Its Egyptian name is *per*, a word which indeed designated the shrine within which the statue of the god was kept.

Actually, many authorities hold that the Ark of Covenant is a direct copy of the Egyptian shi (per), that is, the *naos* or cabin of the holy barque. These holy barques correspond to the well-known Solar Boats in

which the gods were deemed to travel to and from Paradise, as illustrated in Fig. 5 and in innumerable other iconographies.

To make a long story short, we may say that the barque is the Ark where the gods once came from Punt, crossing the Indian Ocean, driven out of their homeland by the terrible cataclysm that caused its sinking. Such is the nocturnal trip illustrated by the voyage of the *matet* boat. And, in the end of times the gods, led by Osiris, whose figure the Pharaoh represents, shall return to Paradise (Punt) the same way, sailing in the *sactet* boat, the one of the return.

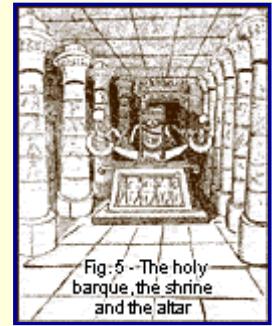


Fig. 5 - The holy barque, the shrine and the altar

## The Pharaoh As The Barger Of Paradise

In Egyptian, the radix *per* is connected with the idea of motion and, more precisely, of crossing into Paradise inside the *naos* of the Solar Boat. It also forms the name of the *aa* (or pharaoh), who is indeed the alias of Osiris as the ferrier of the Solar Barque of Paradise. Moreover, the word also designated the pylons (or gateway) of the Egyptian temples, which represented the similar ones of Paradise, as depicted in certain Egyptian iconographies. In other words, the Pharaoh (*per-aa*) was indeed "the great one (*aa*) in the ship (*per*)", rather than "the Big House", as some unwise Egyptologists often interpret his name.

This means that the Pharaoh was the captain of the Ark, the pilot of the Celestial Ship represented in the skies by the Argonauts constellation. More exactly, the Celestial Pilot (*Per-aa*) is represented by the beautiful star Canopus (alpha Carinae), which is often identified with Osiris or Atlas in this role of theirs. As we explain elsewhere in detail, the word Canopus, the name of the pilot of the Argonauts and of the boat of Osiris, the Solar Barque, indeed derives from the Dravida, and means "Pole Star" (*xan-oppu*). By extension, it also means "Pilot", "captain", as the one who navigated by keeping an eye on the Pole Star.

The word Canopus also applied to the so-called "Magic Calabashes", a sort of primitive sextant/compass combination used by the ship's pilots in antiquity to orient themselves by means of the star Canopus. Canopus is the (talking) figurehead of the Celestial Ship, the Argos (or Argonauts constellation). It is from these "Magic Calabashes" that derives the idea of the Canopic jars used by the Egyptians. It is interesting to note that the star Canopus was the (Southern) Pole Star some 14,000 years ago. Who else but the fabled Atlanteans could be navigating the outer oceans by means of Celestial Navigation and of advanced instruments such as the Magic Calabashes and Canopic Jars? How could the Egyptians and other ancient peoples know that Canopus was once the Pole Star, in times so far past? Why, if not for this reason, was the star Canopus so closely associated with Atlas and Osiris, the personifications of the "Pillar (or "Pole") of the World"?

In Greece, the equivalent of the Egyptian Pylons of Paradise corresponded to the Pillars of Hercules, the impassable Gates of Paradise. The title of the *Egyptian Book of the Dead* — indeed called *Reu Nut Pert Em Heru* (or "Spells for [Safely] Crossing into the Realm of Light") — also embodies the radix *per-* (with the addition of the *t* that marks the feminine gender in Egyptian).

This mysterious book of the Egyptians is in reality a recipe for crossing safely into Paradise (Duat or Amenti, the Egyptian Realm of the Dead). And the trip is done in the Solar Barque, which safely crosses through the mysterious place after passing the Gateway (or Pylon) that corresponds to the Pillars of Hercules in Egyptian myth. The soul of the deceased joins the company of the gods under the figure of Osiris, with whom he becomes identified after death.

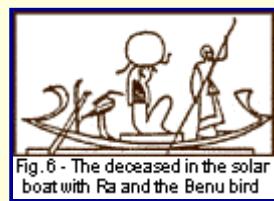


Fig. 6 - The deceased in the solar boat with Ra and the Benjy bird

Many vignettes of the *Egyptian Book of the Dead* show in detail the perils of the crossing into the *Sekhet-Hetepet* (or "Fields of Peace"), the Egyptian equivalent of the Elysian Fields, where the worthy spend their eternal life hunting, fishing and "banqueting in cakes and beer". One such is Fig. 6, which shows the deceased in the Solar Boat crossing into the *Sequet-hetepet* in the company of two gods, Ra and the Benjy bird. The deceased is pushing the boat with a pole. Here, the deceased explicitly represents the Pharaoh in his role of Osiris as the Barger of Paradise; as Canopus, the Pilot of the Argos Ship (the Ark).

In Fig. 7 is shown the arrival of the deceased in the *Sekhet-hetepet*, in the manner of a "comic strip". In the upper strip, the deceased and his wife are before two gods. Next, they ride the Solar Boat, crossing into the Field of Peace. In the second strip, they get into the place, characterized by the enormous reeds that give it its other name of Field of Reeds (*Sekhet-aaru*). Next, the deceased ploughs the two sides of a field crossed by a river. The final strip shows the Solar Boat anchored in a canal.

The region is divided in three sections by two further canals. In one of these are the gods, crouching. The two pairs of omphaloï represent the two pylons or gates of Paradise. The four ovals in the extreme right correspond to four lakes; the two birds are Benus. The boat carries a staircase with seven stairs. The seven stairs and the seven sections of the region, wholly surrounded by canals confirms the identity with the seven Islands of the Blest (or Elysium) of Greek traditions. The boat is the one in which the deceased couple crossed into the paradisiacal place.



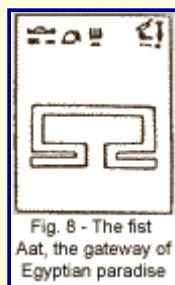


Fig. 8 - The first Aat, the gateway of Egyptian paradise

In Fig.8 is shown the first Aat ("Division") of Sekhet-Aaru. In this figure it is shown isolated, but in others it is shown annexed to the other divisions of the Egyptian Paradise. We note that the design of this first section exactly corresponds to the hieroglyph of *P'R* with which are written the names of Pharaoh, of the *Book of the Dead* and of the *naos* (or *per* or shrine) of the Solar Barques of the Egyptian temples.

Said otherwise, the hieroglyph of the name of *P'R-AA* variously represents the Solar Boat itself, its shrine or cabin, the Barge and the Gate of Paradise that is to be crossed by the deceased in his role of Pharaoh, as an alias of Osiris. All these imply an idea of "crossing", "coming forth", that is, of "coming forth to Light", into Paradise, the Realm of Light where the Sun indeed resides and from where he starts his daily journey. The name of *P'R-AA* is indeed written in hieroglyphs as two Aat symbols connected by the Cow's Belly that represents the Sky (the belly of Nut). The message is crystal clear and unequivocal: "the Gates of Paradise are linked across the Skies by Pharaoh, the Celestial Barger".

In still other words, the *Book of Coming Forth (or Crossing) to Light* is the recipe for successfully crossing into Paradise, that is no other than Peru or Meru, another name of Punt or Indonesia. And the Egyptian temple is, again, just a replica of Atlantis as the site of Paradise, with its sacred pools, its thick forests, its pylons and divisions and, above all its Solar Boat that guarantees the safe crossing into that difficult region, in the company of the gods, who grant the grace of such safety in crossing the perilous ocean that leads into the netherworld, that of sunken Paradise (Atlantis).

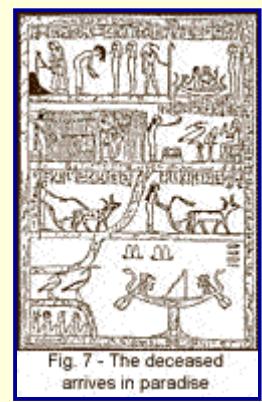


Fig. 7 - The deceased arrives in paradise

## The Great Virgin Mother And Her Wondrous Son

The Sanctuary (or Holy of Holies) that followed the Hypostyle Hall has a very precise ritual function that has not been properly explained so far. The Open Court, fully exposed to the light of the sun, represents the present era. The intermediate, partly exposed Hypostyle Hall represented, as we just saw, the sunken realm of Atlantis. So, what can the third, holiest but darkest of all three sections of the temple indeed represent?

As a matter of fact, there were two Atlantises or, more exactly, what the Occultists call Atlantis and Lemuria. Lemuria (or Mu) is the Great Mother, "virgin" because it engendered itself without the help of a male, that is of external insemination by other civilizations such as is the case with all civilizations we know of. Atlantis itself was engendered by the Great Mother, of whom it was a colony. So, Atlantis is the Son, the wonderful Son of God who grew up to be far greater than the Great Mother, herself a formidable, universal empire.

It is from allegories such as this that the myth of the Great Virgin Mother who engenders the wonderful Son of God, who later becomes her lover and husband, in an affair as confused as that of Brahma and Ushas; Orion and Dawn; Atlas and the Atlantides; Oedipus and Jocasta; and many others we could quote further.

## The Secret History Of Mankind Embedded In Myths Of Paradise

It is now possible to reconstitute the secret history of Mankind so masterfully illustrated by the Egyptian temple. Humanity was born in Punt (Indonesia), where the two original races of Man represented by Adam and Eve first sprung to life. Adam, the Red, eventually mingled with Eve ("the Great Mother" = Ava), and engendered the third race.

The race of Adam was that of the Chamites (or "Reds"), the sons of God. The one of Eve was that of the Aryans (or "Whites"), the Peoples of the Goddess. The third race was the one of the Semites, the hybrids of the first two. This is the marriage of the Sons of God and the Daughters of Men mentioned in *Genesis* 6 as the actual cause of the Flood and of the destruction of Atlantis-Paradise. But, not impossibly, the ruddy races of Adam were the Cro-Magnons, the one of Eve were the Neandertals and the third one were us, their hybrid sons. Only further ethno-genetic research will be able to tell with certainty if this ancient tradition is really true, as we believe it is. Would our wise ancestors go to such a trouble just to tell us, their children, a lie?

This mingling — the Original Sin — resulted in the uncontrolled breeding and the consequent overpopulation of the earth which can only lead to famine, war and, finally, the destruction of the earth and the end of the Atlantean era, just as is apparently happening nowadays. In other words, the Bible is indeed right. But its correctness works at a far deeper level than is usually presumed, one so fantastically real that not even the hardest of zealots ever dared to dream.

The Egyptians embodied, in their eschatological rituals — the ones sacralized in their won  temples and their spells of the *Book of the Dead* — the very history of Atlantis in every detail. Moreover, they clearly identified Atlantis with Paradise, and even gave the recipe of the wonderful news: the one that we can indeed

be saved by divine grace and return to our Lost Paradise in the company of the gods, by being identified with Osiris and Pharaoh. Indeed a beautiful message, the same one as that of the *Gospels*, the evangel we somehow distorted into a purely spiritual alias, the one of the never-never-land of Heaven.

We know that many of our assertions above will seem vaunted and ill-founded to many of our dear readers. But they are the fruit of many years of research, and are founded upon strictly scientific arguments that cannot be given here in full. The reader interested in further details is invited to read [Part II](#) of this essay, below, where the symbolism of the Egyptian temple is compared to the one of other nations and different religions. Better yet, he is invited to read our books on Alchemy, on Atlantis, and on related matters. We recognize the fact that most if not all doctrines herein expounded are not only difficult to follow, let alone believe. But they are the Truth, and nothing but the Truth, just as Plato repeatedly affirmed. When the Light — the Light that radiates from the Primordial Cave — is too much, it can be obfuscating. But light can only blind the bats and other such nocturnal vermin.

<sup>1</sup> The word hypostyle comes from the Greek *hypos* ("under") and *stylos* ("pillar"). The term means a room with pillars that support the roof (usually heavy and having an upper structure above it) from below. As we shall see, this peculiar structure has a most direct connection with Atlantis. In many places such as Dendera and Kom Ombo, the temple is fully hypostyle and subterranean, and the city is built directly above the roof.

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<sup>2</sup> Actually, in contrast to the modern religions such as Christianity, the Hades (or "Hell") of the ancients was very pleasurable and, indeed, a sort of idyllic Paradise where the dead spent their time in endless hunts and banquets. Clearly, this "Celestial Egypt" was Punt, the Realm of the Dead and the Land of the Gods.

Punt was indeed the First Egypt whence the Egyptians originally came when the region sunk underground, forcing them to leave. As we shall see, this underground Egypt is no other than sunken Atlantis, characterized by its sturdy, world-supporting pillars and its many palm-trees and papyrus covered marshes.

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<sup>3</sup> Certain Gnostic gospels explicitly identify the Holy Ghost as the Mother of Christ, the Celestial counterpart of the terrestrial Virgin Mary. And the role of Gabriel - whose name means something like "God's Male" - at the Annunciation (Luke I:26-38) is far from clear. Sex changes of Celestial beings are rather frequent, gods and angels being indeed androgynous in character.

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<sup>4</sup> The walls of Atlantis were plated with bronze, tin and orichalc, according to the texts of Plato. Obviously, the Egyptians were unable to embody this costly feature on their walls. Many ancient traditions (Hesiod, *Theog.* 723; Virgil, *Aen.* 540, etc.) tell how the walls of Tartarus, the realm of Hades, were triple and bronzy, being garnished with a lofty defense tower at the front gate. Hades (or Tartarus) is, indeed, an allegory of sunken Atlantis, turned infernal after the cataclysm that devastated it.

As is clear, it is hard not to see that the Egyptian temples, with their triple walls and lofty towers, were indeed an imitation of Atlantis, whose features they paralleled very closely. The descriptions of the Duat or Amenti — the Egyptian equivalent of the Elysium or Islands of the Blest, with its towers, walls and pylons, its well-watered gardens, and its canals and districts — that one can read about in the Book of the Dead, are too perfect a replica of Atlantis to allow any doubts about its identification with the sunken continent. It is not conceivable, then, that the Egyptians were merely inventing a legend when they told the story of Atlantis and its demise to Solon, through whom it reached Plato.

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<sup>5</sup> It seems that the legendary Karibus (or Cherubs) that guarded the Gates of Paradise in all mythologies were a personification of the barbaric custom. Indeed, the word karibu ultimately derives from the Dravidian *karippu* ("skewer", "spit"), related to the Greek *kharax*, the Sanskrit *khara*, and several other bases meaning more or less the same. Many legends tell of the habit of the Guardians of Paradise skewering their victims as a punishment for trespassing. One such is the tradition on Cerberus, the guardian dog of Hades that had the bad habit of thus "caressing" trespassers in the infernal realms he guarded.

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<sup>6</sup> The name of Java (or Yava, etc.) also applied to Sumatra, its twin, from which it became separated by the colossal explosion that razed Atlantis, built right on top its volcano, the Krakatoa. The ancients had a fatal attraction for volcanoes, which bring abundance at a price, due to the fertilization of the soil effected by their ashes. It is clear that the legendary Ophir where King Solomon and Hiram of Tyre fetched their wood could not have been the desertic Lebanon. Otherwise, they would have sailed from the Mediterranean Sea, and not from the Red Sea (Ezion Geber) as they did. So did the Egyptians, by the way, as we read in their annals.

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<sup>7</sup> In Egyptian, the *t* ending marks the feminine, so that the original name must be *Puani* (or *Poani*). The Phoenicians were called *Puni*, *Punici*, *Poeni* by the Romans, visibly the same name as *Poanit* or *Puanit*, except for the feminine ending. It is known that, originally, the Phoenicians came from beyond the ocean (Indian), which they crossed when their original birthplace was destroyed, settling in the Near East. As we argue elsewhere, the Phoenicians really came from the Primordial Phoenicia that is indeed Punt/Indonesia. So did the Egyptians and, also, the Aryans, the Jews, and many other ancient nations as well.

In Greek, the word *phoinix* ("phoenix") means "palm-tree", so that the primordial Phoenicia was "the Land of the Palm Trees". Indonesia is really the Land of the Palm-trees and, particularly, of the most useful of them all, the coconut palm. According to Egyptian legends, the Phoenix bird, the "soul" of Phoenicia, came to Heliopolis from beyond the ocean (Indian), from Punt (the Island of Fire) every time an era ended. This was a direct recollection of the primordial migration we just discussed. These Proto-Phoenicians are, as we show elsewhere, the pre-Dynastic Gerzeans, well-known from the archeological records of the Nagada cemeteries in Upper Egypt.

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## The Atlantean Symbolism Of The Egyptian Temple (Part II)

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I have seen the wicked man rising like a mighty cedar tree. Yet, he passed away, and could be found no more.

*Psalm 37:35*

### Introduction

In the present section — the second part of our work on the symbolism of the Egyptian temple — we study two fundamental aspects of that symbolism which, to our knowledge, have never been pointed out before:

1. The Egyptian temples are stylized replicas of Atlantis, with its mountains, its pillars and its crypts represented explicitly.
2. The Egyptian temples derive their architecture and conception from that of the Hindu temples of India and Indonesia, particularly those built in the so-called South Indian (or Dravidian) style.

We begin by discussing the features of the Egyptian temples and their Atlantean symbolism, and then pass on to their Hindu archetypes. Finally, we discuss the Atlantean (Indonesian) origin of the Egyptians themselves and of the language they spoke, showing how they kept abreast of the Hindu conceptions by means of periodic visits to the Land of the Gods (Punt or Indonesia). Let us start by reviewing the conception and symbolism of the temples everywhere.

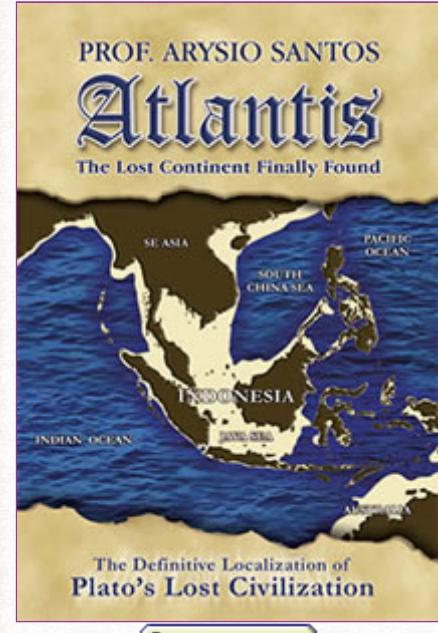
The word "temple" derives from the Latin *templum*, itself derived from a radix *tem-* meaning "open court", as in the Greek *temenos*. We are used to temples built as closed edifices, such as Christian cathedrals, Arab mosques and Jewish synagogues. However, in the early temples everywhere, the place of worship consisted of an open court, at whose center stood the inner sanctum (or holy of holies), which was indeed closed.

The worshippers were admitted to the *temenos* or open court, but their entrance in the inner sanctum was forbidden. There, an image of the god was kept and catered to by the priests who, alone of all people, were admitted there. The Hindus call this inner sanctum by the Sanskrit name of *garbhagriha* meaning "womb abode" (or "inner room"). In the inner sanctum the dead god "slept" quietly with his entourage, awaiting the instant to resurrect and come out in triumph, announcing the return of the Golden Age.

This resurrection of the dead god (Osiris in Egypt, Shiva or Vishnu in India, Tammuz in Babylon, etc.) was periodically enacted by the priests, who brought out the image of the god for the ritual. The image was processioned in triumph (often by boat), usually meeting with its lover. After a few days of festivities, the god (or goddess) was again returned to the inner sanctum until it was time for a new resurgence.

The adytum (or inner sanctum) often took the shape of the Holy Mountain under which the dead god and his court were buried. In Zoser's complex, built by Imhotep, and possibly the very first such structure to be built in Egypt, the *garbhagriha* took the shape of the famous stepped pyramid that survives even to the delight of tourists and specialists both. In Babylon, the temple court surrounded the *ziggurat*, itself a kind of

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stepped pyramid not too far distinct from Zozer's stepped pyramid or, for that matter, from the similar structures found in Indonesia and even in the Americas (Yucatan, etc.).

As a matter of fact, as we show elsewhere, Zozer's complex is a verbatim copy of pyramidal complexes of Angkor and Java. It is likely that Imhotep, a most mysterious figure, was fetched from there, along with a gang of expert masons, in order to teach the Egyptians the arts of stone-masonry and city-building, among others.<sup>1</sup>

## The Symbolism Of The Christian Temple

The symbolism of the Christian temple is masterfully described by J. Hani (*Le Symbolisme du Temple Chrétien*, Paris, 1978). Hani starts by asserting that "every sacred building is cosmic, and is made in the image of the world". He quotes St. Peter Damien, who affirms: "the church is the image of the universe".

The walls and the columns of the church represent Heaven and Earth and, in a way, "a cathedral is a visual encyclopedia illustrating Creation". In no way the temple, Christian or not, is a realistic image of the Cosmos. It is, far more, a symbolic representation that portrays the inner mathematical structure of the world. The square shape of the Celestial Jerusalem (*Rev. 21:12*) — one which many authorities assimilate to the Great Pyramid — is the basic essence of temple architecture. As Hani asserts:

The whole of sacred architecture consists, in reality, in the operation of "squaring the circle", that is, of transforming the circle into a square. The foundation of the building starts by its orientation [along the Cardinal Directions], done in a ritual manner... This process is traditional and universal, and is found everywhere there is a sacred architecture. It has been described by Vitruvius and was practiced in the Occident until the end of the Middle Ages.

Hani then goes on to describing the traditional utilized in orienting the temple and laying its foundations. With the help of a gnomon (sundial), the architect determines the two axes of the Cardinal Directions (*Cardo* and *Decumanus*). This consists of a stake driven into the soil, to mark the center of the edifice. The maxima and minima of its shadow determine the axes of the Cardinal Directions. A circle is traced using the stake as a center, and the two axes serve as its perpendicular diameters. In a way, this operation is a "squaring of the circle", as it combines the fundamental elements of sacred geometry: the Center, the Circle and the Square or Cross.<sup>2</sup>

The Circle represents Heaven (the circular horizon) and the Square represents Earth (the crossing Equator and Meridian Zero). So, the Crossed Circle symbolizes the Cosmic Hierogamy, the union of Heaven and Earth. This "squaring of the circle" is a central feature of temples everywhere. In Christian cathedrals we have the square nave at the center and the round dome or cupola above, representing Heaven.

## The Squaring Of The Circle

In the Far East, many pagodas and temples blend the square base (the Earth) and the round (often conical) top above (the Skies). Two other instances from the Far East are the holy mantle of the Chinese emperor and the ritual basket of the Polynesians. The royal mantle of the Chinese emperor had a squared rim, which tapered to a circle at the waist. The ritual basket of the Polynesians had, likewise, a square wooden base to which the round upper portion of wickerwork was attached.

In the Great Pyramid — indeed a temple of Osiris (his Holy Mountain) and not at all a fancy tomb of vainglorious pharaohs — the circle is squared in a most ingenious way. The height of the Great Pyramid is worth precisely the radius of a circle having a circumference equal to the perimeter of the pyramid's base.

That this symbolism is not originally Jewish, nor Egyptian but far older and far more universal, is proved by the fact that it is found just about everywhere. It is found in the Far East, in the pyramidal complexes of Angkor, Burma and Java. Borobudur, for instance, also masterfully marries the round shape of the Celestial stupa at its top with the square, stepped pyramid at the base.

This same idea of "squaring the circle" is also found in certain American pyramids, for instance, in the well-known "Whirling Mountain" sandpainted mandalas of the Navajo Indians of North America. Likewise, the pediment of Greek temples such as that of the Acropolis also had a height equivalent to the radius of a circle having a perimeter equal to the width of its base. We could quote a further dozen of instances where the "squaring of the circle" is ingeniously embodied in the geometry of the temple. But the above examples will have to do for now.



## The Great Pyramid Is A Replica Of Mt. Meru

The above analysis discloses a fact of fundamental importance. The Great Pyramid is, itself, a replica of Mt. Meru as a representation of the Holy Mountain of Paradise. This Holy Mountain is located at the center of the world, right at the spot where Atlas — or, more exactly, the Serpent Shesha, his Hindu archetype — supports up the skies, as a sort of tent above the earth. Hence, the Holy Mountain is indeed Mt. Atlas. More correctly, this mountain is identical with Mt. Meru, the Holy Mountain of Paradise of the Hindus from which all such replicas were originally copied.

The pyramids and, particularly, the Great Pyramid, was called *M'R* in Egyptian. As the Egyptians never wrote the vowels of the words, very likely the word *M'R* was indeed pronounced *MeRu*, precisely the name of the Holy Mountain that was its archetype. Likewise the temples and even the Christian churches and cathedrals — built right on top the stake driven into the head of the Naga that represents Shesha — also represent the Holy Mountain, that is, Mt. Atlas or Meru. Since this serpent is no other than Atlas, the temple built above the Standing Serpent represents the Holy Mountain of Paradise which, in turn, symbolizes the world being supported by the Titan Atlas. Anyone who takes the trouble to study a little bit closer the Hindu symbolism of the Holy Mountain Meru and that of the world-supporting *naga*, the Serpent Shesha, will immediately recognize its fundamental identity with the ones pointed out here.

The Great Pyramid had its four faces indented at the middle, so as to form a Cross or a four-sided star as seen from above. These indentations formed a sort of giant troughs theoretically intended to concentrate and drain the rain waters that fell over the Great Pyramid. As it seldom (or never) rains in the region of Egypt (a desert), the real function of these troughs is purely symbolic, and is obviously quite another.

In reality, pyramids represent the shape of Mt. Meru, itself pyramidal and indented at the center of its four faces like the Great Pyramid. These troughs and their waters correspond to the Four Rivers of Hindu Paradise which flow from the top of the Holy Mountain along the four Cardinal Directions. This shape is also the classical one of Eden, as described in the Bible and in works such as these of Flavius Josephus.

The Judeo-Christian Paradise was visibly copied from Indian traditions, which are identical, but are far older than Judaea itself. The same symbolism is found even more explicitly in ancient Mesopotamia, where the so-called "Seal of Shamash" represents the Holy Mountain of Paradise as an indented pyramid seen from above, with the wavy lines of the four rivers descending along troughs indented on the middles of the four faces, as shown in Fig. 1. This figure reproduces a very ancient Sumerian seal, and the motif originally dates from about 3,000 BC or possibly even earlier. The indentations in question transform the pyramids into stars, and indeed allude to the Pole Star rather than the Sun. They are a feature not only of the Egyptian pyramids or their Babylonian counterparts just discussed, but also figure, say, in the Chinese pyramids which we discuss elsewhere.

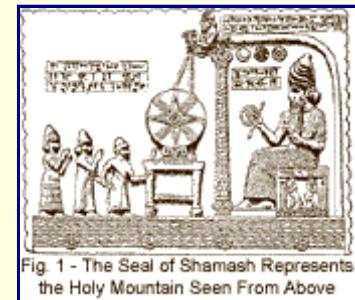


Fig. 1 - The Seal of Shamash Represents the Holy Mountain Seen From Above

## The Temple Of Solomon Is Purely Legendary

The Temple of King Solomon is purely legendary. But its idealized architecture is obviously derived from the Phoenician one, as it was built by Hiram, a Phoenician. It can be reconstructed from the fairly accurate biblical descriptions, as well as from archaeological remains of temples such as the ones of Herod, the Great, and the Phoenician temple of Tall Tainat (Syria), dated at about 1,000 BC, the epoch of King Solomon.

Solomon's temple followed the general plan of the ancient temples described above. In the front there was the monumental gate giving access to the vestibule (or introitum). This, in turn, led to the *temenos* or court, built as a sort of hall. Next, at the bottom, we had the holy of holies with the square plan characteristic of the Holy Mountain. This inner sanctum was closed by a curtain, and access to it was denied to all but the high priest.<sup>3</sup>

An interesting description of the ideal temple of the Hebrews is the one of *Ezekiel* (ch. 40-46). This account closely parallels that of *Revelation* concerning the Celestial Jerusalem (ch. 21). And these, in turn, are copied from the Hindu ones concerning Paradise ("Pure Land"), as illustrated in the so-called *Kalachakra* mandalas. *Ezekiel's* ideal temple, like the Celestial Jerusalem, was edified "upon a very high mountain" that is obviously the same as the Mt. Meru of Hindu traditions.

There was, at the top of the Holy Mountain, just as in the Hindu traditions concerning Lanka, a holy city (the Celestial Jerusalem). This city or temple — the text is obscure and confuses the two — was "surrounded by a wall round about". This wall was square and was aligned with the Cardinal Directions, having a gate on each of its four sides. It delimited a court paved with stone on which were built thirty chapels and an inner court, on the south side.

The adytum (temple proper) was square and had two pillars in front, each 6 cubits (about 3 meters) broad. The temple was of enormous size (500 canes (or 1600 meters) on a side), being square in plan



(probably cubical or pyramidal). It was surrounded all around by a wall that isolated it from the court destined to the public. The inner sanctum was decorated with palm-trees and cherubs, motifs that are allegedly of Mesopotamian derivation, but which ultimately originated in Hinduism. All in all, Ezekiel's ideal temple closely evokes Zozer's pyramidal complex and, better yet, its archetypes from Malasia, which it closely parallels. When one carefully compares the underlying symbolism of these structures from different corners of the world, their unity of shape, conception and purpose becomes self-evident.

## The Temple As An Allegory Of Paradise

The city-temple just described is indeed an allegory of Paradise. More exactly, it represents Lanka, the Celestial Jerusalem that was the archetype of its biblical counterpart. In *Ezekiel*, the "lofty Mountain" that corresponds to Mt. Atlas (or Meru) is called Ariel (or *Harel* = "Mountain of God"), and is identified with the sacrificial altar (*ara*). This Sacrificial Mountain is, as usual, an allegory of Mt. Meru (or Atlas), where the Primordial Sacrifice — that of Atlantis (or Paradise) — was performed in the dawn of times.

In front of Solomon's temple stood the two huge pillars of bronze called Jachin and Boaz. These two pillars closely evoke the two "Pillars of Hercules" that were the central feature of the Phoenician temples of Baal Melkart. Baal Melkart, "the Lord of the City", was the alias and archetype of both Hercules and Atlas, the two deities commemorated by the twin pillars of the Phoenician temples. These twin pillars indeed commemorated, as they did in Gibraltar, the strait that led into Paradise. The Pillars of Gibraltar were just a replica of the primordial ones of Eden (Eden = India or, rather, Indonesia, the "Indian Islands"), just like so many the Phoenicians posted in the temples they built at all such crucial passageways to honor Hercules (Baal Melkart), their supreme lord and patron of navigants.

The two pillars also correspond to the twin obelisks invariably posted at the front of Egyptian temples. The inner sanctum of the Temple was a cube of about 9 meters on each side. This structure evokes the Kaaba of Meccah, whose name and shape are those of a cube. But, as usual, the cubic structure is just a variant of the similarly shaped pyramid.<sup>4</sup>

The fancy capitals of the pillars Jachin and Boaz were all decked with lilyworks and pomegranates, in the traditional way used for both the Tree of Life and the omphali found all over the Mediterranean Basin. The "lilyworks" are really lotus motifs, as many experts have recognized. This type of decoration, very much used in Egypt, ultimately derives from the Indies, as we discuss elsewhere.

Such "lilyworks" invariably figure on top the Indian stupas, which are the true archetypes of omphali and decorated pillars everywhere. And they indeed represent Mt. Meru submerged under the seas, with reeds and sargassos attached to it. Alternatively — and that amounts to the same — they symbolize the stump of the Tree of Life with its dual, the Tree of Death, growing down from its top. The motif is famous in India, as we discuss elsewhere.

## The Riddle Of Cedar Wood

The interior of the holy of holies was all lined with cedar wood imported from Ophir by Hiram and his men. Cedar, was an exclusivity of the Indies in antiquity, and had to be imported from there by both the Hebrews and Mesopotamians, as well as by the Egyptians, who loved its wood. Despite its name, cedar was always a rarity in Lebanon and other regions of the Near East, where it was not native, but cultivated in memory of the primordial Paradise lost.

The fact that the inner sanctum of the Temple of Solomon was built of cedar wood (*erez, ezrah, Cedrus libani*) — a native of the Himalayas later transplanted to the mountains of Lebanon — is highly indicative of the fact that the Jews, as well as their god, indeed originated in the Indies, and later moved to the Near East.

A parallel tradition in temple building and decoration existed in Egypt, whose sailors regularly went to the region of Punt (their Paradise) in order to bring the precious wood for the decoration of their temples and their palaces. Such commercial expeditions to Punt cannot be doubted. They are recorded in detail since the Old Dynasty in Egypt, and extend to the times of Queen Hatshepsut, and later. King Sneferu, the father of Khufu (Kheops), brought from there a large shipment of *meru* wood, which sufficed both for his own needs and those of his famous son.

Since Solomon's and Hiram's ships departed from Ezion Geber, in the Red Sea, in order to get to Ophir, it suffices to look at a map of the region in order to verify that the cedar they imported came not from Lebanon itself, but from somewhere beyond the Indian Ocean. And this somewhere can be no other than the Indies, where the so-called "cedar of Lebanon" grows in abundance, in the Himalayas and its eastern extensions.<sup>5</sup>



## The Parable Of The Eagle And The Tree Of Life

Ezekiel (ch. 17) tells an enlightening parable on the origin of the Semites. He recounts how "a great big eagle with broad wings and multicolored plumage" (the Phoenix) came from Lebanon, whence it brought a twig of the Cedar Tree (the Tree of Life), transplanting it to "a land of commerce, a city of merchants". The Eagle (or Phoenix) represents the sail ships — often described as "birds", in antiquity, as in Isa. 60:8-10, etc. — used to bring the survivors out of destroyed Eden.<sup>6</sup>

The "Land of Commerce" is Lebanon, rebuilt in the Near East as a replica of the former one, in Paradise. As innumerable traditions record, the original homeland of the Phoenicians of Lebanon and Syria lay beyond the Indian Ocean. It was from there that they originally came, just as did the Jews and other nations, when their land was destroyed by a volcanic conflagration. From their sunken Paradise in Indonesia, these proto-Phoenicians passed into India. Expelled from there, they moved to Egypt, where they are known to Egyptology as the Gerzean Civilization (c. 3,500 BC). Expelled once more, probably by King Menes, they again moved, this time to Northwest Africa (Libya, Morocco, Tunisia) and to Palestine (Syria and Lebanon).

The "Sea of Bronze", built in front of Solomon's Temple by Hiram Abiff, is also telltale of Hindu connections. Such sacred pools were an invariable feature of Indonesian temples. They corresponded to the *barays* (or "sources") of Indonesia's pyramidal complexes, which represented the Fountain of Life (that is, of the Elixir of Life). One such fountain also existed in the Temple of Ezekiel, and replicated the one of the Celestial Jerusalem (Rev. 22:1).

The Egyptian Temples also invariably had such a source either as a natural spring or as a cistern filled by the waters of the flooding Nile. Such sources or cisterns correspond to the *ghats* of the Indus and the Ganges rivers, used even today in India by the worshippers. They also correspond to the sacred pools excavated by the archaeologists in the site of the Indus Valley Civilization (Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro), and which date from far earlier times than those of Solomon.

Even the Medieval cathedrals had, just as did the temples of Isis everywhere, such magical sources springing inside their underground crypts and filling their baptismal fonts. As a matter of fact, the early Christian cathedrals were almost always built upon the ruins of the temples of Isis which abounded everywhere in Pagan Europe. Such was the case, in particular, of the cathedrals of Rheims, of Chartres, and of Notre Dame, among many. Even in the Americas we find precisely the same conception of *barays* placed on top the Holy Mountain of Paradise. For instance, the famous Incan pyramid of Akapana (Peru-Bolivia border) had a huge cistern (water reservoir) at the top. This reservoir fed a sophisticated network of hydraulic facilities used in irrigation and internal plumbing of the other buildings, in a way that closely parallels the similar devices of the Egyptian temples which we mentioned above and [elsewhere](#).

## The Twin Cherubs And The Twin Goddesses

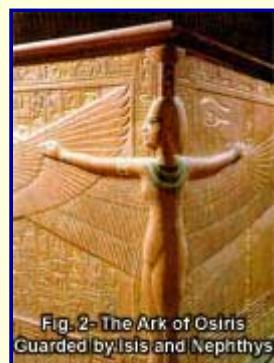


Fig. 2- The Ark of Osiris  
Guarded by Isis and Nephthys

The two enormous Cherubs that guarded the Ark placed inside the inner sanctum of the Temple, enwrapping it with their wings (*II Chr.* 3:15; 5:8; *Exo.* 25:18; *Heb.* 9:5, etc.) closely evoke the winged figures of Isis and Nephthys guarding the ark inside which lay the deceased body of deceased Osiris (see Fig. 2).

They also recollect the twin winged guardians (or cherubs) that guarded the Tree of Life everywhere. The cherubs of Israel, of Phoenicia, of Crete, and of Mesopotamia also corresponded to the Egyptian sphinxes, and were often represented as such guarding the Tree of Life, just as the Great Sphinx of Giza guards the Great Pyramid.<sup>7</sup>

The two cherubs may well be the two *kas* (doubles or souls) of the twin gods (Osiris and Seth, etc.). These, in turn, are identified to the twin obelisks of the Egyptian temples and their twin pillars or pylons which represent the twin Holy Mountains of Paradise. This identification is also suggested by the text of *Revelation*, which speaks of two Jerusalems (Celestial and Terrestrial), two Temples (idem) and two gods (Christ and Jahveh) "who are their temples themselves", as well as their twin Trees of Life and the twin sources of the Elixir (Rev. 21:22).

## The Architecture Of The Egyptian Temple

The temples of Luxor and Karnak (see Fig.2 below) — dated at the 19<sup>th</sup> dynasty (c.1,300 BC) — can be considered typical examples of Egyptian temple architecture. The entire area was surrounded by a rectangular wall that delimited a holy court (the *temenos*). In front, stood a monumental gate or pylon flanked by two tapering towers which formed its jambs. These twin pylons had a truncated pyramid shape, as can be seen in Fig.3(a) below. This pylon led into a colonnaded room (called the hypostyle hall) illuminated by means of small

clearstory windows. Through this hypostyle room, the inner court was reached via two other pylons and a series of halls.

At the far end of the inner courtyard was the temple proper (or inner sanctum), dwarfish in comparison to the huge pylons and hypostyle rooms. The layout was monumental in style and developed along a central axis aligned with the Cardinal Directions in most cases. The processions, typical of the Egyptian liturgy, took place along the center axis of the temple. This type of temple developed during the Ramesside period and continued essentially unchanged until the end of ancient Egypt.



In Fig.3 we show the temple of Ramses III built in Medinet Habu. As usual with Egyptian (and Hindu) temples, the complex was built by several succeeding monarchs. It was started by Queen Hatshepsut (at about 1460 BC) and enlarged by Tutmoses III. The former constructions were, however, eclipsed by that of Ramses III, who turned the temple into his mortuary temple.

In this beautiful reconstruction of Ramses' temple, several features are worth noting. Moving up from the bottom we have the landing stage at the Nile's bank, the low crenelated walls and the Guard Gate, the lofty towers and the crenelated walls of the Southeastern Gate (formally called Oriental Gate). This gate led to the front of the temple where we have the sacred pool and the small temple of Tutmoses. Next comes the huge pylon of the temple (shown at the center of Fig.3(a)) with its four flagstaffs and the outer wall of the temple. This pylon leads into the outer court and, at the left, the Royal Palace (possibly a temporary abode of the King during his stays at the place).

Next we have the second pylon with its two guardians. This pylon leads into the inner court which has, at the rear, the vestibule of the great hypostyle hall. This, in turn, leads into the Inner Sanctum and exits to the great northwestern (formerly western) Gate. The sacred pool was, as we said further above, the invariable feature of Egyptian temples. It was also the counterpart of the Sea of Bronze of Solomon's temple, and the *ghats* of Hindu temples. In all probability they were used, as in India and elsewhere, in purificatory ritual ablutions akin to Baptism. Such sacred pools — called *ghats* in India — are attested from remotest antiquity in Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro, the sites of the mysterious Indus Valley Civilization, one of the oldest known to archeologists.

## Atlantis As The Land Of The Dead

The imposing structure of the Ramses III temple is closely reminiscent of that of Atlantis and its lofty towers. Except that the square shape (Terrestrial) replaces the circular geometry (Celestial) of its Paradisial counterparts. Besides the lofty crenelated watchtowers that were a typical characteristic of Atlantis and its many aliases (Hades, Lanka, Abzu, etc.), we also have here the triple wall mentioned by Plato, as well as the sanctuary or inner temple at the center.

In this temple complex, which is indeed a replica of Paradise, the river Nile replaces the River Oceanus that surrounded Atlantis in the Greek myths. The River Oceanus was a direct replica of Hindu archetype, the Vaitarani. This impassable river or ocean was also called *Açayana* = "round goer", in Sanskrit. This Hindu name is the true etym (or etymon or etymology) of the word "Ocean", whose circular nature and meaning become then obvious. The name of the Vaitarani (*Dvai-tarani*) also means the same thing as *Açayana* in Sanskrit.

We should recall that the Atlantic Ocean was, originally, deemed to go round the whole earth. That means the ancient world of Eurasia and Africa, such being the reason of its name of "Ocean" or "Round Goer". This was the sense in which the name was used by the ancients, including Herodotus, Plato and Aristotle. But modern users applied the name only to the western portion of the Atlantic Ocean, forgetting its eastern moiety, the Indian Ocean. Herein lies the root of all the confusion of those who unwisely insist in seeking Atlantis in what we now call by the name of the "Atlantic Ocean". Once this essential difficulty is realized, the solution of the riddle becomes real easy and natural, as we argue in detail elsewhere.

The temple of Ramses III was built as a mortuary complex in order to commemorate the fact that Atlantis too was dead, just as was its great god (Osiris, Atlas, Shiva, Poseidon). Osiris was indeed, like Atlas, the true "Pillar of the World". Such is the reason why he was commemorated by the Djed Pillar, indeed the Pillar of the World (*Djed, Stambha, Matseba, Atlas, Meru*, etc.).

It is no coincidence that the Oriental Gate, the main entrance to the temple of Medinet Habu, opens to the southeastern direction. In fact, it points to the direction of Punt or Amenti (Indonesia) to be reached by heading in this exact direction along the Red Sea and beyond. This point is crucial, for it indicates that Amenti lay, in contrast to what its name suggests, to the south rather than to the west of Egypt.<sup>8</sup>

The triple girding wall of the temple of Medinet Habu was, as we said above, mentioned by Plato as a feature of Atlantis. This coincidence suggests that Plato indeed obtained his information concerning Atlantis



from Egyptian sources, just as he claimed in the *Timaeus* and the *Critias*. Why would the great philosopher lie in such holy, fundamental issues, so important to the humanity to whom he devoted his life to enlighten?

The Egyptian temples were verbatim copies of Hindu temples, themselves replicas of the Atlantean Paradise. This model city — also the archetype of the Celestial Jerusalem — is Lanka, the capital of Ravana's worldwide empire (Atlantis). This City (Pure Land) is illustrated in the so-called Kalachakra mandalas, and its triple wall (*trimekhala*, in Sanskrit) is its most characteristic feature. By the way, the Celestial Jerusalem is also traditionally equipped with a triple wall, like Atlantis.

## The Meaning Of The Temple's Pylons

The pylons of Egyptian Temples — their most outstanding feature — have a very specific symbolic meaning. Before entering their analysis, let us quote the excellent *British Museum Dictionary of Ancient Egypt* by I. Shaw and P. Nicholson (London, 1995) on the entry "Pylon". Pylons are, according to this erudite source:

Massive ceremonial gateways (Egyptian *bekhenet*) consisting of two tapering towers linked by a bridge of masonry and surmounted by a cornice. Rituals relating to the sun-god were evidently carried out on top of the gateway... The earliest known pylons may have been constructed in the pyramid complex and sun temple of the 5th Dynasty ruler Nyuserra (2445-2421 AC)...

Many [pylons] also contained internal stairs and rooms, the purpose of which is uncertain. Ancient depictions of pylons show that the deep vertical recesses visible along the façades of surviving examples were intended to hold flagstaffs... Such flags would have had particular significance in the context of the temple, in that the Egyptian word for "god" (*netjer*) took the form of a symbol usually interpreted as a fluttering pennant.

Pylons were frequently decorated with reliefs enhanced with bright paint and inlays, in which the scenes tended to emphasize the theme of royal power... The most common motif on the pylon was that of the king smiting foreign enemies or offering captives to a god.

The illustrious authors go on to say further:

Many important temples had only one pylon, but the more important religious complexes consisted of long successions of pylons and courtyards, each added or embellished by different rulers; the temple of Amun in Karnak, for instance, had ten pylons.

In the unusual temples dedicated to Aten... the pylons consist of pairs of separate towers without any bridging masonry between them. It is likely that the pylon represented the two mountains of the horizon (*akhet*) between which the sun rose, thus contributing to the temple's role as a symbol of the cosmos and the act of creation. The towers were, each, identified with the goddesses Isis and Nephthys.

## The Gerzean Connection

The Gerzeans were a civilization of pre-Dynastic Egypt during the Nagada II Period (3,500-3,000BC). The Gerzeans were probably Semitic, probably of proto-Phoenician stock, to judge from their symbols and their white, bearded figures. The Gerzeans invaded and conquered Upper Egypt, where they became established down to the start of dynastic period, when they were apparently expelled by King Menes, the unifier of ancient Egypt. Gerzean vase decorations are rather unique for their epoch. As can be seen in Fig.3(c), these decorations center on galley ships of up to 200 rowers each, which are amazing large for the epoch in question. These decorations also include a dancing naked goddess, the ithyphallic twins, palm-trees, twin pylons, peaked volcanic mountains, standards and streamers.



Fig. 3(c) - Gerzean Vase with Ship (c.3500 BC)

Other vases (not shown) display a hilly foreign country (Punt?), flamingos and tiger or leopard skins. As we explain elsewhere in detail, these strange decorations are all typical Atlantean motifs. Atlantis — and its many aliases such as Punt, Ophir, "Tyre", "Phoenicia", Phaeacia, etc. — is often symbolized by a huge ship that sunk to the bottom of the seas, as described in [Part I of the present article](#). This ship is the same as the Holy Barque of the Egyptian temples. It is also the Celestial Ship, the Argonauts constellation, as well as the Ark of Salvation, the Argos ship, and so on, as we adduced further above.

Likewise, the twin cabins shown at midships of the vase decoration of Fig.3(c) are visibly the archetypes of the sacred pylons of the Egyptian temples. So, they too represent the twin Pillars of Hercules, the Gates of Paradise, that is, of Atlantis, as we already said. The fact that they represent the twin mountains of Punt (Paradise) is directly indicated by the hieroglyph of the twin mountain on top the two cabin and on the standard of the ship. Again, the ithyphallic twins represent Atlas and Hercules and, more exactly, Seth and Osiris, their Egyptian counterpart. If this interpretation is correct, we see here the antecedents of these

important Egyptian gods, as well as that of the Tale of the Two Brothers, famous in both Egyptian and Phoenician mythologies.

The Dancing Goddess is another important, universal motif. She is Hathor, the Great Mother, as well as the Shulamite of the *Song of Songs*, dancing before the two armies ready for battle (the Battle of Atlantis = Armageddon). She is Dawn or Aurora (Ushas, Eos), and represents Lemurian Atlantis (Eden), the Great Virgin Mother of both gods and men. Her "dance" is the fatal dance which allegorizes the earthquake that razed Atlantis, sending it to the bottom.

In reality, the Goddess personifies the Cosmic Yoni, the Submarine Fiery Mare of Hindu myths, the gaping abyss opened by the cataclysm, and which is no other than the giant volcanic caldera of the volcano that destroyed Atlantis. The ithyphallic Twins are, again, the other two peaks of the holy Triple Mountain of Paradise, with the "sun" at the center representing the third, collapsed peak, the Vadava-mukha. The Triple Mountain was the site of Paradise (Lanka or Atala) in Hindu traditions, and its central peak was deemed "the Pillar of Heaven", just like Mt. Atlas.

The palm trees are again connected with Atlantis. They represent the Primordial Phoenicia, a name signifying "Land of the Palm Trees" in Greek. This name is a translation of the Hindu name of Atala, which means the same thing in Sanskrit. The streamers and standards again identify Punt with Atlantis and, more exactly, with the Indonesian sunken continent. They are the glyph of Punt, as well as the symbol of the Pillars of Hercules in Phoenician traditions. In reality, the streamers visually translate the ancient local name of the Malay Peninsula, Setubandha (called Punt in Dravida), which means "Connecting Band" or "Connecting Bridge" in Sanskrit.

## The Pylons Represent The Pillars Of Hercules

The above comments are very enlightening in what concerns the symbolism of the pylons of Egyptian temples. First of all, let us moot out the fact that they represent the twin peaks of the Mountain of the Orient (or "Horizon") between which the sun rose daily. This mountain was — in the whole of the Ancient World, and not only in Egypt — considered to be the abode of the sun-god. In fact, as we already said, the twin peaks of the Mountain of the Orient and the Occident which is so prominent in Egyptian and in Phoenician mythologies, ultimately derives from the Hindu traditions on Mt. Meru, called by precisely these epithets in India. The twin peaks of Meru are called, respectively, Sumeru and Kumeru, the radix *su* meaning "to rise" and *ku* meaning "to sink" in Sanskrit.

One aspect of Horus (and of the Great Sphinx) was called *Horemakhet* (or *Harmakhis*), that is, "the Horus of the Horizon" (or of the Orient). This is the old Horus (*Aroeris*), the brother or alias of Osiris, in contrast to the new Horus (*Harpocrates*), the son (or renewed avatar) of Osiris. "Horizon" here has the sense of "Orient" or, rather, of Lanka (Indonesia), the Land of Sunrise whence both the Phoenicians and the Egyptians, as well as their gods, originally came.

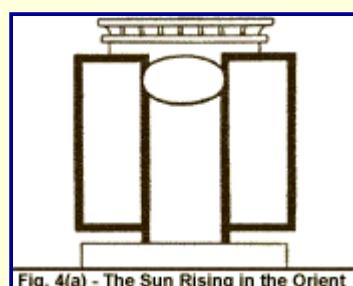


Fig. 4(a) - The Sun Rising in the Orient

In Fig.4 we have Egyptian representations of the sun rising between the two peaks of the Mountain of the Orient. In Fig. 4(a) the mountain is represented as a pylon or gate as in the Egyptian Temples.<sup>9</sup>

In Fig. 4(b) the characteristic hieroglyph of the sun rising between the two peaks of the Mountain of Sunrise is topped by the one of "heaven", as well as by the Twin Lions (Acker or Ruty). The Twin Lions stand for Lanka ("the Island of the Lions") and its Indian dual, Shri Lanka. They also represent

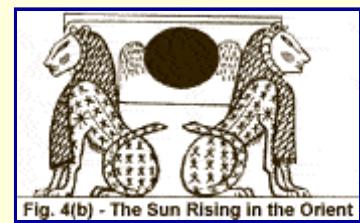
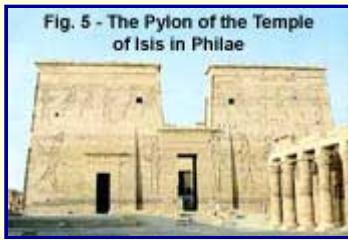


Fig. 4(b) - The Sun Rising in the Orient

Orient and Occident (*Rustu* and *Amh*). In reality, as we explained above, the Mountain of the Orient represents Trikuta, the three-peaked mountain on whose top Lanka, the capital of the Atlantean empire, was edified. As we said, the central peak of Trikuta sunk away, becoming the giant submarine caldera of the Krakatoa volcano that separates the islands of Java and Sumatra.

The "sun", here, is an allegory (just as is the blooming lotus) of the colossal explosion of its central peak (Mt. Atlas, the central pillar), an event that, according to tradition, was "brighter than a thousand suns". The central peak collapsed and disappeared underseas, leaving an open passage (a strait or "door") in its place. Hence, the Triple Mountain became the twin pylons, the equivalents of the two Pillars of Hercules. The central peak, Mt. Atlas, the Pillar of Heaven — having disappeared from view and leaving behind merely the glow of its explosion, bright as a new sun — became the "Door" they flank. And this "door" or "gate" is the Gateway of Heaven, symbolized by the pylons of Egyptian temples. In reality, this Gate of Heaven is no other than the maritime Strait of Sunda, in the Orient, replicated by that of Gibraltar in the Occident. Together, they form the Four Pillars of the World which the Egyptians allegorized as the four legs of Hathor as the Celestial Cow or as the four members of the goddess Nut posed on the ground, as illustrated in our discussion in [Part I of this work](#).<sup>10</sup>



Almost invariably, the pylons of Egyptian temples were decorated with bas-reliefs showing the king (the alias of the god) striking down masses of prisoners in a display of his power. The king has a raised arm wielding the mace with which he strikes down his victims. Again, this motif is, far more than just a decoration, indeed another allegory of the destruction of Atlantis.<sup>11</sup>

As shown in the pylon of Medinet Habu (Fig.3(a)) and, more clearly, in Fig.5, below, the striking god often wears the triple crown that symbolizes Trikuta, the triple-peaked mountain. This triple-peaked mountain, often with the central summit represented explicitly or, conversely, symbolized by a stunted, sunken down portion is also represented in the triple spires of Christian cathedrals and churches. The "sun" that shines at the center of the Holy Mountain of the Egyptians is an explicit representation of the colossal explosion of its volcano. In Christian symbolism, this "sun" is often figured by a rose-window, a symbolism taken directly from Hindu and Egyptian archetypes. The rose-windows represent the Golden Lotus, itself an allegory of the colossal "mushroom" generated by the giant explosion of Mt. Atlas. <sup>12</sup>

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## The Temple Of Herod, The Great

In Fig.6 we show, in perspective and in plan, an ideal reconstruction of the Temple of Herod, the Great. We see how this temple — built in Jerusalem and often mistaken with the (fictive) Temple of Solomon — roughly follows the plan of Egyptian temples. In particular, the triple structure is visible, and so is the separation into an outer courtyard for the gentiles and an inner one for Israel and the priests.

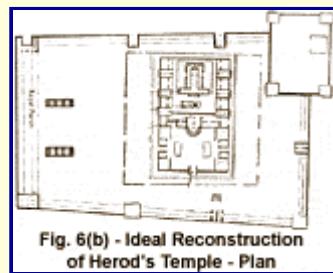


Fig. 6(b) - Ideal Reconstruction of Herod's Temple - Plan

A third inner court was reserved for the women (hierodules?) and in the innermost region lay the holy of holies and the sacrificial altar. Herod's temple was built after the ideal models of the Temple of Solomon and the Temple of Ezekiel. The holy of holies (or inner sanctum) was separated by a curtain from the outer sanctum. Only the high priest could enter this most sacred precinct.

There is yet an important point connected with the symbolism of the Temple of Jerusalem: the insistence on the number ten. This number is precisely the one of the independent realms composing the Atlantean empire, according to Plato. The Sea of Bronze of the Temple had a diameter of ten cubits. Hiram built ten bronze basins and ten carts for them, so that they could be easily moved around in order to be used in ritual ablutions.

Likewise, the altar of the Temple, built of bronze, was ten cubits high and twenty cubits (2x10) on a side. The inner sanctuary was decorated with ten golden candlesticks "built in the prescribed manner" and posted at ten tables, probably also of gold or bronze. The width of the Temple was twenty cubits (about 10 meters) and its inner sanctum was a cube of about 10 meters on a side (20 cubits).<sup>13</sup>

The vestibule of the inner sanctum was also a cube of about 10 x 10 x 10 meters (20 cubit on a side). The altar was 20 cubits on the sides and 10 cubits tall, that is, a half cube of about 10 meters on a side. Ten was indeed the sacred number of Jahveh (the Ten Commandments, etc.), just as Seven (the Seven Days of Creation, etc.) was the one of Elohim. Hence, it is not unreasonable to suppose that there was a connection between Jahveh and his Temple with Atlantis and its ten realms.

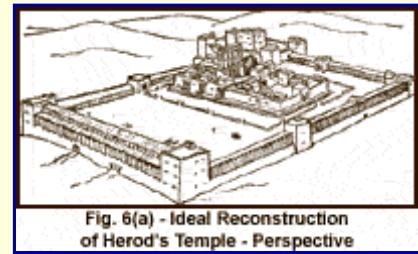


Fig. 6(a) - Ideal Reconstruction of Herod's Temple - Perspective

## The Twin Flags Of Egyptian Temples

The flags shown in the Ramses temple of Medinet Habu (Fig.2) were a feature of essentially all Egyptian temples. As we saw above they represented the *netjer* (or *neters* = "gods") and served as an emblem of godliness and, more exactly, of the Land of the Gods (Punt) that the temple replicated in miniature. This identification can again be traced back to India and the traditions concerning Jambudvipa and its lofty ensign, "visible to all nations".

The ensign or banner also came to symbolize, in the ancient world and, in particular, among the Phoenicians, the same as the Pillars of Hercules. These are often represented by a pair of flagstaffs or beams, on whose tops were hung flags or hanging strips of cloth. <sup>14</sup>

The strip of cloth (banner, streamer, etc.) also represents Setubandha (lit. "Connecting String, or Band") the other name of Jambu-dvipa and, more exactly, of Indonesia and the Malay Peninsula. Hercules, the



personification of the pillars that bear his name, invariably wore a bandolier or stole which was the alias of the connecting strip of land that linked his secret realm to the continent.

In reality, we had two pairs of Pillars of Hercules, precisely as shown in the outer pylon of the temple of Medinet Habu (Fig.2). One pair corresponded to the illusory pillars of Gibraltar and the other pair to the real ones that flank the Strait of Sunda, in Indonesia.<sup>15</sup>

So, in the outer court of the temple — the one allowed to the uninitiated profanes — we had two pairs of Pillars of Hercules: the one of Gibraltar (known to all, but "virtual") and the one of Sunda (real, but known only to the initiates). In contrast, at the inner pylon (see Fig.2) we have only one pair of flagstaffs.

This gate, accessible only to the initiates, represents the actual reality that the two pairs are indeed only one. The message is clear. One has first to cross the virtual gate of Gibraltar in order to reach the second gate or pylon that accesses the real Paradise, here figured by the multitude of pillars of the hypostile chamber that represents Atlantis.<sup>16</sup>

## **The Saints And The Gods Of Atlantis**

These pillars represent the "saints and gods of Atlantis". Far more than sheer metaphor, the idea refers to the fact that the Atlanteans were literally turned into stony "pillars" by the volcanic ash that settled upon their dead bodies. This is what happened in Herculaneum and Pompey and this is indeed what is meant by the tale of Lot's wife turning into "a pillar of salt" on the occasion of the destruction of Sodom and Gomorra by a volcanic conflagration (Gen. 19:26; cf. Luke 17:32).

In front of the jambs of the second pylon of the Temple of Medinet Habu (Fig.2) stand the gigantic figures of two deities guarding the entrance to the inner chambers. These two guardians, either seated or standing, were an invariable feature of Egyptian temples. They represent the two cherubs that guard the entrance to Paradise itself. That they do not indeed represent the pharaoh is attested by the fact that these gods are twin, whereas the pharaoh was the monarch, the single ruler of both Upper and Lower Egypt.

These two Guardians correspond to what the Hindus call *Lokapalas* or *Dvarapalas*. They often change into lions, karibus, sphinxes, standing serpents (*nagas*), dragons or similar monsters. In reality they correspond to Atlas and Hercules, the twins (or "pillars") that guard the straits that serves as the Gates of Paradise. The inner court is elevated, and is accessed by means of stairs, as can be seen in the reconstruction of Fig.2. The stairs represent the ascent to Heaven (or Paradise) placed, as it is, upon the Holy Mountain (Mt. Meru) that is everywhere represented by stepped pyramids.

## **The Stepped Pyramids And The Babylonian Ziggurats**

In Egypt and Babylon — where mountains essentially inexist — the Holy Mountain was represented by stepped pyramids or by stepped ziggurats. The shape eventually evolved into that of smoothed out constructions. But the idea that they represented the stairway to Paradise was preserved in myth and ritual and, as here, in the symbolic staircases of the temples. However, the step pyramids everywhere represent the Mountains of Paradise (Meru or Trikuta) which were indeed stepped due to the terraces built on their slopes for agricultural purposes.<sup>17</sup>

Finally, the inner sanctum (or adytum) of the Egyptian temples was, like the one of the Temple of Jerusalem, the sacred precinct where the dead god of Paradise reposed inside his ark or coffin, until the time came for him to resurrect back to life. As we said above, Osiris inside his ark, dead and guarded by the winged figures of Isis and Nephthys literally correspond to Jahveh inside his ark (*tebah*) and, likewise, guarded by the two winged Cherubs.

The inner sanctum of the temple represents the Holy Mountain inside which Osiris and his many aliases (Yama, Kronus, Saturn, Shiva, Jahveh, Christ, and so on) lay entombed, awaiting for the moment when they are to resure in the glory of the *parousia* to bring back the Golden Age and the Millennium.

By the way, the century old discussion whether the pyramids were tombs or cenotaphs of vainglorious pharaohs or, yet, initiatic temples or otherwise is utterly foolish. The same question can be asked of Christian cathedrals and indeed of any of temple or church or synagogue or lodge or crypt.

They all serve the same ritual purpose and they all commemorate the same event: the death of Atlantis-Paradise represented by its deity and the hope (or certainty) that it will resurge back to life with its god and all its saints in the day of the Resurrection of the Dead. Such is the tenet of Christianity, of Judaism, of Hinduism and, in all probability, of all religions, including that of ancient Egypt. For, religion is hardly anything else than the hope of the return of Paradise. And this is proven by the fact that we daily pray to God to "le  Kingdom come". So do the Hindus with their "Om, Mani Padme Hum!". And so also the other nations, each in their own

peculiar way, daily beg for the immediate coming of the New Era, when Atlantis-Eden and its many dead will resurge from the waters where it lies buried.

## The Pyramids Of Egypt As Mortuary Temples And Cenotaphs

The pyramids of Egypt — just like the ones of Indonesia, of the Far East and of the Americas — were mortuary temples built for the repose of the dead god. This god was often represented by the person of his dual and replica (*ka*), the pharaoh, the Living Osiris. Whether the pharaoh was buried or not inside the pyramid he built for his double is immaterial. Indeed, the pyramids were mostly cenotaphs, that is empty mortuary temples. The body of the pharaohs was usually buried elsewhere, generally in the tombs in the Valley of the Kings.

Likewise, many kings and emperors of the ancient and the medieval times were actually buried inside churches and cathedrals, which no one ever equated with tombs. Like the pyramids and temples of Egypt and elsewhere, the Christian churches too are stylized replicas of the Holy Mountain of Paradise inside which the saints and gods of Atlantis lie entombed. And, as we said above, their triple spires explicitly represent Mt. Trikuta, the Triple Mountain of Paradise.

The coffins and sarcophagi found inside the Egyptian pyramids were either due to intrusive burials or utterly empty, as many specialists have concluded. This fact proves beyond reasonable doubt that the pyramids of Egypt were, like the temples, the symbolic sepulchers of the dead god. This is the reason why they were utterly empty, at least in a physical sense. It is in the same sense that the throne of Buddha is traditionally represented as empty. So is its counterpart, the Ark of Covenant, the throne (or footrest) of Jahveh.

## The Far Eastern Origins Of Egypt

Turning now to the Far East and to the origins of Egyptian civilization. We already mentioned above that the Egyptian pyramids derived — in both form and symbolism — from the pyramidal complexes of Indonesia. Indeed, as we argued above, everything indicates that Imhotep — with whom the art of pyramid building arose in Egypt ready and perfect from the start — was probably just the leader of a workgang of skilled stone masons and artificers imported from Indonesia. This was done in the same way that Solomon would later import from the same region a similar staff led by Hiram Abiff, the semi-legendary founder of Free-Masonry.

The stepped pyramids of Angkor and Indonesia are not only as perfect and as magnificent as those of Egypt. They derive from local traditions like those of the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata*, which are far older and far more local than those of Egypt. The sole exception may be the three great pyramids of Giza. But then, many clues point to the fact that they are of Atlantean origin and far predate the presence of the ancient Egyptians in the region. Indeed, these three sister pyramids apparently represent the three peaks of Mt. Trikuta, the triple Mountain of Paradise which we have been discussing.

We disagree with the theory which holds that these pyramids represent the stars of Orion's Belt. We calculated the discrepancies in that representation, and they are grossly in error insofar as the angles, the intensities and the relative distances are involved. All three magnitudes deviate by more than 20% or so, an error far above the capabilities of the meticulous Egyptians, whose precision was typically within 0.01% or better under similar circumstances.

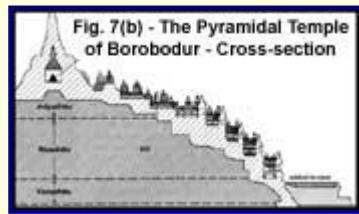
Unfortunately, the older monuments of India and Indonesia have mostly disappeared. And this was due not really due to the passage of time but mostly from the action of man himself, who consistently pillaged the ancient monuments either to construct new ones or, worse still, for sheer fanaticism and wantonness.

Besides, the cataclysm that sunk Atlantis under the South China Sea probably carried under all or most of the magnificent structures that we are allowed to expect from such a superior civilization of semi-divine ancestors. Who knows what wonders and treasures await the undaunted explorer who dares to search where no man has yet looked so far? People have systematically been searching in the wrong places for Atlantis, which is indeed the true site of Eden and of the Eldorado, and other such Golden Paradises. Small wonder then that their results so far have been essentially nil.

## The Pyramids Of Borobudur

Even the meager remains of Indian and Indonesian pyramids that have survived from a relatively recent past are splendid enough to dazzle even the hardest of skeptics. The fact that the pyramids' symbolism is very much alive and meaningful in the Indies, in contrast to, say, Egypt, where it never was explored at all, is proof enough of its origin there, in these countries full of the mountains portrayed by the pyramids

themselves. The pyramid complex of Borobudur (Java) has been hailed as the most significant monument in the Southern Hemisphere and, perhaps, even of the whole world. Its pyramid stands on a hill and rises 35 meters from its base, which measures 123x123 square meters.

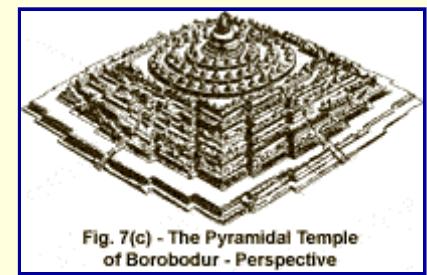
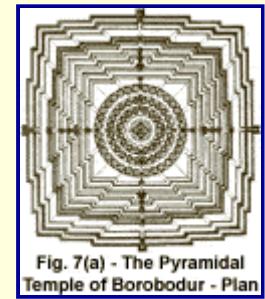


The pyramidal monument itself consists (like Zozer's pyramid) of six square steps. Upon them are three further round steps topped by a bell-shaped stupa. In all, we have ten steps (the number of Atlantis and of Jahveh). The beautiful structure of the Borobudur pyramidal complex is shown in Fig.7. As can be seen, this magnificent pyramid is the stony embodiment of a mandala, a stylized representation of Paradise and its several stages.

The topping stupa (chapel) contained the *Adi Buddha*, that is "the Primordial Buddha". In the Buddhist conception, *Adi Buddha* was the Primordial Man, the same one who the Judeo-Christians equate to Adam, the Hindus with Purusha and the Egyptians with Osiris. One can also see, in Fig.7 above, the *trimekhala* (or "triple surrounding wall") that is a feature of all such representations of Paradise. This triple wall corresponds to the one of Atlantis, and is encountered in all such Hindu representations of Paradise. It also figures in the description of sunken Paradises turned Hell such as the one of Tartarus in Hesiod (*Theog.* 726) and in the one of the Celestial Jerusalem of the *Book of Revelation*.

As we said, Borobudur is one of the most impressive monuments ever erected by man. It is both a temple and a memorial where the cryptic doctrines concerning *Adi Buddha* and his mysterious Paradise are exposed to the initiates. And these doctrines center on its destruction by fire and water, just as happened to Atlantis. If that connection is allowed, there can be no doubt that the myth of Atlantis originated in the Far East, as it indeed did.<sup>18</sup>

The pyramid of Borobudur represents the Holy Mountain (Mt. Atlas or Meru), just as the whole complex represents the Holy City. This six stepped pyramid is capped by a shrine (or stupa) itself composed of three round stages topped by a bell-shaped shrine where the relics of *Adi Buddha* were contained. In this, Borobudur closely corresponds to Zozer's pyramid which is, likewise, six-stepped and was (originally) topped by a shrine now gone. This seven stepped structure is also characteristic of Egypt. Its pyramids almost invariably have seven steps, even though these may have been hidden under the smooth outer cladding. As we see, both in Indonesia and in India, pyramids fit the local traditions and the local geography, in contrast to Egypt and Mesopotamia, or even the Americas, where they make no sense at all, and where archaeologists still argue whether their purpose was to serve as tombs, cenotaphs, temples or whatever.



## Borobudur And The Several Levels Of Reality

The symbolism of Borobudur centers on the gradual revelation of the several levels of reality to the initiants, more or less in the way the Egyptian temples did, as explained above. The lowest levels of Borobudur corresponds to the basest manifestations of reality and progress in the upper levels, until the ultimate reality — the one corresponding to the highest condition of spiritual enlightenment — is reached in the uppermost level. It was meant to enlighten the visitor and to cause his spiritual progress, as he ascended gradually and finally reached the summit.

The monument proclaimed the unity of the Cosmos permeated by the light of Truth. It explained the apparent paradox of the union of incongruities such as Good and Evil, Fire and Water, Truth and Illusion, Creation and Destruction, Male and Female, and so on, in the one person of God as the Supreme Reality. *Adi Buddha*, "the Primordial Wisdom" is precisely the knowledge of our paradisial origins in the Far East, in the region of Indonesia.

*Adi Buddha* is the same spiritual reality that the Hindus call *Mahavidya* ("Supreme Wisdom"); that the Gnostics call *Gnosis* or *Sophia* ("Wisdom"); that the Jews named *Hokhmah* ("Wisdom") or *Binah* ("Understanding"), and so on. It is no coincidence that we have ten *sefirot* (or "aspects of divine manifestation"), just as we also have ten steps in Borobudur's pyramid or ten "lights" in the Temple of Solomon. For, after all, ten is the number of (Indian) Atlantis, just as seven is the one of Paradise (Lemurian Atlantis).



Another wonder of Southeast Asia are the temples of Angkor and, particularly, Angkor Vat and Angkor Thom. The Wat is an enormous pyramidal complex of some  $1500 \times 1400 \text{ m}^2$ . The complex is surrounded by a vast cloister and is approached from the west. This is done via a monumental paved road built upon a causeway delimited by balustrades formed from standing serpents (*nagas*). These *Nagas* symbolize the Cosmic Pillars that support the world, and which are the Eastern counterparts of the Titan Atlas. The reference to Atlas suggests an undeniable connection with Atlantis.

The Wat rises in three concentric enclosures that define three courtyards, as in the Jewish and the Egyptian temples discussed above. The symbolic meaning of the Wat pyramidal complex is clear to specialists. It corresponds to the Polar Mountain (Meru), the hub of the universe. The central shrine corresponds, as in Borobudur, to the supreme reality, while the lower levels, the gate complex, the cloister, the city of Angkor and the outer world represent, in descending order, the outer shells of reality. The orientation of Angkor Wat towards the West represents the fact that it was a mortuary temple.

The Angkor Thom is even more grandiose than Angkor Vat. Like its predecessor, it replicates the sacred city of Paradise (Lanka), built upon the slopes of Mt. Meru. The city was in turn, also a symbolic replica of the Cosmos, on whose shape it was designed. This symbolic universe follows Hindu Cosmological doctrines. When possible, the kings of Angkor utilized natural hills for the construction of their holy cities. When this was impossible, they built artificial mountains in the shape of stepped pyramids like the beautiful ones of Angkor Thom and Angkor Vat.

The central pyramidal complex of Angkor Thom, the Bayon, is the biggest though not by all means finest of them all. Within the moats of Angkor Thom, fully 16 km around, lie the huge complexes of buildings and of *barays* (dams), lakes and irrigation channels that formed the sacred city, its temples, houses and palaces.

The plan and conception of Angkor Thom are both grandiose. But the execution — pressed by the huge size and the enormity of the work to be done — is somewhat poorer than the refined art of its predecessors such as Angkor Vat and others. The plan of Angkor Thom illustrates the creation of the Cosmos darting from the Center (Mt. Meru), and spreading in successive waves from it. This plan is based in the Cosmogonic myth known as *The Churning of the Ocean of Milk* and, even more exactly, in the lotus-like mandalas such as the beautiful Shri Yantra.<sup>19</sup>

The two monumental roads leading to the central tower of Angkor Thom are lined with a mile-long road of divine personages pulling on the body of the Serpent Shesha (Vasuki) in a giant tug-of-war, exactly as in the myth just mentioned. The serpent is coiled around the Polar Mountain (Meru) that served as the giant churning stick activated by the *devas* and the *asuras*. The two parties pull on opposite sides of the churning rope which consists of the immensely long body of the Serpent Shesha. Below, at the bottom, lies the Turtle (Kurma), that represents the Paradise sunken to the bottom of the Ocean of Milk in consequence of the war.

## The Paradisial Fountains Of Life

The complex of Angkor Thom is also decked with lakes and ponds and fountains representing the healing waters of Paradise (called *Barays*). These symbolize the Fountains of Life that are the central feature of Paradise everywhere. Another important myth illustrated in Angkor is the Legend of the Leper King and his magic healing by means of these wondrous waters which are no other than the Elixir.

This ancient Hindu myth somehow passed into Christianity, where the Leper King is identified with King Abgarus and his magic healing is attributed to the Holy Sudary, the actual image of Christ obtained by equally magical means. There can be no doubt that the legend of the Leper King originated in the Indies. There it dates from times well before the advent of Christianity as a religion on its own. This serves to prove the force of diffusion of myths, legends and religions traditions from earliest times and from the most remote regions of the world.

Hence, it should not come as a surprise to find out that a similar diffusion also took place for the far more important traditions concerning Atlantis and its destruction at the dawn of times. It was precisely the destruction of Paradise that forced the survivors to come out from Eden and move into distant regions of the world to which they brought the light of their civilization and their beautiful religion.

## The Origins Of Religion And Civilization In Paradise

There can be no reasonable doubt then that Religion and Civilization developed in Paradise, just as our myths and traditions affirm. From there, after its destruction it was handed down to us by the survivors of the Atlantean cataclysm. They appeared to us primitives as the gods the angels, the saints, the heroes and the demons that are invariably mentioned in all ancient traditions. Hence, just as the Hindus philosophically affirm, there are evils that come to good. And we also see that Catastrophism is indeed a fundamental aspect of

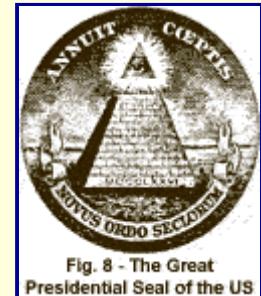
Evolution, despite the skepticism of the academicians imbued with the arrogance of the science they mistake for Wisdom and, often, for Compassion.

Creation spreads from its Cosmic Centers due to the impact of bangs and catastrophes such as the one that destroyed Atlantis and caused the end of the Pleistocene Ice Age. Such is the idea embodied in the Shri Yantra and in the *Kalachakra* mandalas that are precisely the graphic expressions of the doctrines of Tantrism and of Kalachakra Buddhism. Hence, we see, much to the surprise of most of us, that Religion is indeed Wisdom, and that it is invariably far more right and truthful than Science.

## The Egyptian Pylons Are Indeed Truncated Pyramids

The giant pillars (or "pylons") characteristic of the gateways of the Egyptian temples are indeed truncated, rectangular pyramids.<sup>20</sup>

Truncated pyramids and obelisks are a constant in Egyptian symbolism. This symbolism has passed into Masonic ones, and a topless pyramid figures in the Great Presidential of the U. S., as shown in Fig.8. The shiny "Eye of God" which substitutes the top of the Great Pyramid in Fig.6 symbolizes the fact that the Holy Mountain was indeed a volcano that had its top blown off. Such is also the symbolism of the stunted pylons of the Egyptian temples as well as the one of their archetypes, the *gopuras* of Hindu ones.



## The Reality Of The Triple Mountain (Trikuta)

In reality, the pylons of Egyptian temples represent the Triple Mountain (Trikuta), the true archetype of Mt. Atlas. More exactly, as we already said, the Central Pillar was blown off by the explosion and became a "naval passage" or "gateway" (a strait) flanked by the two remaining pillars, the Pillars of Hercules.

Such is indeed, we repeat, the symbolism of the imposing pylons that invariably garnished the entrance of Egyptian temples of Ramesside and later times. The same symbolism was also expressed by the two obelisks that very often also figured before the pylon itself. These corresponded to the pillars of Solomon's Temple (Jachin and Boaz).<sup>21</sup>

As we discussed further above, the two flagpoles that also decorated the pylons of Egyptian temples likewise corresponded to the two Pillars of Hercules. More exactly, the twin poles represented the Twins of Gemini, a word that means "Twins" in Latin. The Celestial Twins are represented in the Zodiac by a pair of parallel poles, another symbol of the Pillars of Hercules. The Twins, often identified with Castor and Pollux, are also called the Dioscuri (from *Dios-kouroi*, "the Divine Boys (or Twins)"). The Dioscuri are copied, almost verbatim, from their Vedic archetypes, the Ashvin Twins. But these two founders of the world are no other than the archetypes of Krishna and Balarama and, hence, of Atlas and Hercules. As we commented further above, these gods are also the Twins figured on the two jambs of the pylons of Egyptian temples and indifferently butchering the Atlantean residents of Paradise, at its destruction.

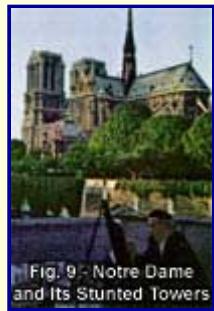
## All Roads Lead To Paradise

As we see, no matter where we look, we always end up with the myth of Atlantis. Hence, recapitulating what we just adduced above. The two pylons (or stunted pyramids) of the Egyptian temples correspond to the two pillars (Jachin and Boaz) that decorated the Temple of Solomon. They also correspond to their two obelisks and their two divine flagpoles (*neters*), and even to their twin guardians.

They also evoke the Phoenician twin pillars dedicated to Baal Melkart (Hercules) and his twin and dual, Yam or Mot ("Death"). These two objects also stood for the Dioscuri Twins (Castor and Pollux) and for their Hindu archetypes, Krishna and Balarama. In Vedic terms, they refer to Gada and Agada, the Ashvin Twins who stand for the two destroyed Paradises, Atlantis and Lemuria.<sup>22</sup>

To sum it all up: the two pillars (or "pylons") correspond to the two Pillars of Hercules that demarcated the entrance to Atlantis or, yet, the Gateway of Eden. But these Pillars of Hercules were not indeed the ones at Gibraltar (phony ones) but the ones that flank the Strait of Sunda in Indonesia and which are the real Pillars of Hercules that allowed the ingress to Paradise in antiquity, before Atlantis was destroyed by the Flood.<sup>23</sup>





It is interesting to note that the symbolism of the Christian cathedrals and churches closely correspond to the one of Egyptian temples. In them, the spires or towers substitute the twin pylons or pillars of Egyptian temples. The towers of many cathedrals such as Notre Dame (see Fig. 9) are stunted in just the way that the two pyramids of the pylons of Egyptian temples also were. The idea is to represent the fact that their tops were destroyed in a giant volcanic explosion, the one that destroyed Paradise.<sup>24</sup>

The flimsy third tower of Notre Dame represents the regrowth of the destroyed Paradise. More exactly, since volcanoes are eternal and start to grow back as soon as they explode, the flimsy third tower of Notre Dame's cathedral represents the volcanic peak growing back and starting a new era of mankind in the eternal succession of Cyclic Time.

Many authorities such as Hani — whom we already quoted at the opening of the present chapter — recognize the fact that Christian churches and cathedrals are a replica of Paradise. They also recognize that their spires represent, just as do those of Hindu and Egyptian temples, the lofty mountains of Eden. Thence flowed the River of Life, branching out into four rivers, in perfect correspondence with the Hindu myths on Mt. Meru, the Mountain of Paradise. In other words, the three traditions — Hindu and Christian, as well as the Egyptian one — agree not only in what concerns geometrical patterns, but also in the symbolism intended.

As it is not conceivable that the far older and extremely conservative Hindus cribbed their temple symbolism from that of the Christians, or even from the Egyptians, we are compelled into accepting that the diffusion took the opposite direction. In fact, both the Egyptians and the Christians acknowledge that their doctrines, symbols and traditions originated in Paradise. The Terrestrial Paradise was indeed an actual place, called Punt by the Egyptians and Eden by the Jews. Now, these two sites are one and the same thing. They were located Indonesia or, rather, in the Australasian continent beyond it. This vast piece of land was sunken down at the end of the Pleistocene Ice Age, some 11,600 years ago, the very date given by Plato for the demise of Atlantis. Coincidences? No chance!

## Are Indian Temples Older Than Egyptian Ones?

Egyptian temples appear to be consistently older than their Hindu and Indonesian counterparts. This is due to the fact that the Egyptian temples were buried under the desert sands, and were thus spared in great extent from the fanatic destruction by the early Christians and their successors, the Muslims. The Indian temples were methodically razed by the Muslims, and hence only date, with minor exceptions, from later epochs, when religious fanaticism finally yielded to the voice of reason.

But we find the Hindu traditions and temple symbolism throughout the Far East, and who knows the surprises that await us in the forests of Indonesia or under its shallows seas, the burial place of Atlantis. The symbolism of Hindu temples and pyramidal complexes extends farther out into the Pacific region, all the way to the Americas (Mayan and Aztec pyramidal complexes and temples). It is, hence, reasonable to ask: where did this universal tradition first started?

No one will reasonably argue that diffusion took place under the aegis of historical or even prehistorical Egypt and, even less, of Mesopotamia or of Phoenicia or Israel. Their traditions and records — which would never fail to mention the important fact — thoroughly exclude this possibility. We are left with India and Indonesia and a very, very ancient tradition that can only date from Atlantean times and her worldwide empire. As we commented further above, the tradition that eventually resulted in the sacred geometry of the Egyptian temples was probably brought to Egypt by the Gerzeans, who conquered pre-Dynastic Egypt, some five or six millennia ago. The Atlantean tradition is intimately connected with the Phoenicians, and the Gerzeans seem to have been proto-Phoenicians. And they apparently came from Punt, to judge from their symbolism, which we study in detail elsewhere.

To this pristine tradition that forms the base and essence of the ancient religion guessed by many specialists, belong not only Hinduism and Tantric Buddhism, but also Egyptian religion, that of Mesopotamia, the one of the Mayas and Aztecs and, why not, that of the Christians and the Jews. We are all brainwashed into believing, from earliest childhood, that our own religion is unique, historical and original, whereas those of the Pagans are all impious, diabolic inventions, which are, furthermore, grossly polytheistic and idolatrous.

But this is only an illusion, for essentially all regions derive from the *Urreligion* which we just mentioned. "The fear of the Lord that is the beginning of Wisdom". And this fear of the *mysterium tremendum et fascinans* is indeed nothing else but the salutary panic fear inspired by the subconscious recollection of the cataclysm that wiped paradisial Atlantis off the map, killing our godlike ancestors by the millions and, indeed, making Man "rarer than gold of Ophir". It is this killing *en masse* that is depicted in the pylons of Egyptian temples, as we mentioned above.



As is the case of Notre Dame, most Christian churches and cathedrals have three towers (spires). Except that the third, central tower, is usually smallish and stunted, and is often almost invisible. The three towers are often pyramidal in shape, just as is the case of the pylons of Egyptian temples or the *gopuras* of their Dravidian counterparts. The stunted central tower commemorates Mt. Atlas, the central Pillar of Heaven that exploded and collapsed, causing the skies to fall down over Atlantis sinking it under the sea. The central, stunted tower of Christian churches and cathedrals is often placed upon the front door of the edifice as a sort of pediment. This is done as shown in Fig. 9 above.

The structure of St. Paul's cathedral, shown in Fig. 10 is also typical. The two lateral spires are pyramidal in shape and are far taller than the central, more massive structure. Here this structure is domed to represent the Celestial hemisphere that collapsed over Paradise. At the front we have the huge door or gateway, with its triangular pediment above. The lowly pediment represents the fact that Mt. Atlas was crushed down by the weight of the overloaded skies it was unable to support.

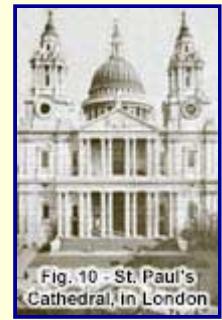


Fig. 10 - St. Paul's Cathedral, in London

## The Many Pillars Of St. Paul's Cathedral

The many pillars in front of St. Paul's vestibule evoke the ones of Atlantis, the land of the pillars (*a-tala*). Indeed, they commemorate Dvaravati, the many pillared capital of Krishna, that sunk away in the Flood, and whose name means precisely "many-doored" or, more exactly, "many-pillared".

Likewise, the clocks that often decorate churches and cathedrals are intended to remind us that time flows inexorably, leading the world to the end of the present era, just as happened in the former one. And that end is now impending on us, according to the Gospels and innumerable other traditions that affirm that the end is near.

At the forefront of St. Paul's cathedral we have the monument that stands for the sacred fountain spring or pool that was the invariable feature of the ancient temples. This fountain commemorates the well-watered *barays* of Far Eastern Paradises, as we discussed further above. Hence, the architecture of Christian churches and cathedrals — particularly those of the Middle Ages — almost invariably follow the sacred geometry of Paradise.

In other words, they replicate, just as did the ancient Egyptian temples, the Triple Mountain of Paradise with its central peak collapsed and turned into a gateway. This gate is often decorated by pillars precisely as was the case of the Temple of Solomon or that of Egyptian temples. These pillars — originally represented as palm-tree trunks — commemorated Atlantis or, rather, Atala, the sunken Hindu Paradise that was turned into a hell by the cataclysm. They embody a play on the word *Tala* (or *Atala*) that means both "pillar" and "palm-tree" in Dravida and Sanskrit. Such puns do not obtain in any other language we know of, except insofar as they are derived from the tongues just mentioned.

## Dendera, Dvaraka, And Other Archetypes Of Atlantis

Hence, we see why Egyptian temples such as the one of Dendera and, indeed, most if not all others, were full of palm-tree stems figuring the pillars of Atlantis. As we just said, the many pillars of Christian churches and cathedrals also commemorated the same fact, perhaps unwittingly. The temple of Dendera (and others in Egypt) was built underground, with the city of Dendera constructed above it. Again, the idea was to represent the realm of Atlantis sunken underground by the cataclysm that turned this former paradise into a veritable hell, with a new world built over it, the former one.

The name of Krishna's sunken capital, Dvaraka, mentioned above, means "many doored" or, rather "many pylonned" or "many-pillared". So do its many epithets such as Dhara ("Pillar" or "Trunk"), Hastina-pura ("City of the Elephants"), Dvaravati ("Many Pillared"), Bhoga ("Standing Serpent"), and so on. The word "pillar", in Sanskrit (*tala* or *atala*) also implies the idea of "standing serpent", "elephant's trunk", "erect phallus".

Ultimately, these ideas refer to the Shiva-linga ("Phallus of Shiva"), the great god and the emblem of primordial Atala. It also represents Shesha, the Standing Serpent who was the alias and archetype of Atlas. Indeed, Atlas was a Titan (or *Naga*, rather), one of the anguipedal giants, whose "serpent feet" were a memento of their serpentine origin.

## Conclusion

All in all, the symbols and the sacred geometry of temples and cathedrals everywhere only add their full explanation in the languages and archetypes of India and Indonesia. And this can only mean one thing, when



we pause to think the problem over: these replicas of Atlantis all originated there, in the dawn of times. If this undeniable reality is accepted, we can only conclude that therein lies the true site of Paradise-Atlantis. Where else?

We would also like to point out the fact that, though the ancients had to follow the rigid canons pertaining to the sacred geometry of temples and cathedrals, this in no way hampered their creative freedom. Though always following these stringent canons, the ancient architects and stonemasons exercised their creativity and came out with the magnificent temples and cathedrals that we can see, even today, just about everywhere in the world.

Temples, more than anything, attest the unicity of the Primordial Religion, for they all obey the same Sacred Geometry everywhere and everywhen. The fact that they all imitate Paradise and, more exactly, Atlantis, is, in our view, the most compelling evidence that the Lost Continent indeed existed, just as Plato stated.

It was Atlantis that civilized the whole of the ancient world, in prehistoric times far earlier than the rise of Egypt, Mesopotamia, Greece, Rome, and the other civilizations we know of. Atlantis is indeed so old that its existence was utterly forgotten by all but the pious traditions that come to us from antiquity. The existence of Atlantis-Paradise is indefinitely stated in our holy rituals and in the sacred symbols of all religions. But we utterly forgot their meaning and purpose long ago. And we only perform our rites apishly, and copy our symbols blindly, never connecting them to the originals at all, and never realizing that they indeed commemorate Atlantis and its demise, in the dawn of times.

<sup>1</sup> Imhotep was a semi-legendary hero and god who was later identified with Asclepios (or Aesculapius). Imhotep was not only the inventor of the arts of architecture and metallurgy, but also of the art of writing (cursive?), city-planning, astrology, magic, divination and so on. Imhotep was, allegedly, the son of Ptah, the god of Punt, the Land of the Gods. And Punt was no other than Indonesia, as we already said. So, Imhotep was indeed a Hindu from Indonesia, the name we now give to Punt.

Imhotep-Asclepios was often identified or associated with serpents, an emblem of his Naga nature, the Nagas being the white Serpent People (or Dragons) of India and Indonesia. The mysterious figure of Imhotep evokes the no less enigmatic than the one of Hiram Abiff, the builder of Solomon's Temple. Solomon imported Hiram and his gangs of workers and artificers from the equally legendary Tyre (the Primordial Phoenicia that is the same as Ophir or Punt).

Perhaps both Imhotep and Hiram Abiff, the legendary founder of the Free-Masons, were indeed the personifications of the crews of specialists imported from the Indies in the primordials of civilization. They are also related to the Oannés (i.e., Nagas) that civilized Mesopotamia (Sumer) and taught them all arts. Perhaps even the Goths who build the Gothic cathedrals belong to the same confrary of Indian experts in guilded crafts such as stone masonry, smithing metals, and so on.

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<sup>2</sup> In reality, this sacred ritual is of Hindu origin, as discussed by M. Eliade and by A. Coomaraswamy, and is routinely used in the construction of Hindu temples. The stake is driven into the head of the subterranean Naga (Shesha) that supports the earth from below, and who is the alias of Atlas, the anguipedal Titan. The circle with the crossed diameters is, in reality, an image of the earth, usually thus represented in antiquity.

More esoterically, the Crossed Circle is a symbol of Atlantis, which had precisely this shape, as described by Plato. Atlantis imaged Lanka, indeed placed at the Center of the World, at the intersection of the line of the Equator and that of Meridian Zero. This was the origin of geographical coordinates, which, in Hindu antiquity, lay in Indonesia. The Crossed Circle was also adopted as the symbol of Atlantis, as several Atlantologists of note such as Otto Muck have remarked.

These two lines form the figure of the Cross that is everywhere the symbol of Paradise and its Holy Mountain (Meru, Calvary, Alborj, Kailasa, Qaf, etc.). As we argue elsewhere, the Crossed Circle represents the Holy Mountain seen from above. And this Holy Mountain is itself a "squared circle" representing a conical base (circular) that tapers into a pyramid (square). We find the Holy Mountain thus represented both in the Americas (Navajos, etc.) and in the Far East (Burma). The Holy Mountain is also represented as a Cross, as seen from above, in the famous Hindu Kalachakra Mandalas, a standard representation of Paradise.

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<sup>3</sup> The Jewish temple was called *hekal* in Hebrew. The word is said to derive from the Sumerian *e-gal* through the Akkadian *ekallu*, meaning "big house". More likely, the Hebrew word and its Sumerian archetype derive from the Dravida *e-kal* meaning "lofty pillar". The radix *e* (or *he* or *che*) means "lofty", "strait" and implies an idea of "scepter" and "command". The radix *kal* (or *chal*) means "stone" and, by extension, a standing stone (menhir, pillar, obelisk, betyl, etc.).

Hence, the Dravidian word can be interpreted as meaning "big house", as in the Sumerian *e-galu*, a name applied rather to the palace than to the temple. The Dravidian term evokes the Hebrew ones applied to pillars (*mazzeba*, *bethel*). These also embody the idea of "erect". More usually, the temples — particularly the Egyptian and the Hindu ones — were characterized by the presence of a lofty pillar (a pyramid, etc.) or even of a pair of such (obelisks, pylons, etc.). Very often, the building itself (adytum) was comparatively small.

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<sup>4</sup> The cubic structure evokes the one of the Celestial Jerusalem, likewise cubic or pyramidal (Rev. 21:16). The square shape corresponds to the earth, whereas the circle symbolizes the sky (the horizon). Temples usually represent the "squaring of circle", the impossible union of incongruals represented by Earth and Sky, Fire and Water, King and Slut, and so on. In essence all such structures represent Mt. Meru is pyramidal in shape, but is also often represented as a cone. Many temples and pagodas often ingeniously combine the square shape and the round one.

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<sup>5</sup> Solomon sent Hiram and his men overseas to Ophir in order to fetch him the cedarwood, the sandal  and the fir (teak?) for the construction of the Temple and of his palace (cf. *I Ki.* 5-10; *II Chr.* 2, etc.). They departed from the port of Ezion-Geber, in the Red Sea and, hence, could only go southwards, to the Indies, and not north, towards the country now

called thus, in commemoration of the primordial Lebanon. The radix *leb-* (or *lev-*, etc.) relates to "lion" . Above all, it alludes to Lanka, the legendary Island of the Lions so often equated with Atlantis, Avalon and other such Paradises.

The word "Lebanon" ultimately derives from the Dravida *Lev-annon* meaning "Ancestral Lanka" or "Ancestral Island of the Lions" in Dravida. Besides, the modern Lebanon never produced fir and, far less, sandalwood (*al-gum* or *almug* = *valguka* = "sandalwood", in Dravida). The palace of Solomon was also built of cedarwood, and was indeed called "House of the Forest of Lebanon" (*I Ki. 7:2*). The *Song of Songs* — so profane in its essence and so clearly copied from Hindu and from Egyptian counterparts — also speaks of this legendary "Lebanon" as of Paradise (*S. of S. 3:9; 4:8-16; 5:15; 7:4*), etc..

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<sup>6</sup> Indeed, Ezekiel tells of two Eagles and two Trees of Life (one a cedar, and the other a grapevine, as usual). This mysterious parable is the famous Hindu one concerning the two birds and which dates from Vedic times in India. It figures in the *Rig Veda* (1:164), in the hymn entitled *The Riddle of the Sacrifice*. This is the most mysterious of all in the already enigmatic Vedas. We discuss the mysterious parable of the two birds in our book on Alchemy, and will not repeat this subject here.

The passage just mentioned of *Isaiah* is telling of the return of the children of Israel to their formerly destroyed but recovered Eden, where they will again rebuild the Celestial Jerusalem. Eden is there equated to Tarshish and the Isles (those of Atlantis) and the "ships of Tarshish" are identified to doves, an image often associated to Atlantis (the Pleiades or Atlantides = *peleias* or "doves", in Greek). *Isaiah* even tells of the replanting there of the Cedar of Lebanon and of the reconstruction of Jerusalem, "the Zion of the Holy One of Israel" under a new sun and a new moon (that is, in the antipodal).

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<sup>7</sup> It may well be the case that word "sphinx" — which has no certain etym in Egyptian — indeed derives from the proto-Dravida *ech-pinx*, meaning "the ghost (i.e., the double or *ka*) of the dead" or, yet, "the guardian of the dead". The Great Sphinx is mentioned in the famous stele attributed to Honitsen, the daughter and lover of Kheops, as existing in the times of her famous father. Moreover this stele also mentions the Great Pyramid as the tomb of Osiris. There are also other instances in ancient Egyptian records of the existence of the Great Pyramid *before* the times of Khufu (Kheops). Indeed, both this pharaoh and his whorish daughter are purely legendary, semi-divine characters who often figure in Egyptian tales as well as in those of other nations.

The name of the Sphinx is usually derived from the Greek *sphingein*, meaning "to strangle". But this may be indeed a corruption of the Greek *shesep ankh* ("the living image"). This is an epithet often applied to the sphinxes in Egypt. Hence, we see that sphinxes were believed to be the guardians of the dead, just as the Great Sphinx was the guardian of the Great Pyramid, the tomb of Osiris. As her Egyptian name suggests, the Sphinx was the *ka* (or "double") of Osiris guarding his own tomb against intruders.

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<sup>8</sup> Amenti literally means "Occident", that is, "the Land of the Dead". The word also alludes to the region where the sun mythically "dies" every day. But this is only a rather transparent image. The sun or, rather, Ra, the Sun-god, was a personification of the dead Atlantis. The Egyptians were so centered on death and its cult, because they — in contrast to us — still clearly remembered the Atlantean cataclysm. Likewise, Atlantis — the true name of Punt or Amenti or Hades, etc. — also lay towards the southeast of Egypt and of Greece, rather than towards the West and the Atlantic Ocean, as so many authorities formerly thought.

The fact that the Egyptians formally called the southeastern gate by the name of Eastern (or Oriental) Gate is also full of esoteric symbolisms. Lanka and its counterparts (Amenti, Punt, Ophir, Dilmun, Hades, Abzu, Yamakoti, etc.) were indeed located towards the Orient in relation to the Mediterranean Basin. There, the Old World civilizations arose and died. Lanka is old even in regards to India, and it was there that its great epic, the *Ramayana*, was composed. In fact, Lanka was the site of Paradise, the one we know under the name of Eden. Originally, Lanka and its Holy Mountain (Trikuta, Meru, Atlas, Zion, Alborj, etc.) were equated with the Mountain of the Orient, a term identical in meaning with "Mountain of Origin", the birthplace of Mankind.

When it exploded, razing Atlantis-Eden, the name of the Holy Mountain was naturally changed into that of "Mountain of the Occident" (*occidere* = "to die"). Rather than to directions — which vary with the position of the observer — such names indeed refer to actual places. So, "Orient" designates the place where the sun is born, and the new day starts by convention. And this was Indonesia, the site of Lanka, the meridian of origin in antiquity. Likewise, "Occident", the place where the sun died daily, referred to the western lands of Eurasia, the Old World. The Egyptians, like the Greeks and other peoples, attempted to transfer the myth to their new place of residence. But this never worked, and only led to riddles and paradoxes that even today torment all sorts of experts, unable to solve the puzzle created by this change of point of reference.

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<sup>9</sup> As such, these pylons represented the Gate of the Sun, another name of the Mountain of the Orient (or of Sunrise), that is no other than Mt. Meru. Such name indeed derives from Hindu epithets of Mt. Trikuta (or Meru). For instance the name of Ophir — the mysterious region visited by Solomon's men — indeed derives from the Dravida *o-piru* (or *o-phiru*) meaning "Gate (o) of the Sun (piru)". Mt. Meru, the Mountain of the Orient, is also called by epithets such as Hemadri ("Golden Mountain"); Karnikachala ("Lotus Mountain"); Devaparvata ("Mountain of God"); Trikuta ("Three Peaked"); Sunyodaya-giri ("Mountain of Sunrise"); Ushas ("Dawn" = the Malaya Range), Aruna-chala ("Mountain of Sunrise"), etc..

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<sup>10</sup> We treat this fundamental matter in detail elsewhere. Despite its importance, it cannot be treated here for reasons of space, and we recommend that the interested reader seek our works on this subject. The "blooming lotus" is, yet, an allegory of the explosion of Mt. Atlas. The symbolism of the lotus (in both Egypt and India) is treated in other works of ours, which should be consulted by the more sanguine reader. One of our works on the subject is entitled "The Secret of the Golden Lotus", which also figures in our Homepage.

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<sup>11</sup> The giant wielding the mace and striking down the Primordial Serpent is an unequivocal reference to Atlantis and to the fact that it lay in Indonesia. When one looks at a map of the region, the reason for the allegory becomes evident.



The figure represents quite accurately the local geography. The raised arm and the mace correspond to the Malay Peninsula, locally called *Kra* (or *Kara* = "Hand", "Arm", in Sanskrit).

The "head" of the giant is the Southeast Asian promontory and the sacrificial victim he strikes and cleaves in two formed by is the islands of Java and Sumatra, cleft apart by the giant explosion of the Krakatoa volcano that opened the Strait of Sunda (the "Door"). Far from being an illusion, this allegory is a sad reality which is obsessively mentioned in the Bible (the raised, irate "arm of Jahveh" smiting the impious) and in other mythologies.

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12 This triple-peaked crown, just as the Triple Mountain, can often assume subtle variant shapes. One such is the three-stepped pyramid that is the characteristic crown of Isis (herself a personification of the Great Mother, Mu or Lemuria). Other variants of the triple crown are the two horns and central disk of Hathor, the two horns and central peak of Reshet, the triple lotus flowers (or papyrus stems) of Hapi, the trident crown of Iabet, the triple-peaked mountain of Ha, the two arrows and shield of Neith, the triple *atef* crown of Osiris, and so on. In the Christian churches and cathedrals, the Triple Mountain usually assumes the shape of the double lateral spires flanking the central, dwarfed tower. Its stunted size refers to the fact that it exploded and collapsed, as explained further above.

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13 The cubit was, theoretically, the distance from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger of an average sized adult. Its value varied, in the ancient world, from about 18 to 21 inches (46 to 53 cm). The cubit is worth about half a yard (36 inches) or half a meter, and it is not impossible that the original measures of the Temple were given in yard or meters with the inner sanctum measuring exactly 10 x 10 x 10 meters or yards. Such a double unit standard of about 1 meter in length seems to have prevailed in the ancient world, and it is likely that the meter unit was accurately known from Atlantean times, as we argue elsewhere.

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14 Such emblems of deity are also frequently used in India and Tibet. Indeed, the dollar sign \$ — which we obtained from the Phoenicians — represents the twin Pillars of Hercules around which is coiled the Serpent of Eden or its equivalent, the banner or bandolier of the Hero. The ensign (or banner or streamer) expresses the idea of "a visible sign", translated in Sanskrit by names such as *linga*, *ketu*, *dhvaja*, etc.. The *linga* ( that is, the phallus of Shiva) is the emblem of the Supreme God and, hence, of gods in general. It expresses, as does the word *ketu*, the idea of Mt. Meru as the phallic mountain at the center of the world. It also symbolizes the fall of the *vajra*, the thunderbolt that destroyed Paradise (Jambudvipa). The *linga* was the archetype of the concept of the *netjer* as a sort of *omphalos* (or raised stone) and, more exactly, as an *avatara* of the deity fallen from heaven as a sort of very special meteorite.

Jambu-dvipa ("Island of the Jambu Tree") is the name of the innermost of the seven *dvipas* ("islands" or "continents") that comprised the Cosmos in Hindu Cosmology. The *dvipas* were circular and concentric, separated by circular oceanic strips. This Hindu concept of the Cosmos is remarkably similar to Plato's conception of Atlantis, and its sacred geometry was undoubtedly present at the back of the philosopher's mind. The enormous jambu tree planted at the center of Jambu-dvipa was the archetype of the Tree of Life everywhere.

In reality it was the volcanic plume of Mt. Atlas (or Meru) which served both as a lighthouse and as an ensign and a warning to all nations that grow impious and arrogant as Atlantis did. We see, from the above comments, how the idea of representing the idea of "godhead" by a banner or ensign undoubtedly passed from India (where it makes sense) into Egypt (where it does not, at least to Egyptologists).

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15 The Strait of Sunda separates the island of Java from that of Sumatra. It was opened by a gigantic prehistoric explosion of the Krakatoa volcano that lies at the bottom of the strait. Such is the fact allegorized by the myths of Hercules cleaving open the isthmus and opening a maritime passage ("door") to the outer ocean. Obviously, such a thing did not happen in Gibraltar, at least in the times of Man, in contrast with what indeed took place in Indonesia.

This event, which is central to the understanding of the true story of Atlantis is allegorized in a multitude of myths from everywhere, as we explain in more detail elsewhere. It is interesting to note that the portrait of pharaoh posted at the entrance of Egyptian temples — shown in Fig. 2, for instance — as if smiting open the door of the temple closely recalls the myth of Hercules opening up the Strait of Gibraltar with the blows of his mace, as told in certain Greek myths of the great hero, as we commented further above.

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16 Atlantis derives its name from that of Atala, the Primordial Phoenicia (or "Land of the Palm Trees") of the Hindus. Atala literally means "the Land of the Pillars" or "the Land of the Palms", the term *tala*, in Sanskrit, meaning both a pillar or a palm-tree. Small wonder then that the Egyptians, willing to represent Paradise, built their hypostyle temples with "palm-tree pillars". Once again, the visual pun that does not make any sense in Egypt can be traced back to India. More exactly, it can be traced back to Atlantis and the Dravidas, for the wordplays with its name indeed derives from that primordial language, ancestral of that of the ancient Egyptians.

The "pillars" in question allude to both Atlas and Hercules, the two "Pillars of Heaven". However, in the ancient myths the heroes and saints were said to become pillars in Paradise, that is, in Atlantis. It is thus that Cu Chullain and his braves turn into pillars in their final battle. Even in Judaism and Christianity, the worthy are promised to become pillars in Paradise Restored (the New Jerusalem). This fact can be seen, f. i., in Rev. 3:12; Gal. 2:9; 5; 3:6; I Thim. 3:15, etc..

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17 This type of agriculture is characteristic of mountainous regions and, particularly of the Far East. The terraces are required not only to control the water flow, but also to prevent erosion and to preserve the fertility of the soil. The rain waters are collected at the summit of the mountains and stored in dams called barays in Southeast Asia and Indonesia. This word derives from the Dravida *para-tt-is* meaning a dam or cistern (*para*) built upon a mountain or volcanic peak in order to provide water (*is*) for agricultural purposes and, particularly, for the cultivation of rice in terraced mountains.

It is from this Dravidian base that the word "Paradise" (Sanskrit: *Paradesha*; Greek: *Paradeisos*; Latin: *Paradisus*; Hebrew: *Pardes*; Zend: *Pairidaesa*, etc.) ultimately derives. Even today it is possible to observe the terraced mountains used for cultivation in India, in Indonesia, in Southeast Asia and, indeed, in the whole of the Far East. The marvelous Hanging Gardens of Babylon, one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, were indeed a local recreation of Paradise and its terraced orchards by Queen Semiramis.

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18 Adi Buddha is closely connected with the Tantric form of Buddhism called Kalachakra (or "Wheel of Time") which arose in Bengal and spread to Tibet, Java, Nepal and Mongolia. This form of Buddhism is also called Vajrayana ("the Way of the Vajra (or Thunderbolt)"). It is said to have originated in Shambhalla, the mysterious underground realm of the King of the World (Subterranean Atlantis?). Moreover, its doctrines are apocalyptic and center on the return of the Saviour as Kalkin, the White Knight who is the 10th. avatar of Vishnu.

This Primordial Buddha was not accepted by the Southern Buddhists (of Shri Lanka) nor by those of China and Japan. But he became dominant in Tibet, Mongolia and Nepal, and is connected with Tantric doctrines such as those concerning Svayambhu ("Self-born") and Anupapadaka ("He who had no parents"). Adi Buddha was born in the Terrestrial Paradise (Atlantis?) called Bhumi ("Terrestrial") or Agnishtha Bhuvana ("the Burnt Land"). The idea of a land destroyed by fire pervades Tantric Hinduism and Buddhism. It closely evokes Atlantis, another Paradise allegedly destroyed by fire in a volcanic conflagration very much like the one connected with Adi Buddha.

Is it believable that such a sublime religion be founded on a fiction or on a lie rather than on real fact? Moreover, it is a fact that the world was subjected to a global cataclysm of cosmic proportions precisely at the date preconized by Plato and other authorities. That cataclysm was the drastic end of the Pleistocene Ice Age, when a myriad of species such as the mammoth, the mastodon, the saber-toothed tiger, the cave bear, the mountain lion and many such became utterly extinct the world over. So, we have both the tradition and the actual fact behind it. Why insist on rejecting their connection?

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19 We discuss this profound Cosmogonic myth of the Hindus in detail elsewhere. It is an allegory of the destruction of Paradise as a consequence of the war of the devas and the asuras. This Paradise and this war is no other than Atlantis and its war, narrated by Plato. The interested reader can follow the subtler meanders of this myth, which has baffled experts so far, in the work just mentioned. These two races correspond to the Gods and the Titans of Greek mythology. Their war is the one Plato equates with that of the Atlanteans and the "Greeks". As with Atlantis, the war of the Hindus also ended in a cataclysm of Cosmic proportions.

So, as we see, once more, the myth of Atlantis did not originate in Greece or even in Egypt, but in the Hindu myths and religious imagery. These are told in detail in epic traditions such as those of the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata*, the greatest sagas ever written. More than charming initiatic novels, these sagas of the Hindus, and so their many traditions, are indeed Sacred History, concerning real persons and real events that took place in the dawn of times, when Mankind still lived in the Garden of Eden, the true site of Atlantis.

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20 The word "pylon" has, in English, a somewhat confusing etymology. Webster gives: 1) a gateway; 2) a truncated pyramid or two of these serving as a gateway to an Egyptian temple; 3) any slender, towering structure flanking an entranceway. In Greek, *pylos* means "door", "gateway"; whereas *pylon* means "threshold", "vestibule". It seems that the second etym evolved somewhat mistakenly, from an association with the idea of pillar (Latin *pila*), itself confused with *pyloros* ("gatekeeper" and, hence, "jamb" or "pylon"). We use the word in the Greek sense of "gateway", and call the two huge pyramidal jambs characteristic of Egyptian temples by the name of "pillars".

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21 Jachin and Boaz mean, respectively, "Erected by Jahveh" and "Strong". The etym of "Strong" recalls the usual name of Herakles as *Bias* ("the Strong One"), as well as that of his Indian archetype, Bala (or Balarama = "the Strong One" or "the Strong Dark One"). Other authorities interpret the name of Jachin as meaning "Foundation", a word that seems to be an esoteric reference to Sutala (or Atala), the destroyed Paradise of the Hindus. Atala is truly the archetype of Atlantis and its name means "Foundation" (*Sutala*) or "Foundered" (*Atala*) in Sanskrit.

It seems that the name of Jachin ("Erected by Jah") is indeed an euphemism to disguise the fact that Jahveh destroyed the pillar that corresponded to Atlas, sparing the other one that withstood his punishment (the Flood). Sanchuniation — the famous Phoenician priest who disclosed the meaning of the inscriptions on the pillars of the temple of Baal (Hercules) — spoke of two mysterious personages, Misor and Sydyk (*Mishor* and *Sedek*), whose names also mean "Upright" (or "Strong") and "Just" (or "Straight"). These two apparently correspond to Jachin and Boaz and, more exactly, to Atlas and Hercules-Gadeiros, the two pillars of Atlantis.

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22 The names Gada and Agada mean, respectively, "Cattle-rich" and "Cattle-poor". Gada corresponds to Gadeiros (meaning the same), the twin brother of Atlas, according to Plato. Hence, Gada and Agada are indeed the Vedic archetypes of Atlas and Hercules, the twins who co-ruled Atlantis according to the Greek philosopher. In Egyptian terms, the eternally disputing twins are represented by Seth and Osiris or, yet, by Horus and Seth. The real Lemuria or, rather, Lemurian Atlantis, should not be confused with the vaunted one of Theosophists. It lies in the Indian Ocean, and corresponds to the Australasian continent sunken at the end of the Pleistocene Ice Age.

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23 The ancient authorities, like their modern counterparts, could never agree on the actual location of the Pillars of Hercules and, hence, of Atlantis itself. The ancient sitings ranged from Gibraltar to the Bosphorus (Black Sea), to the Schott-el-Djerid, the Bab-el-Mandeb and even the Palk Strait between India and Shri-Lanka. In reality the Strait of Hercules in question is the one of Sunda, opened up by the gigantic prehistoric explosion of the Krakatoa volcano now lying at the bottom of the strait. In this case, the Pillars of Hercules are the two majestic volcanic peaks that flank the Strait of Sunda, the Karang (1,778 meters) and the Kalianda (1,281 meters).

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24 The Hindus speak of two Mts. Merus. One is the Sumeru (or Kailasa) in the north, and the other is the Kumeru ("Southern Meru") in the infernal regions of the extreme south. These two are often placed at the two Poles, but this is sheer exoterism. Alternatively, the Kailasa is placed in the Himalayas (really, the Hindu Kush) and the Sumeru in Indonesia (Lanka). The two Merus are held to be pyramidal in shape, being the archetypes of the pyramids of Giza. These are three in number, representing the three peaks of Trikuta. But, of course, the central peak of Trikuta — the one which corresponded to Mt. Atlas, the (central) Pillar of Heaven — exploded, leaving only the two Merus and the "Door" (the Strait of Sunda) behind.

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# Guanche Language Derived From Dravida?

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## Introduction

**observation:** In what follows, we provide linguistic evidence that the Guanche language is very likely of Dravidian derivation, and not indeed Hamito-Semitic, as usually stated. The present article is intended to be read in connection with the one entitled: [The Mysterious Origin of the Guanches](#), which also figures in the present Homepage. It is an extract of a vastly larger study of ours on this subject, which we are currently in the process of publishing. We would be delighted to discuss the matter with specialists or others who may be interested in it.

According to the *Ethnologue Record*, the Guanche language is affiliated to the Afro-Asiatic family. The language is now extinct, but several words and expressions are known and extant. Some authorities affirm a connection with the Berber tongue, a position questioned by many linguists.

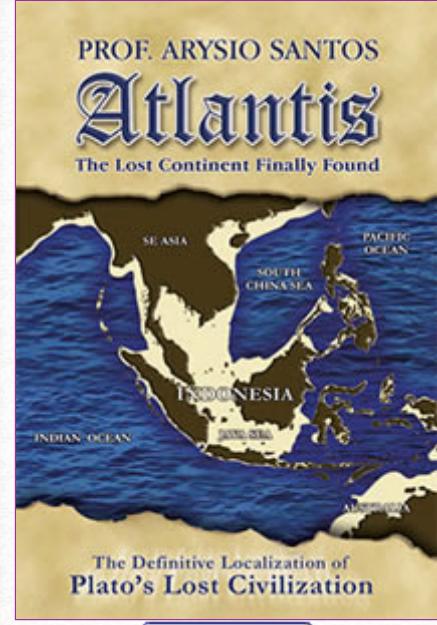
Since the Guanches lived in almost perfect separation from Europe and Africa from very early epochs, their tongue provides a sort of "fossil" evidence for the very earliest form of the language spoken by the immigrating races that settled in Western Europe and northwestern Africa. Given the probable connection of the Guanches with the Celts and the Berbers, as well as other Aryan races, the problem of these Canarians assumes an enormous importance for the elucidation of human prehistory. Blond, blue-eyed natives are a rarity everywhere, so that the Guanches — who were still living in the Stone Age — present a fascinatingly unique field of study for anthropologists.

We have made the remarkable discovery that the Guanche language is closely related to the Dravidian family of languages of south India, both in grammar and in phonetics and etymology. This fact directly confirms our theory that the tall, blond, blue-eyed Aryans who later formed local races such as the Guanches, the Berbers, the Celts, and the Germans, indeed came in from the Indies, the true site of Atlantis. If this tentative discovery of ours is supported by further research and stands, a revolution will be on order for archaeology as a whole, and for linguistic archaeology in particular.

Ethnologists generally admit that languages afford the strongest evidence of close affinity, not necessarily ethnic, between different civilizations. The *a priori* probabilities of random coincidences between several words in the two languages under comparison are essentially nil, as we demonstrated elsewhere. Of course, random coincidences can always occur, and the evidence has to be corroborated by [other independent proofs](#), as is the case with our proposal. But the probability of detailed coincidences such as those of the word lists we present below being purely random are unthinkably small, and must be explained in some other way.

A nation can adopt the language and even the religion of their conquerors. This was the case of the Guanches themselves, whose only language nowadays is Spanish, and whose official religion is Catholicism. But the coincidence proves that, at least, a close contact occurred in the past, and this has to be explained by viable theories. A mistake that is often committed by amateur linguists is comparing just a very few instances of words between the two languages or, conversely, of making a more substantial listing of words of several different, obviously unrelated languages.

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Random coincidences and borrowings can certainly occur, and the comparison has to be rather exhaustive in order to prove affiliation or former direct contact. Moreover, the respective etymologies must agree rather perfectly, and so must the corresponding pronunciations. Spelling is generally immaterial, particularly for illiterate tongues or for different alphabets. But the phonetic changes have to conform to certain fixed rules and to laws such as the ones known to linguists and philologists.

## Guanche Word List

In what follows, we compare the several extant Guanche words to their Dravidian correspondents of identical etymology. The list is extensive, but not exhaustive. However, it can be considered representative, as it comprises all words that we could obtain in this first draft. The Dravidian equivalents were obtained from the excellent *A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary* of T. Burrow and M. B. Emeneau (Oxford, 1984), the classical work on the matter.

We also attempt the interpretation of some Canarian toponyms and anthroponyms, a notoriously difficult task, given the obscurity of the two languages in question. But our results are rather encouraging and compelling, as can be seen by comparison. As we already said, the reader should pay attention to the phonetic correspondences only, disregarding the actual spelling, as a result of the Dravidian alphabet being different from the Roman one adopted for the Guanche language.

## Guanche - Dravidian Intercomparison (Word List)

Guanche	Guanche Meaning	Dravidian Etymology
Achaman	Heaven	ox-am-an ("the upper expanse")
achanó	year	Ajja-no ("time division")
achicaxna	plebs, people	Acchi-sagina ("lowly crowd")
achimency	king's relative" (nobles)	acchi-menkay ("relatives of the king")
Achit!	Long Live!; Hail!	Akchi, Agi-t- ("Hail")
Achimayek	Mother, Grandmother	Acchi-mayi-ek ("Great Mother of God")
Achoron	Earth	achurun ("marshy land"), ag-alam ("earth")
ahico	leather shirt	ayi-kov ("breast cover") <a href="#">1</a>
ahof	milk	ay-ubi ("breast food" = milk)
amulán	lard, fat	Am-ullu ("liquid fat")
ahoren	barley bread (gofio)	av-ari (av = "baked", ari = "barley")
añepa	scepter, royal staff	anne-pal ("royal staff")
ara	goat	(k)ara , ar ("goat")
armenine	pastures, grasslands	aram-meyni ("grazing field")
banot	spear, javelin	ihpa-not ("sharp javelin")
beñasmen	crop, harvest feast	panna-as-men ("ripe fruit cropping")
bucio	conch trumpet	bug- ("flute"), pucci ("spurt of sound")
cancha	dog	kunchi, kenchi ("red dog")
ere	pool, pond	eri (pond)

ganigo	pot, jar	kann-iku ("water vessel")
gofio	bread, flow	(g)uvi-u ("parched sweet cake")
goro	corral	gor-o ("sheep pen"); kora ("corral")
guan	man	gand ("hero", "male")
guanamene	prophet, seer	kan-amani ("father seer") <a href="#">2</a>
Guanar-teme	"King of the Nation"	Gan(d)-ak-tempe (idem)
Guañac	"Country", "Nation"	Gan(d)-ak ("Land of the Heroes")
guanil	loose cattle	kan-iyal (idem)
guayca	leather legging	kay-ka ("leg protection")
gujon	vessel, ship	kuccham ("mast")
hachichey	peas, beans	a-chik-kay ("edible beans")
Haña	sheep (herd)	ana, kana ("flock", "herd") <a href="#">3</a>
Guayota	the Devil	Kay-ota ("the Fiery Lord") <a href="#">4</a>
irichen	wheat, grain	arichi ("rice", "grain")
Magec	God (the Sun)	Mangeh ("Bull" = Shiva) <a href="#">5</a>
mencye	king	menkay ("king")
mocan	a type of fruit	manka (= Skt. mankan = "mango")
Quevehi	"Your Highness"	Cevvai ("Your Highness")
Sigoñe	"Captain", "Chief"	Cek-kon ("Head Leader")
tabone	knife (of obsidian)	tarpuni ("knife", "blade")
Tagoror	Council, Senate	Takkor ("worthy persons", "senators")
Tajaraste	Name of a dance	takcha-arasati ("royal dance")
tamazanona	food (barley mixed with ground meat)	tam-acchana-anna ("food made of ground grain and chopped meat")
Tamaragua	"Good Morning"	Itam-eruka ("Auspicious Morning")
tamarco	goatskin (dress)	atta-makar ("goat skin")
tano, taro	barley, grain	(t)aru ("grain", "food")
tenique	flexible mace	tanka, doni(k) (mace)
toya	fern (edible sprouts)	tai ("tender edible sprouts")
teme	"king"(?)	tempe ("hero", "chieftain")
Vacaguaré!	"I prefer to die!"	Vaka-k-ari! ("I choose to die!") <a href="#">6</a>
xerco	sandals, shoes	cherpu ("sandals", "shoes") <a href="#">7</a>
xaxo	mummy, corpse.	chacchu ("corpse")

## Notes On The Word List:

1) The Dravidian *v* is usually pronounced like a *w* or a *u*.

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2) Literally, a Brahman priest. The Sanskrit word derives from the Dravidian radix *par* meaning "eye" or "seer", just as does the radix *kan*. The radix *par* also implies the idea of "guardian" or "shepherd" (Drav. *para* = Skt. *pala*), as well as that of "father"(*pappan*) and, hence, of "priest".

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3) This word corresponds to the Sanskrit *gana* ("flock", "herd"). It also exists in Dravida under the form *an*, where both the final *a* and the initial *k* have been lost.

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4) The Guanche Devil was an artificer of the sort of Hephaistos or Vulcanus. The god was believed to live inside the Teyde volcano, working at his infernal forges. This myth can be traced to India, with Vishvakarman being the archetype of all such smithing gods. Guayota is, as we comment in the main text, the alias of Maya, the Great Artificer who built Lanka, the archetype of sunken Paradises everywhere.

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5) In the ancient world, the Supreme God was often equated to a bull, as the inseminator of the herd (the nation). Such was the case of Zeus, Dionysus, Poseidon, Baal, Osiris, and, in India, of Indra, Varuna, Shiva and many others. They were also identified to the sun and, more exactly, to the Fallen Sun.

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6) The *-k-* is the usual Dravidian connective. Such is also apparently the case of the Guanche *gu* that corresponds to it here.

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7) The change of *p* > *c* (or, rather, into *k*) is rather unexpected. However, it is frequent in Dravida, where the connective is indifferently either *-pp-* or *-kk-* or *-tt-*.

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## Guanche Toponyms And Theonyms (Tentative Interpretation In Dravida)

**Note:** The meaning of some of the below Guanche toponyms is unknown or uncertain. The Dravidian etymologies proposed for them are tentative, and are offered as evidence of the explanatory power of that language. The notes appended below explain the more complex attributions.

Guanche	Etymology or Place	Dravidian Etymology
Acentejo	"Falling Waters"	A-cem-tiyu ("place where waters fall")
Aquare	"Paradise"(a valley)	Akar-e ("Celestial Heights")
Añaza	Name of a beach	Aniy-acha ("beautiful beach")
Anaga	One of Tenerife's Kingdoms	An-aka ("Supreme Abode") <sup>1</sup>
Arautapola (Orotava)	Capital of Taoro Kindom	Arayata-poly ("Royal City") <sup>2</sup>
Atidamane	Name of a great queen	Atti-tamman ("Mother of the People")
Benahoare	"My Land"	(M)ena-(kh)aré ("My Country")
Bimbache	A people from Hierro	Vin-bach ("Land of the Brave")
Canarias	"Island of the Dogs"	Cham-ari ("Island of Cham") <sup>3</sup>

Chenech (or Chinech or Achinech)	Local name of Tenerife	Che-nek ("Pure Land") <a href="#">4</a>
Echeyde (Teyde)	"The Luminous One"	Ecch-eyd or Chey-ide ("The White (or Fiery or Shiny) Mountain")
Gomera	One of the Canaries	Gomeda ("Fat Cattle") <a href="#">5</a>
Guacimara	Name of a royal princess	Kaci-mara ("Golden Beauty")
Guanche	( <a href="#">See note 6</a> )	Cham-che ("The Golden Heroes") <a href="#">6</a>
Guan-Chenech	"Men of Chenek" (Guanches)	Gan(d)-che-nek (idem, <a href="#">see note 4</a> )
Hero	Hierro, Ferro	Hiera ("Holy"); Iru(m) ("Iron") <a href="#">7</a>
Magec	The Sun (as God)	Mach-ek ("Dark Sun" = Vishnu)
Maxo	?	Macchu ("Golden")
Maxorata (or Majoreros)	Fuerte Ventura	Macchu-irata ("Golden Abode")
Tacaronte	One of the ten Guanche realms	Ita-koruntu ("Land of Fat Cattle") <a href="#">8</a>
Tamaran	Gran Canaria	Ita-maram ("Land of Braves") <a href="#">9</a>
Taoro	Main kingdom of Tenerife	Ita-oru ("Land of Union") <a href="#">10</a>
Tenerife	"White Mountain"	Tin-eriv ("Shiny Mountain") <a href="#">11</a>

## Notes On The Tentative Etymologies Of Guanches Toponyms

**1)** Anaga was the northernmost kingdom of the island of Tenerife, and its shape roughly resembled a heart. Accordingly, the Dravidian *An-aka* embodies the two ideas. *An* means "supreme", "uppermost" and, by extension, "northernmost". *Aka* (or *akam*) means "home", "abode", "heart", "bosom", "innermost". In contrast to the other kingdoms, all coastal, Anaga extended into, and encompassed the very heart of Tenerife's interior.

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**2)** The capital of Taoro was named Arautava or Arautapola, nowadays corrupted to Orotava. In Dravida, the radix *poly*, *polly*, *palli*, etc. expresses the idea of "gathering" and, hence, of "city". This corresponds to the Greek *polis* and the Sanskrit *pura* meaning the same. Such is also the idea expressed by the suffix of Arautapola, the capital city of Taoro. The word "royal" (*arayata*) has forms such as *arayan*, *aranta*, *arahaua* and *arachan*. It is from such forms that the Sanskrit *raja* ("king") and the Latin *rex*, *regis* (idem) ultimately derive.

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**3)** Pliny, in his *Natural History*, affirms that the name of "Canaria" derives from the many dogs found on the island (*Canis*, in Latin). This is an exoterism, and the name indeed derives from that of Cham, the patriarch of the Chamites (or Ethiopians), the fallen ones. In reality, the word *Cham* means precisely the same as "Ethiopian" or "burnt-faces". The Dravidian etyms of the word *Cham* are highly enlightening. The word means both "artificer", "smith", "architect", as well as "fallen", "destroyed", "dead", "terminated". Both in Dravida and in the Biblical tradition, the name of Cham is also interpreted as meaning "dog", "doggish".

The suffix *ari-* of "Canary" means "island", "cliff", "rock", in Dravida, and implies the idea of a sunken land whose peaks remained above the water. Hence, the Canaries are the Island of the Artificers who engendered Creation; the Fallen Angels or Nephelim, who "fell" (or died or were exterminated) at the end of their era, becoming damned dogs. In other words, the Guanches are "the People of Cham" (*Guan-che* or *Cham-che*), an etym (etymology)not unrelated to that of "Dog" and to that of the Canaries. (See Note 6, below).

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**4)** The name of "Pure Land" is the traditional designation of places that, like the Canaries, have been equated to Paradise. Indeed, *Chenok* or *Cham-ok* ("Abode of the Chams") means the same as "Canaries", as seen in

note 3) above. This name is a direct translation from the Sanskrit *Sukhavati* (or *Shveta-dvipa*, etc.), as we discuss elsewhere. The name of Chenech closely evokes the one of Chenoch, the first of all cities, founded by Cain (Gen. 4:17). The name of Chenoch (or Henoch or Enoch) is sometimes rendered as "Initial". But this is essentially the same as "Foundation", one of the many names of Paradise (Sutala) in India. In Dravida, either *ek* or *ok* mean "abode", "city", "house".

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**5)** Gomeda (or Gomeda-dvipa, the "Island of the Fat Cattle") is the name of one of the seven *dvipas* (Paradisial islands) of the Hindus. The name of Gomeda plays on that of Gomedha, "the sacrifice of the bull". Gomeda is also the same as Gomata ("rich in cattle") and Govardhana (idem), two other paradisial cities of the Hindus. As we explain elsewhere, Gomeda-dvipa, the sunken "Island of the Fat Cattle", is a name of the Hindu Paradise that served as a model for ours, as well as for Punt and for Plato's Atlantis. The Dravidian *d*, when cerebral, often changes into an *r*, as was the case here.

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**6)** The precise etym of the word "Guanche" and its relationship with the other Chamitic (or "Solar") races has been explained in detail in [our article on the Guanches in this Homepage](#). The word is composed of the radices *guan* and *che*, which correspond to the Dravida ones *cham* and *che*. *Cham* means "golden", "coppery", "red", "solar", "fiery", "flaming", and embodies the idea of "purified by fire", as in the name of the Ethiopians. The expression "Purified by Fire" is a metaphor for "gold" and for the Golden Races of Cham in India. It has also to do with the Cathars (or "Pures") as we explain elsewhere.

As we said in [note 3 above](#), the name of "Cham" also means "dog" and, more exactly the wild red dog of the Indies, the *Cuon alpinus*. Hence, the play on words of Pliny, deriving the name of the Canaries (and, indirectly, of the Guanches) "from the multitude of dogs that inhabit these islands". Likewise, the Dravidian suffix *che*, related to words such as the Latin *gens* ("noble people") means "nobles", "heroes", "kings", "majesties". It is the Dravidian equivalent of the Sanskrit *Rajaputras* ("Sons of Kings"), the very name given to the Kshatryas or "Reds", that is, the ruddy races of Cham. The "Chams" or "Reds" are the decayed golden races of Atlantis who eventually became vicious, as told by Plato.

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**7)** Hiera ("Holy", in Greek) is the name of a famous mysterious island in antiquity. Hiera is often identified with Ireland (*Eire* = *Hiera*). But this is sheer exoterism. Several other islands were also erroneously called Hiera in antiquity. One such is Thermessa (or Vulcano) near Sicily and the Etna volcano. Thermessa was reputed to be the abode of Vulcanus (Hephaistos), the infernal volcanic god of the Greeks and Romans. Hiera is mentioned by Avienus (*Ora*, 108), who places it next to Tartessos, another legendary island of the Outer Ocean, the world-encircling ocean of the ancients.

Every volcanic island tended to be confused with the Atlantean ones or with their aliases, the Islands of the Blest. Such was the case of the Canaries and, also, of Sicily and Thermessa, as well as of England and Ireland. The English word "iron" has no sure etymology, and very likely derives from the Dravida *iru* or *irum* meaning the dark metal. Apparently the Portuguese knew the true etymology of the local name when they renamed it "Ferro" (later Hierro, "Iron" in Spanish). It is curious that the Guanches would have the word for "iron", a metal they did not have. The fact that their word for it is Dravidian can only be explained by postulating a contact between the two nations in prehistoric times. And these times can only have been those of Atlantis. What others?

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**8)** The name of Tacaronte, if interpreted in Dravida as here, apparently corresponds to the one of Gomera ([see note 5 above](#)).

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**9)** *Ita-maram* (Tamaran), "the Land of the Brave" corresponds to the name of Vin-bach (Bimbache) or Hierro. The Guanches were fierce combatants, and resisted the Spanish conquest down to the last man. Canarian wrestling is famous even today, and was originally used to train the Guanche warriors for battle.

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**10)** Taoro was the chief of the nine realms of Tenerife. It occupied its best lands, in the most sheltered region of the island. *Oru* implies the idea of "oneness" and, hence, of "union", "harmony", "single-mindedness", "leadership". All such etyms express the idea of Taoro as the leading realm of Tenerife, the one which insured peace and harmony for all the ten regions of the island.

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**11)** The name of Tenerife, which we encounter in the two forms, just as in Dravida, seems to be an allusion to the Teyde volcano, the main feature of the island. This volcano was, by the natives, equated to Mt. Atlas, as we discuss in our accompanying text on the Guanches. In Dravida, the idea of "white" is synonymous with "shiny", as instanced here.

The Teyde volcano is snow-capped, and the etym is often interpreted as an allusion to this fact. But the main reason is the shiny lava that illuminates its active volcanic peak. Compare the etymology of Teyde in the above list (s. v. *Echeyde*). The Dravidian etyms can also be interpreted as an allusion to the Fallen Mountain (*Eccheytt*), that is, to Mt. Atlas which the mountain replicates.

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## Conclusion

Several phonetic laws, some akin to Grimm's Law, can be observed from the above Word List when passing from the Dravida to the Guanche languages. It is amazing that the two families of tongues — separated by a huge gap in both time and space — still resemble each other so closely. The explanation of this remarkable fact certainly results from the circumstance that both races were fairly well sheltered from alien contact and influence, the Dravidas down to the present and the Guanches down to the extinction of their culture, at the end of the 15th century.

Further research on the true affiliation of the Guanche tongue — now that a new inroad has been discovered — is certainly required in the matter. If our tentative discovery proves to be real indeed, it can perhaps revolutionize human prehistory as a whole and, particularly, that of Europe itself. The origin of the Aryan races is perhaps the most puzzling of all ancient enigmas. It is one that is far from solved, despite the statements to the contrary on the part of certain anthropologists. The siting of their primeval homeland in the Caucasus or in Central Asia are purely illusory, and have been refuted by the most competent of anthropologists and philologists.

According to our theory, the Aryans are the blond, blue-eyed, tall races of Java and Sumatra, the Yavanas or Yonas. These are also the same as the Seres (or Pious Ethiopians or Hyperboreans) of Pliny, Solinus, and other ancient authorities. The ancients knew far better than us the meaning of their old myths and traditions, for they had access to many holy books now lost due to the fanatic book burnings that attended the birth of Christianity. So, the Aryans are apparently originary from the Indies and seem to have reached Europe, at least in part, via the Indian and the Atlantic Oceans and the rounding of Africa. Other Aryan nations came, in several waves along the centuries, by land, across Asia, North Africa and the Levant, or across the Indian Ocean and the pristine Suez Canal, before it was permanently closed by the ancient Egyptians.

Interestingly enough, the present theory of ours tends to support the early traditions concerning the immigrations to Europe via the ocean and across straits that were later closed, led by heroes such as Hercules and Aeneas. These traditions survive in sagas like those of Virgil's *Aenead* and Orpheus' *Argonautica*, not to mention Plato's *Atlantis* and the relations of the Celts and of *Genesis*. As we see, the Bible is indeed right, but in a far different way than thereto suspected. And the reason why the Bible and the ancient traditions were written in the form of myths is easy to understand. This was done in order to avoid the tampering and falsification of the historical relations, as is so often the case. What is not understood can hardly be adulterated in any coherent way.

Among the phonetic rules that transpire from the above Word List, we note that, in passing from Dravida to Guanche, the terminal consonants such as *r*, *l* and *n* are usually lost. This loss can be observed in pairs such as *añepa* / *annepal*; *ahico* / *ayikov*; *guan* / *gand*; *ayi-ub* / *ahof*, etc.. Another observable regular change is that of Dravidian *u* into Guanche *o*, as in *acemtiyu* / *acentejo*; *guviu* / *gofio*; etc.. Other changes seem to be *k* > *gu*; *k* > *h*; *a* > *i*; *m* > *n*; final *e* or *i* > *ek* or *ik*; *a* > *e*; *b* or *v* > *f* or *h*; *p* > *b* or, sometimes, *p* > *c*.

All in all, these changes are rather minor, and are amply attested in other languages, as well as within Dravida itself. Moreover, they can be due to poor phonetic transcription or, even, be the result of Spanish influence upon the residual Guanche population that remained in the islands after the conquest. In brief, the coincidence between Dravida and Guanche is far too close to be dismissed casually. The honest, open-minded anthropologist or linguist cannot simply ignore this find which is, moreover, amply supported by all sorts of independent anthropological evidence. For more on this, see the accompanying article in our Homepage entitled: "[The Mysterious Origin of the Guanches](#)".



# The Mysterious Origin Of The Guanches

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Into the West, unknown to man,  
Ships have sailed since the world began,  
Follow the ships through the wind-blown wrack,  
Follow the ships that come not back...

R. E. Howard, *The Sword of Conan*

## Introduction

The present article should be read in connection with the one entitled "[Guanche Language Derived From Dravida?](#)", which also figures in the present Homepage. Both are an abridged version of a far vaster work of ours on the Guanche problem.

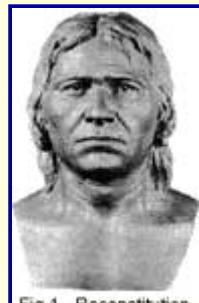


Fig.1 - Reconstitution of Cro-Magnon Man

The Guanches are the mysterious natives of the Canary Islands. They were just about exterminated by the Spaniards when these invaded the archipelago at the turn of the 15th century. Tall, blond and blue-eyed, the Guanches have long intrigued the anthropologists, for blond natives are rarity. According to the reliable *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, the Guanches "are thought to have been of Cro-Magnon origin... and had a brown complexion, blue or gray eyes, and blondish hair" (See Fig. 1).

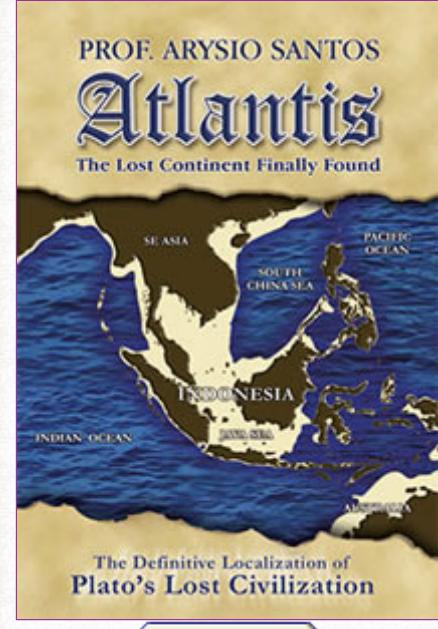
Indeed, the Guanches are deemed to be related to the Berbers of neighboring Morocco, who are, likewise, tall, blond and blue-eyed when unmixed with the Arab majority. Other specialists, however, believe that the Guanches are related to the Celts of Western Europe, the early realm of these races. No matter what, the Guanches represent a unique opportunity of studying the early peoples of this region so intimately connected with Atlantis and the Garden of the Hesperides.

Isolated in their islands, the Guanches were prevented, until the advent of the Spanish, from sexually mingling with other races. So, they preserved their pristine Cro-Magnon genetic traits in a more or less pure fashion until that date. But, as we said, the Guanches were massacred by the Spaniards, and their remainder mingled heavily with the invaders, so that they essentially inexistent today. But the blond, blue-eyed, tall stock has been preserved in part, and can still be seen in many individuals. As is known, blond traits are dominated by dark ones, and tend to disappear from the population. But they survive unseen, and may return in certain individuals called "recessives", who combine the proper genes.

Furthermore, the Guanches mummified their dead, and this material can be studied by the researchers, particularly concerning traits such as blood type and racial characteristics. This strange mode of disposing of the dead — which the Guanches shared with the Polynesians, the Egyptians and the Mayas — has been mooted out by several authorities as indicating a close affinity among these distant nations. The Guanches also left some sort of alphabetic inscriptions which have yet to be studied, along with their pottery and peculiar ruins. All in all, the archaeology of this most remarkable people is far from satisfactorily researched.

Many researchers have pointed out the resemblance of the Guanche natives with the Cro-Magnons and, particularly, with Cro-Magnoid types of regions such as those of Muges (Portugal) dating from the Neolithic (c.

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8,000 BC). Similar groups have been noted and studied Portugal, Spain, France, England, Sweden and Northwest Africa, precisely the realm of the Celto-Germanic and the Berber races.

## Are The Canaries The Remains Of Sunken Atlantis?

Many Atlantologists have proposed that the Canary Islands are the remainder of a sunken Atlantis, being the lofty volcanic peaks left behind when the lost continent founded. However, the Canary islands rise directly from the deep ocean floor, from a depth of some 3,000 meters below the surface. Indeed, they are a part of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, having been formed by submarine volcanoes at the end of the Tertiary Age (circa 2.5 million years ago). Their lavas consist of basalts and trachytes, the typical material of submarine, non-explosive volcanism typical of seabottoms.

Due to both their age and their origin, the Canarian volcanoes can hardly be invoked to account for the conflagration that wiped Atlantis off the map. Instead, this type of basaltic, submarine volcanism is nowadays perfectly well understood geologically speaking. Such volcanoes result from the upwelling magma that forms the Continental Plates, according to the theory of Plate Tectonics, and are a feature of all oceanic regions of the world. Hence, the claims made by certain Atlantologists such as P. Termier, I. Donnelly, C. Berlitz and many others that the Canaries or the Azores, or the Madeiras are the remains of sunken Atlantis do not hold water at all.

## Are The Guanches Atlantean Relicts?

As we said above, though we can be certain that the Canaries, along with the other neighboring Atlantic islands, are not the residues of a sunken continent that founded in the region, we have yet to explain the mysterious origin of the Guanches. However, where smoke is, there is usually fire, and we cannot simply ignore the recurrent legends that link this people to Atlantis.

But if they are not Atlanteans left behind when their continent sunk, the only possible explanation for the mysterious origin of the Guanches is that they primordially came from somewhere else. But, whence? Certainly not from neighboring Africa, the realm of the Black Man. No serious anthropologist has ever maintained that the blond Aryans originated in Africa itself. The standing proposals for the origin of the Berbers and, possibly, the Guanches themselves, are that they came from Arabia, after crossing the Sahara desert.

But, to start with, no one is sure that the Arabs or, even less, the Aryans, originated in Arabia or Palestine, and their own ethiologial legends affirm that they came from beyond the Indian Ocean. Moreover, the Sahara desert poses a formidable barrier ever since the end of the Pleistocene, and it is highly unlikely that it could be crossed by hordes of migrants, unstocked with the food and water required for the task.

The Guanches were held in perfect isolation from Europe and other Old World civilizations until they were discovered by the Portuguese and Spanish at the end of the 15th century. This separation dates from prehistoric times that far predate the ones of Plato and Herodotus, and even those of Homer and Hesiod. So, if Guanche legends indeed relate to Atlantis and its doom, we can be certain that the golden realm was no idle invention of Plato or other Greeks, but originated in a very ancient tradition, dating from the dawn of mankind. This is precisely what we aim to prove in the present work on the origin of the Guanches.

We start by reviewing the ancient traditions linking the Canaries to the Garden of the Hesperides and the Islands of the Blest, and progress into the modern proposals purporting to show that the Canaries and the other neighboring islands are the remains of sunken Atlantis. Finally, we attempt showing their rather direct relationship between the Canaries, Atlantis and the Garden of Eden, the legendary site of the origin of Mankind.

If our conclusions indeed prove to be right and survive the wellcome attack of the critics, the whole of human prehistory will have to undergo a major revision. Hence, the importance of inquiring on the origin of the Guanches and their possible connection with Atlantis. The mysterious Guanches provide the key to the riddles that surround the origin of Mankind, and are the "missing link" connecting the Mediterranean and other neighboring civilizations to the Far Orient and the Indies, the true site of the Garden of the Hesperides. This garden, also known as that of Eden, is the place where Mankind and Civilization indeed developed, according to the holy traditions of many nations, and not only that of the Bible.

## Evening Isles Fantastical

Classical writers often mention legendary islands in the Atlantic Ocean in a way that closely vokes the legends of Atlantis. Homer mentions islands like Phaeacia, Scheria and Ogygia. The *Argonautica*, deemed to be prior to Homer's *Odyssey*, also speaks of legendary oceanic islands such as Aiaia, Thrinacia and Colchis. More

than just delightful novels, these ancient sagas were indeed Sacred History, and were believed to derive from actual fact. The Greco-Roman traditions concerning the fabulous oceanic islands and their golden realms apparently derive from the far earlier ones such as the *Epic of Gilgamesh* of the Sumero-Babylonians or the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* of the Hindus.

Many other classical authors also mention such fantastic islands of the ocean. This ocean the Greeks, ignorant of the other oceans, very naturally identified with what we nowadays call by the name of Atlantic Ocean, that is, "the Ocean of the Atlanteans". But when we read the ancient traditions closer, we notice that the fabulous islands of the Atlanteans were always placed "at the confines of the earth".

Moreover, the ocean in question is invariably described as "winy red" and is placed towards dawn and Orient. In other words, the ocean in question is the Indian Ocean, which the ancients called Erythraean, that is, "Red One". And Atlantis is the same as the Ultima Thule of the ancients, this being the name they gave to the "confines of the earth" which lay towards the Orient, in the Eastern limits of their world, and where they also placed the Pillars of Atlas, the twin and counterpart of the western Pillars of Hercules, in Gibraltar

## **The Phoenicians And The Secret Route To The Indies.**

The traditions concerning the legendary Atlantic Islands (or, rather, "Islands of the Atlanteans") were probably transferred from the Orient to the Occident by the ancient navigants and explorers such as the Phoenicians, the Minoan Cretans and the Etruscans. The Greeks had some knowledge of the ancient peripluses of the Phoenicians, the detailed accounts of the naval routes to such mysterious islands so often equated to the ones of Paradise and Atlantis.

In the desire to preserve the lucrative monopoly of their maritime trade with the Indies, the Phoenicians and their partners disguised their verbal maps under a veil of confusion intended to avert the possible competitors towards the wrong places and directions. It suffices to read such accounts, preserved in the writings of authors such as Avienus, Hanno, and Pytheas of Marseilles to observe the inextricable confusions that becloud the real distances, names and directions.

The same thing happens with the writers that speak of the Atlantic Islands in mythical terms. The accounts of authorities such as Herodotus, Plato, Diodorus, Theopompos and many others are no different from the accounts of the *Odyssey* and the *Argonautica*. They are full of allegories, metaphors, paradoxes and even downright lies that have led the experts to despair from ever making any sense out of them.

Such relates tell of seas riddled with clashing rocks, seamonsters and thorny sargassoes that dragged down the ships they caught, or in giant maelstroms and muddy shoals and doldrums that prevented the mariners from ever escaping death. They also tell of one-eyed giants and microscopic dwarfs, of strap-footed Titans and goat-footed satyrs, of terrible cannibals and of sorceress of all kinds. But some of these accounts were far more realistic and matter-of fact, and plainly alluded to real islands such as the Canaries and the Madeiras and, far more likely, to the Indonesian islands or even the Americas beyond.

## **Midas And The Satyr Silenus**

The ancients believed, as did Plato and Herodotus along with the Greek geographers that a circular ocean — the one they called "Outer Ocean" or "Atlantic Ocean", and which included what we now call the Atlantic and the Indian Oceans— surrounded the world then known, which consisted of Eurasia and Africa. The historian Theopompos, a contemporary of Plato, relates a conversation between the legendary King Midas of Phrygia and the very wise satyr Silenus.

The satyr, entrapped and rendered drunk by Midas, told him of an Outer Continent (the Americas?) that outlay the ocean and which was inhabited by a people twice the size and twice as long-lived as the ordinary mortals. One part of their continent was permanently enwrapped by a red mist and was drained by two rivers, the River of Pleasure and the River of Grief. Once, these giants crossed the ocean intending to conquer the ancient world. But once they saw the misery of our world, they realized that it was useless to pursue their plan, and retired to their world in disgust.

The story of Theopompos is extremely interesting, for it embodies the essential elements of the myth of Atlantis. To start with, the attempted invasion of the giants closely evokes the similar one undertaken by Plato's Atlanteans. Plato too alludes to the Outer Continent, the *Epeira Ges* that delimited the Ocean on all sides, and which can only be the Americas. The Atlantean empire was indeed worldwide, and certainly encompassed the Americas, whose name comes not from a hypothetical Amerigo Vespucci, but far more probably relates to that of the Celtic Armorica.<sup>1</sup>

In the version of Theopompos, the Atlanteans are confusedly equated with the Long-lived Ethiopians of Homer, Herodotus and others. The Long-lived Ethiopians, often described as tall, blond, blue-eyed giants of twice normal size, are a recurrent feature of the ancient Greek legends. More realistic historians such as Pliny

and Solinus correctly place these blessed giants in the islands of Taprobane, that is, in the Indonesian islands. But others, perhaps ignoring the true meaning of the antique traditions, place the Islands of the Blest and their beautiful, saintly giants, in the Canaries and the Madeiras where we also encounter them in reality.

## The Mirror Of Illusion (Maya)

As we shall see further below, these ancient "confusions" were planned, and the blue-eyed "Ethiopians" of the Canaries and Mauritania were planted there as a virtual replica or "mirror image" of the real ones, the fortunate Ethiopians of Taprobane. Indeed the metaphor of the "mirror image" of Atlantis created by the Ethiopians of the Canary Islands and of the Berber coast of Mauritania is not ours, but figures in many ancient symbols and traditions. This tradition concerns the Mirror of Illusion, the characteristic attribute of deceptive goddesses such as the Indian Mayâ ("Illusion") and the Greco-Roman Venus.

The motif of the Mirror of Illusion occurs even in the Americas and, particularly among the Gnostics such as the Cathars and others. The Phoenicians indeed held that the Pillars of Hercules of Gibraltar were a "mirror image" of those located in the Orient, as some of their coins specifically illustrate. Interestingly enough, Maya (the male avatar of the Mayâ) is the Great Architect, the luciferine deity of the Gnostics and the enlightened civilizer of humanity. Maya (masculine of Mayâ) is also the builder of legendary Lanka, the city and capital of the worldwide empire that was the actual archetype of Atlantis. In Fig. 2, we show two Phoenician coins illustrating the true Pillars of Hercules in the Far East, and their illusory reflection in Gibraltar.

As we shall see further below, Maya, the Supreme Smith of the Hindus, had his Guanche counterpart in Guayota, the Supreme God of the Guanches, and in Lug, their Celtic counterpart. Such coincidences can hardly be random. So, the only possible explanation lies in diffusion through direct contact among the civilizations in question, that is, those of the Guanches, the Celts and the Indonesian Aryans, known to the ancients as the Pious Ethiopians of Taprobane.

The Pillars of Hercules of Gibraltar and the Garden of the Hesperides of the Canaries in the Atlantic Ocean are an illusion or mirage, a mirror image of the true Islands of the Blest, in Indonesia. The Atlantic Atlantis, variously placed in the Canaries, the Azores, Tartessos (Spain), Mauritania (Morocco), or Crete is a sheer illusion created by the clever ancients in order to distract and to disillusion the inquisitive profanes of ever finding the Lost Continent and the true site of Paradise. So are the ones of the Syrtis (Libya), the Bosphorus, the Armorican coasts of Brittany, the Irish Isles, and so on



Fig. 2 - The Pillars of Hercules and their Mirror Image in the West

## The Ancient Conspiracy

The reader may wonder what proof do we have to substantiate our of a conspiracy of the ancients to hide the whereabouts of Atlantis-Eden? The ancients well knew the true site of Eden or, more exactly, of the ancestral Paradise whence we all came from, and which was the site where Mankind and Civilization first started. And they also knew that this paradisal region was destroyed by the Flood at precisely the date given by Plato, that of 11,600 years ago.

But they could not tell its true location, for this was the matter of the secret of the ancient Mysteries, and this divulgence was considered a grievous crime of profanation, often punished with death, as in the case of Socrates and, possibly of Plato himself. So, the true location of Paradise was only dealt in a sort of coded language based on allegories, riddles and puns that were intelligible only to the initiated in those secrets.

Well, the evidence we gave above is just a small sample of several hundreds of compelling evidences like the ones we present below and elsewhere. Our strongest evidences for Atlantis and its true location in the Far East are both geological and anthropological. They include racial characteristics, blood types, myths, traditions, customs, techniques, artistic motifs and, above all, the linguistic, cultural and religious affinities. The last two are just about the strongest and most unequivocal of all links between different nations derived from a single stock.

In an [article parallel to this one](#) we present the philological comparison of the Guanche language to Dravida, the sacred, pristine language of the Dravidian populations of India. As can be seen in that article, the two languages, though isolated from each other by untold millennia, are remarkably similar both in phonetics and in grammar. No serious linguist will idly dismiss the cogent parallels we present there, particularly as the linguistic affiliation of the Guanche tongue is an unsolved riddle so far.

For reasons of space and scope, these two articles are kept concise and non-technical. But then, we believe that the evidence presented is compelling enough to convince all that take the trouble to follow them in detail. Moreover, as we just said, there are simply no viable alternative theories that explain the riddle of

Guanche origins in a satisfactory way. In our view — which we argue in detail here and elsewhere — this people formerly lived in Indonesia or, more exactly, in the now sunken portion of it which now forms the South China Sea. When their land sank away, at the end of the Pleistocene Ice Age, they were forced out by the cataclysm, and moved to the Canaries, possibly in the wake of other seafaring nations such as the proto-Phoenicians and proto-Cretans.

## The Twin Ethiopias Of Homer And Others

From earliest times — as instanced in Homer, Hesiod, Herodotus and elsewhere — the Greeks spoke of two Ethiopias placed at the two opposite ends of the world. One corresponded to the region near Gibraltar we are presently discussing, and the other one was located beyond the Ocean (Indian), in Taprobane (Indonesia). The idea of "burnt faces" (*aethi-opes*) connected with the Ethiopia is not indeed an allusion to the dark coloration of this people, but to the fact that they were expelled from their homeland as the result of the fiery cataclysm that sunk Atlantis away. This catastrophe was indeed caused by the giant volcanic conflagration of Mt. Atlas, which mythically "charred" their physiognomies. In reality, this darkening was the result of the admixture with the darker neighboring nations of Indonesia, precisely as reported by Plato and others.

Emigrating from the charred remains of their sunken continent — the formerly paradisial Land of the Dead that would later become the Islands of the Blest — the Canarians (and other Atlantean nations as well) moved to the opposite side of the world, where they would attempt to rebuild their lost Paradise. Hence, the twin Ethiopias of Homer and others, and the duplicity of Pillars of Hercules, of Mt. Atlases, of Gardens of Hesperia, and so on.

Even the Ocean that encircled the earth with its ring was likewise parted into two complementary moieties ascribed to the omnipresent Atlanteans. More exactly, it was parted into two parts, one which we now call Atlantic Ocean, as did the ancients, and an eastern half that had its name changed from Atlantic Ocean into Indian (or Erythraean) Ocean. This name, which means "red" in Greek, is the mystic name of the Atlantean peoples such as the Phoenicians, the Egyptians, and even the Guanches themselves. Indeed, the "Reds" are the Chams or Chamites of the Bible, a name not unconnected with the red races just mentioned and with that of the Guanches as well.<sup>2</sup>

## The Atlantis Of The Orient

Many authoritative writers of antiquity place Mt. Atlas and the Atlanteans, along with the Garden of the Hesperides in the Far Occident, in the region of Mauritania and the Canaries. But no lesser authorities than Hesiod and Eurypides, among many others, place Atlas and his Pillar of Heaven in the Far Orient, at the extremities of the world and of the day, where we also find the other legendary islands associated with Atlantis and its foundering.

The Hesperides (or Atlantides) were the seven daughters and lovers of Atlas. Atlas, the Pillar of Heaven, was the personification of Mt. Atlas, just as his seven beloved daughters were the ones of the Seven Atlantic Islands that figure in many traditions, and which are no other than the ones of Indonesia. It is only natural that the giant would want to place his girls right next to the place where he stayed up the heavens, for carnal reasons, if not prompted by fatherly love. Hence, the Garden of the Hesperides of the Far Occident in an illusion not unlike the "Mt. Atlas" of Mauritania or its Canarian replica, the Teyde (or Teide) volcano.

The Mt. Atlas of Mauritania, the one we know under that name, is not indeed a volcano, and, hence, cannot at all explain the traditions concerning the conflagrative destruction of Atlantis and the fall of the former heaven when its Holy Mountain collapsed. If Mt. Atlas indeed collapsed — as volcanoes are wont to do after gigantic explosions — and if Atlantis sunk along with its environing lands, how are we to expect to find its mountain unscathed, as is the case of Mt. Teyde in the Canaries, and of Mt. Atlas, its Mauritanian counterpart.

## Theopompos' Atlanteans And The Mysterious Hanebut

It is time to return to Theopompos and his cryptic Atlanteans. The "red mist" that beclouded the Meropean continent is another traditional feature that we systematically encounter in the legends concerning such mysterious regions. Ultimately, the dark "mist" is the smoke cloud that resulted from the volcanic cataclysm that destroyed Atlantis and which, indeed, blocked away sunlight, obscuring the entire region for a large time.

This darkening of the sun is a sad reality, well known to the inhabitants of the region  of Indonesia, volcanically the most active in the whole world. In Hindu myths, the city associated with the cataclysmic explosion and the smoke cover is called Dhumadi. This name means "Covered by Smoke", in Sanskrit. This

etym (or etymon or etymology) closely recalls the legend of Sodom and Gomorra, likewise covered by a pillar of smoke "that rose up to the very skies".

Indeed, Dhumadi was the archetype of Atlantis and, as we explain elsewhere, of Sodom and Gomorra and other such cities destroyed by a volcanic conflagration. In Egypt we encounter the same tradition under the name of the mysterious Hanebut. The name means, in Egyptian, "the Dwellers of the Misty Regions".

The Hanebut were a real people, and their region was frequently visited by the Egyptians, who traded with them across the ocean. As the Egyptians only sailed the Indian Ocean, it is clear that the region in question lay beyond that ocean, in the region of Indonesia. It was there that the mysterious country of the nebulous Cimmerians was located, as well as the Pillars of Hercules and, more exactly, those of Atlas as well. Plato places Atlantis just in front of the Pillars of Hercules. So do many other ancient authors, disguising its true identity under names such as Cimmeria, Hades, Taprobane, Cassia, Punt and Hanebut.

## The Celts And The Elusive Cimmerians

In Homer and others, such peoples that lived in perpetual, smoky darkness, were called Cimmerians. The Cimmerians or their equivalents are a recurrent feature of all traditions. The Germans and the Celts also spoke of such a misty region, which they called by the name of Nefelheim, "the Abode of Mist".

The Nephilim — the fallen Titans or Giants of the Bible, whose sin with the Daughters of Men led to the cataclysm of the Flood — in all probability derive their name from a radix *neph* meaning "nebula", "mist", as in the Greek *nephele*, the German *nefel*, the Sanskrit *nabha*, the Dravida *nep*, etc. Even in Egyptian we encounter the radix in the name of the Hanebut (or *Hau-nebhu-t*).

Homer (*Od. X:508; XI:14*) tells how the Cimmerians lived "enshrouded in mist and perpetual darkness which the sun never pierces". He places their region in Hades, beyond the Ocean, next to Mt. Erebus. Erebus is the very entrance to Hell, the terrible chasm left behind when Mt. Atlas foundered underseas, becoming a giant volcanic caldera.

## The Celts Are The Cimmerians Of Taprobane (Sumatra)

The Cimmerians are deemed to be the ancestors of the Celts and the Scythians, two other races of blond, blue-eyed, gigantic Ethiopians. They are identified with the Cymry or Cimbri, a Germanic tribe which invaded Rome and almost defeated the empire at about 100 BC. The Cimmerians were deemed to have come from the Palus Maeotis, a legendary region often connected with the sinking of Atlantis (*palus* = "marshes", in Latin).

One of the triads of the Celtic *Mabinogion* tells how:

"Hu Gadarn originally came with the tribe of the Cymry to the Britannic Isles. They came from the Country of Summer, which is called Defrobani... They crossed the Misty Ocean (Tawch) and arrived in the Britannic Isles and Armorica, where they settled."

Here is direct evidence that the Cimmerian Celts (*Cymry*) indeed came from Taprobane (Sumatra), here misspelt as Defrobani. The Country of Summer (*Gwlad* or *Haf*) can only be situated at the Equator and can hardly be identified with the Hyperborean regions of the Far North, where this people also settled after fleeing their destroyed homeland. Hu Gadarn is the Celtic equivalent of Noah and of Aeneas, leading his people away from their destroyed Paradise, into the Promised Land.

Indeed, the Hyperborea whence the Celto-Iberians originally came is the realm of Apollo (the Sun), "the land beyond the Boreas". And the mythical Land of the Sun can hardly be believed to lie in the Arctic or, even less, in the Antarctic regions, as some authors will.

Actually, the Hyperboreans were held to live in the mysterious Thule, the divide of the world that lay beyond the ocean. And the word Ocean meant, for the ancients, the Indian Ocean, and never the Atlantic, which they never sailed. Thule is the same as the island of Long-Lived Ethiopians. And these Ethiopians are indeed the Hyperboreans, both legendary races being identical in being composed of tall, blond, blue-eyed Ethiopians. Both lived in the far off region of Taprobane (Indonesia), a place, the above authorities add, "which lies beyond the Aquilon".



Boreas is not indeed the North Wind that blows from the Alps into Mediterranean Europe, but a figuration of the monsoon winds that blow in the northern regions of Indonesia. The name of Boreas given to the North Wind that blows in the chilly regions beyond the Alps is a replica, a "mirror image" of the true Indonesian archetype. The Hindus worship Boreas, the North Wind, under the name of Varaha (or Vayu), from whose name that of Boreas ultimately derives.

So, the mythical Hyperboreans, the mysterious "peoples that live beyond the Boreal winds" are not those who lived in the Alps, above Europe, but the ones who lived beyond the monsoon winds that blow in the northern coasts of Indonesia and nearby regions. This fact is attested by too many ancient authorities to be dismissed easily, except by solid contrary evidence

The reality of the North European Hyperboreans could never be established in realistic bases, and their postulation has only led to paradoxes and difficulties. But when we accept the assertions of Pliny, Solinus and other authorities such as the ones we have been quoting, everything starts to make sense. Besides, how could Apollo, the Sun god, make his abode in the gelid Alps, instead of the equatorial Indonesia, the true Island of the Sun of the ancients?

## Pliny, Boreas, And The Hyperboreans

Now, the Aquilon is the Latin name of the North Wind, the very same one that the Greeks called by the name of Boreas. Here, it is identified with the monsoon winds of the East Indies. Hence, we see that the true location of Hyperborea or Thule was the island of Taprobane, the true abode of the blest, long-lived Ethiopians. The passage of Pliny (*Hist. Nat.* 4:26) on the Hyperboreans is worth quoting:

"Beyond the Aquilon one finds a blessed nation called, according to tradition, the Hypeboreans. Among them, men reach an extreme age. Many marvels are told of this people. Some say that the hinges of the world and the limit of the course of the stars lie in their region... The country is bathed in sunlight and enjoys a pleasant temperature..."

"Discord is there ignored, and so is disease. People there do not die but from the satiety of living. After a festive banquet, full of the joys of old age, the one who wants to die jumps into the seas from a lofty rock. Such is for them the happiest way to die. One cannot doubt the reality of this country, described by many authorities."

Pliny, in the above passage, also adds that Hyperborea was the realm of Apollo and that the Hyperboreans sent, from the island of Delos, the first-fruits of their crops to Greece, to be dedicated to the Sun God. The descriptions of Hyperborea in the many authors mentioned by Pliny are indeed those of a tropical Paradise not unlike the Garden of Eden and the Islands of the Blest. When one pauses to ponder, there is only one place in the world that fits the description of Atlantis, of Eden, Aztlan, Atala, and of other such Paradises turned Hell. That place can only be the Indies, as can be surmised from the dozens of traditional accounts. A posteriori, this conclusion of ours is so obvious it hurts.

## Apollo And The Hyperboreans

It is interesting to note that Plato, in his detailed description of Atlantis, makes an obscure reference to the lofty rocks from which the Blest Ethiopians used to throw themselves into the waves, in an imitation of the primordial deed of Atlas and Hesperus, who also fell from such a lofty cliff. Actually, these cliffs were the legendary Leucades, whose name is a reference to their being covered by the white bones of the dead who went by throwing themselves from their tops.<sup>3</sup>

Pliny's Hyperborea also evokes the description of the island of Emain Abalach (Avalon) in Celtic poems. There:

Treason is there unknown and so is sadness.  
There no pain, no regret, no death, no grief,  
No disease, no weakness, ever afflict anyone.  
For such is the fortune of Emain.

Another a similar Celtic poem adds:

What a wonderful country is this one!  
There the young never grow old at all!



What is to be retained from the above discussion is the fact that Avalon, Hyperborea, Thule, Taprobane, Eden, Paradise, Emain Abalach, the Garden of the Golden Apples, the Garden of Idun and so on are all one and the same thing. Their connection with the "first fruits" is an allegoric reference to the fact that Atlantis was indeed the very first site of human civilization, the same as the legendary Paradise or Garden of Eden.

These pleasant, luxurious gardens all lay at the extremity of the world which, from the Celtic perspective in Brittany, could only be the antipodal Indonesia, located on the side of the world opposite to their own misty islands. This Paradise was destroyed by a cataclysm, and they were forced to leave it, emigrating to the far Occident, under the leadership of Hu Gadarn, the Celtic Noah, the Judeo-Christian hero of the Flood.

The sinking of this realm is told in the legend of the Flooding of Ys, another central tradition of Celtic mythology. And their sunken Paradise became the Land of the Dead, the "Tomb of Glass" (Glastonbury) or "Island of Glass" (Ynis Wydr) that we encounter so often in their Celtic legends. This dismal Hades is the same as the Cimmeria of the Greeks, the Hanebut of the Egyptians, the Sheol of the Jews and the Nefelheim of the Germanic Nations.

## How The Guanches Got To The Canaries

Many writers who investigated the problem of the Guanches were puzzled by the fact that the natives of the Canaries detested the sea, and never sailed it at all. So, it is pertinent to ask, after them, how did the Guanches get to the isolated Canaries in the first place? The answer seems to be rather simple, after all. They were brought as passengers in the ships of seafaring peoples such as the Phoenicians, the Etruscans, the Minoan Cretans, and so forth. Indeed, the ancient records are full of references to the "ships of Tarshish" being used by passengers and migrants of several different nations.

When the White Ethiopians who survived the Atlantean cataclysm emigrated to the distant Occident in their ships — under the guidance of admirals like Aeneas, Hercules, Phoroneos, and Hu Gadarn and, perhaps, Noah, Canopus and Jason — they settled in colonies along the way, on every coast and every island that looked promising. The legends are certainly founded in actual fact, and these fleets of ocean worth vessels are the ones allegorized as the Ark of Noah in the Bible or as the Argonauts in Greek legends.

It was thus that Mauritania was settled by the Berbers, Lebanon by the Phoenicians, Crete by the Minoans, Italy by the Etruscans, the British Islands and Brittany by the Celts and, of course, the Canaries by the Guanches. Many of these emigrants were, as is usually the case, mere passengers who never knew how to sail or, even less, how to design and build sea-worthy ships strong enough to sail the open, rough ocean, a feat very hard to accomplish in antiquity. Such huge sailships — the "ships of Tarshish" of Biblical traditions — are attested from remotest antiquity, for instance in the Gerzean ceramics of pre-Dynastic Egypt, which date from about 5,500 BP or so.

In this way, the Guanches were stranded on the Canaries, and the enigma which has defied solution for millennia is naturally explained. The ancient peripluses like those of Hanno and Himilco relate similar expeditions and even the establishment of such insular colonies. Such is also the meaning of myths like the one of Aeneas and his fleet fleeing from the destroyed, sunken Troy or, also, of the Biblical relate of Noah and his clan repeopling the Islands of the Nations, and founding the different nations of mankind.

<sup>1</sup> Many authorities refute the usual derivation of the name of America — originally applied to Brazil and South America — from the name of Alberigo Vespucci, whose name was later altered into that of Amerigo in order to comply with the fanciful etymology. Alberigo was an obscure scribe, and would hardly deserve the honor. The name of Armorica was that of the Brittany in Roman times. It is usually derived from the Celtic *ar-mor* meaning "over the seas". Many legends connect Armorica with the sunken realm of Ys, the Celtic counterpart of Atlantis.

More likely, the true origin of Armorica's name is from the Dravida *ar-mor-ika*, meaning "remains of the land sunken under the seas". The name of America, which the Conquistadores learnt from the American natives, likewise seems to come from the Dravida *am-mor-ika*, meaning just about the same or, more literally, "remains of the marshy land sunken under the seas". Interestingly enough, these meanings are rather close to that of the *epeira ges* (or "outlying land") of Plato and others, and which embodies the idea of a mountainous fringe left behind when the flatter land sunk away. This name, as applied to the Americas, was an extension of that of Indonesia, whose actual situation indeed corresponds to actual fact.

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<sup>2</sup> The "Reds" are one of the Hindu four castes, Brahmins (or priests), Kshatryas (or warriors), Vaishyas (or bourgeois) and Sudras (or serfs). These also correspond to the four primordial races of humanity, personified in the Bible by Noah and his three sons. In modern terms, these also correspond to the real four races of humanity: whites, reds, yellows and blacks, which are precisely the heraldic colours of the four castes (*varnas* = "colours").

The name of the Phoenicians derives from "red" (*phoinikes*) in Greek. The radix *cham* is of obscure origin, and is said to mean "black", as usually interpreted in connection with the Egyptians, who called their country Khamis or Khemis. But this is wrong, and the true etym is "red" or, rather, "candent", as in the Latin *chama* ("flame"). In contrast to what many authorities affirm, the land of Egypt is whitish, rather than black, due to the sand it embodies even in the irrigated regions. The idea is that the Chams, formerly white as the Guanches, were "charred" by the volcanism that destroyed their land, and became the Ethiopians, that is "the fiery faced" (*ai-th-opes*). But, as we already said, this darkening of the originally blond Atlanteans was the result of "too much admixture with mortal blood", as Plato discloses in his *Critias*.



Ultimately, the radix *cham* or, rather, *kham* or *khem*, derives from the Dravida, where it means "red", "fiery", "flaming", "gold". It designated the red races which formed the bellicose Kshatrya caste, and which was mainly composed of the Dravidian races. The name was also applied to the wild red dog of the Indies (*Cuon alpinus*), with which the Reds identified themselves. Hence, the fact that the Chamites were often equated to "dogs". The name was applied to the Canaries ("Isles of the Dogs") because of the Chams, rather than the dogs, as Pliny falsely alleges. Same thing with Khemis (Egypt), "the Land of the Chams". The very name of the Guanches derives from *Guan-che* or, rather, *Kham-che*, meaning the nation (*che* or *ge*) of the Chams". The reader interested in more details on this should [consult our article on the Dravidian origin of the Guanche language](#).

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<sup>3</sup> The name of the Leucades derives from the Greek *leukas*, the feminine form of *leukos* ("white", "shiny"). Legendarily, their name is ascribed to Leukates, a boy who, desired by Apollo, threw himself from the cliff in order to escape the relentless persecution of the god. Sometimes, the cliff is directly associated with Apollo Leukadios, who had a temple at its summit. The Leucadian Rocks became famous as the place from which non-corresponded lovers or those wishing purification committed suicide, a ritual known as *kataPontismos*. Leukates is the obvious twin of Apollo, the two being the aliases of Atlas and Hesperus, who also found a similar death.

The Leucades were also obscurely identified with the Elysian Fields, the Greek counterpart of Eden or Paradise and, more exactly, of the Islands of the Blest which are no other than Atlantis. It is interesting to note that the name relates to the radix *luk-* meaning "fiery", "shiny", "white", and which partakes of the name of Lucifer, Lug and other such luminous, fallen deities.

All such gods are invariably connected with Atlantis, and are said to inhabit volcanic peaks, which indeed deserve the name of "luminous". Such is the case of the Teyde volcano of Tenerife, whose name means "The Luminous One". Coincidentally or not, the fact is that the Teyde volcano is the legendary abode of Guayota, the luminous All-Creator of the Guanches. Guayota is the perfect counterpart of the above mentioned luminiferous gods, as well as of other chthonian, smithing gods such as Hephaistos and Maya, the great architect of Lanka. Lanka was the archetype of Atlantis, in Hindu traditions, and of all such fallen Paradises, including the Celestial Jerusalem.

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## Atlantis In The New World



The New World is perhaps the region where the civilizing impact of Atlantis is easiest to observe. In contrast with the establishment doctrine that claims the Americas were peopled via the Bering Strait and developed an autochthonous civilization, we argue that civilization, — along with a substantial component of the population of the Amerindian nations — came to the Americas via the Pacific Ocean. This is particularly the case of the more advanced cultures such as those of the Incas of Peru and the Mayas and Aztecs of Mexico.

Amerindian contacts with the Far Orient were both regular and intensive throughout antiquity. White Civilizing Heroes such as Bochica, Quetzalcoatl and Kukulkan are indeed the Nagas or Minas, the fabled Serpent Peoples of the Eastern Indies. Our arguments are based on the solid evidence afforded by the domesticated plants and animals that exist on both sides of the Pacific Ocean, and on the cultural and linguistic parallels that make of pre-Columbian America the perfect dual of the ancient Indies, and a replica of Atlantis.

### 1 The Whirling Mountain Of The Navajos

Prof. Arysio Santos

We discuss certain Amerindian myths and symbols, showing their connection with India and with Atlantis.

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# The Whirling Mountain Of The Navajos

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Where did you come out from my Children?  
From yonder, where the Whirling Mountain stands.

[Navajo Shooting Chant](#)

## Introduction

The Navajos are the most populous of all surviving Indian nations in the USA. They comprise about 100,000 individuals, and inhabit New Mexico, Arizona and Utah. The Navajo Indians are close of kin to the Apaches and were, as these, deeply influenced by the more civilized, agrarian Pueblo Indians. Under this influence, the Navajos adopted a sedentary existence, based on agriculture and, later, in the herding of goats, sheep and cattle.

The Pueblo Indians instructed the Navajos and the Apaches not only in agriculture, but also in the arts, crafts and religion. Navajo pottery and their famous rugs derive their design from that of the Pueblos. So do their silver smithing and, above all, their remarkable sand paintings, which we will be discussing in some depth.

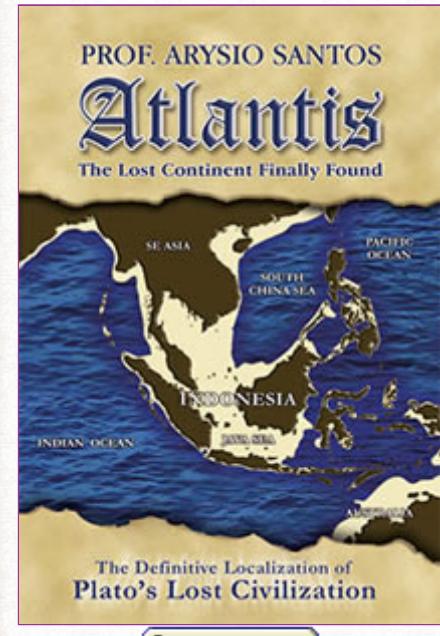
In the present chapter we analyze, to a certain detail, one of the main myths of the Navajo Indians, that of the Twins. We show its unequivocal connection with certain myths of the Old World, particularly those of India and Indonesia. Moreover, we interpret this myth in detail, showing that it is indeed an allegorical exposition of the myth of Paradise and its secret whereabouts. This Paradise is no other thing than Eden or Atlantis, the original homeland of Mankind and Civilization, as will become clear from the present discussion.

It should be understood that the Indians are very reluctant to speak of these matters openly, particularly to strangers, as they are part of the secret of their Mysteries. The Indians prefer to maintain the mystery that involves their origins in Eden, perhaps in order to preserve their claim to autochthonicity, as a way to guarantee, perhaps for the future, the legitimacy of their claim on the ground stolen from them by the whites. But I am quite sure that the elders of their communities will agree with our interpretation of their myths, even so they are perhaps preventing from saying so in the open. The reason I am divulging their secrets for the profanes is because I feel the time has come for the return of the Golden Age, despite the considerable occult forces that oppose this long-awaited event. And this divulgence is part of the change.

As such, their stories are only told as myth, often utterly incomprehensible to all but the initiates and usually ridiculous and misleading. In fact, such is usually the case with most such traditions everywhere. In the modern religions, these metaphors are usually pseudo-historicized, and most believers are made to believe their historicity, even though the events told are quite impossible in a natural way. Paradoxically enough, this type of person — so well-trained they are — will stolidly refuse to believe in the reality of the Terrestrial Paradise from where the Indians come to have come, while all the time accepting as an established fact the reality of the Celestial Paradise which the Indians well know to be a sheer metaphor for the real thing.

We are of the opinion — after having researched the matter for quite a long time now — that the real reason behind the scientific theory that holds the autochthonism of the Amerinds was, and perhaps still is, part of a concerted effort to deny them their humanity and the divine origin that the whites claim for themselves. With this the *conquistadors* and the *Bandeirantes* — as well as their counterparts elsewhere — were justified in

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plundering the land and the possessions of the natives, as they did, and in enslaving them, all in the name of Religion.

So, while the white missionaries thumped the Bible, attempting to convert the Amerinds forcefully, with the menace of all too real bonfires, they opened the way for the soldier and the colonists who would rob the natives of everything, inclusive their very humanity. Of course, this missionary and civilizatory influence would not be needed if the natives partook of the very same Tradition, the Primordial Religion and culture that came to us from Paradise, brought by the angels themselves, in the dawn of times. So, the modern anthropologists who cling to the view that Civilization developed independently from the Old World in the Americas are but the legitimate heirs of this ancient tradition, which they defend irrationally, despite all sorts of compelling contrary evidence.

## The Religion Of The Navajos

The Navajo religious system is intricate. Like most Amerindian nations, they claim to have come from a subterranean world through caves or vents that connect with this upper world. Theirs is a Mystery Religion based on Drug Cults (Peyotism), on shamanism, and on amuletic songs, dances, design and rituals. But the idea of a subterranean Creation — one in which Mankind somehow originated underground and later ascended to this earth in some manner — is peculiar not only to the Navajos, but to most Indian nations of the three Americas.

As a matter of fact, this conception of a subterranean Paradise whence Mankind sprung into the present era coming from a former one was also widespread in the Ancient World as well. For instance, Civilizing Heroes such as Osiris, Serapis, Mithras and several others originally rose from a cave or a subterranean abode, more or less in the way that Christ too did the same when he rose from among the dead, returning from Hades. In fact, Hades and other such netherworlds are nothing but Atlantis itself, buried underground and rendered infernal when the sky collapsed, falling over its head.

This cave or tomb is also the Primordial Cave, the Cave of Archetypes of which Plato tells us in his dialogues. It is the Pacari-tambu of the Incas, and the Cave of Illusion so masterfully described in the *Ramayana*. In fact, this cave is no other than the sunken, submarine realm of Atlantis-Eden, as we just said. Again, the Polynesians also claim to have come originally from a sunken island or continent which they called by names such as Hawaiki (or Javaiki), which mean something like "Sunken Grove" or "Destroyed Land", that is, the same as the sunken Garden of Eden. And, as we argue elsewhere, the Polynesian Paradise, just as all others indeed lay in the submerged portion of primordial Indonesia.

**[Footnote:** The name of Hawaii derives from that of Hawaiki or Javaiki, the sunken continent which was the primordial homeland of the Hawaiians and other Polynesians. As we argue in detail elsewhere [Link to article: The Origin of the Polynesians], the Polynesians originally came from Indonesia, perhaps via Taiwan and Melanesia. This place they called Jawa or Hawa, a name derived from the one of Java, the name of these islands in antiquity and even now. The name of Java refers to "wheat" or "barley" and, perhaps, "rice". What this means is that agriculture was invented there, as it indeed was. The name was later extended to the white races (Aryans) which originated there, before they moved out to China and Mongolia, and then to north and west Asia, Europe included. And it also refers to Hawwa (Eve), the Great Mother who impersonates the Aryans and their homeland. On their way east, the Polynesians mingled with the Melanesians, becoming darker in the process, though originally white. The scientific evidence we gathered comes from all fields: genetics, agricultural, mythical, cultural, etc.. It is so impressive that it is hard to reject on valid scientific grounds.]

## The Dual Creations

Throughout the whole world, traditions tell of two basic types of Creation Myths. In one, the Ancestors fall down from Heaven above, and civilize the semi-bestial humans, with whom they breed the new humanity. In the other, as with the Amerinds, the Ancestors come from the Netherworld, and effect what amounts to a second Creation which is in all respects the dual of the former one.

This dual Creation and, indeed, Dualism in general, derives from Hinduism and seems to form the base and essence of the *Urreligion* ("Primordial Religion") postulated by certain anthropologists of note. We encounter this Dual Creation even in the *Book of Genesis*. There, the first Creation — attributed to Elohim — is told in chapter 1 of that book, whereas the second one, attributed to Jahveh, is narrated in chapter 2, as the reader can verify for himself.

The language in both passages is (purposefully) obscure, but is unmistakably dual. The god of *Gen.1*, Elohim is clearly Celestial. But the one of *Gen.2*, Jahveh, starts his Creation from below, as "the mist that came up from under the earth". In other words, the spirit ("mist") of God ascends from below, together with the subterranean waters and, certainly, followed by his hosts (or people), much in the manner of  Indians.

## The Earth-Diver

In several Cosmogonies, we have the so called "Earth-Diver" fetching the earth from under the seas, in contrast to the Fallen Sun that drops from the skies down to earth, as an avatar of the Celestial God. The archetype of the Earth Diver is Vishnu, in his Boar avatar (*Varaha*). The one of the Fallen Sun is, again, derived from a Hindu archetype; that of Vishvasvat, the Sun, and his many aliases. Both of these Cosmogonic motifs date from Vedic times in India, and there can be no question of Hindu precedence.

As we said above, the Navajos learnt their Mystery Religion from Pueblo Indians such as the Zuñi of New Mexico. The Zuñi in turn relate to the Aztecs and the Mayas of Mexico, whose advanced civilization is well-known. This diffusion of civilization can be traced further back to the Incas of Peru and, across the Pacific Ocean, all the way to Indonesia and to India.

## The Pueblos And The Architecture Of Çatal Huyuk

It is sufficient to compare the unique *pueblo* constructions of the Pueblo Indians with those of Çatal Huyuk, in Anatolia, or those of Harappa and Mohenjo-daro, to conclude that they were undoubtedly built (or designed) by the one and same people (see Fig.1 below). The *pueblos* are, like their Old World counterparts, a sort of human "beehive" in which the individual apartments form "cells" destitute of doors and windows.

The only access is through the roof, by means of a manhole and ladder. In case of attack, the ladders could be withdrawn, and the "city" became an impregnable fortress. Çatal Huyuk has been dated at 9,000 years ago, and is one of the oldest known cities. Burial methods, the advanced agriculture, bull-worship and the cult of the Great Mother, and several other similarities further testify to an ancient connection among these distant sites.

Indeed, the sun-dried mud bricks — fired when firewood was available — lead us to think of Adam, made of the same stuff. Zuñi mythology depicts their ancestors actually emerging from the underground mud in Paradise and immigrating to their present location.

## Atlantis, Eden And The Seven Golden Cities Of Cibola

The Pueblos were early associated by the Spaniards with [the Seven Golden Cities of Cibola and with the legend of the Eldorado](#).[\[LINK: to my article on Pueblo Indians\]](#) And these are, as we argue elsewhere, the same as the Seven Islands of the Blest, which are no other than the sunken Eden of the Judeo-Christians. The name of the Golden Cities of Cibola very obviously came from the Dravida *civ-pola*, meaning "golden city" or, yet, "city of the reds". It is interesting to note that "Reds" or "Golden" are usual epithets of the Atlanteans. Adam too was a "Red", that is, a Chamite, as his name (means "red") unequivocally indicates.

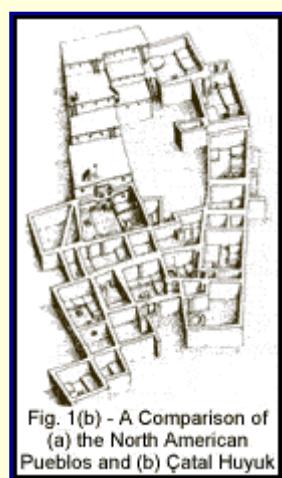


Fig. 1(b) - A Comparison of (a) the North American Pueblos and (b) Çatal Huyuk

Moreover, the number seven attached to the cities of Cibola is also the one of the Isles of the Blest and similar sunken realms of the ancients. In fact, the number alludes to the seven great islands of Indonesia: Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Philippines, New Guinea and the Malay Peninsula, which the ancients counted as an island.

We recall that the fundamental rule of the science of symbolism is that a symbol or a convention cannot be invoked to explain the origin of another symbol, for this just transfers the problem. So, the sacredness of the number seven — the holiest number of the Hindus — can only derive from their seven *Dvapas* or Paradises, that is, from precisely the above islands. Can you think of another sacred seven that is not purely conventional in origin?

The Spaniards mistook the Americas — which they later called West Indies — for the East Indies, which they knew to be the site of Paradise and, hence, of the fabled Seven Golden Cities of Cibola. Cibola, "the Golden City", is just one of the many names of Lemurian Atlantis. [The name of "Seven Golden Cities" or "Seven Golden Islands" was applied by the ancients to the Indonesian islands, and to no other place](#). [\[LINK: My article \(to choose\) on Mythical Islands of the Atlantic, etc.\]](#) This name is indeed a translation of the Sanskrit *Suvarna-dvipa*, which gave the Greek *Chryse Chersonesos* and the Latin *Aurea Chersonesus*, all meaning the same thing as "Golden City" or "Golden Island".

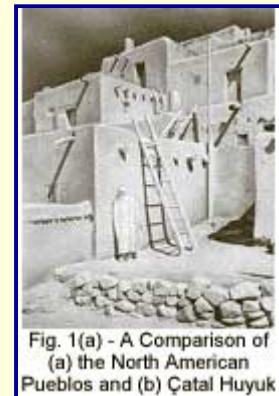


Fig. 1(a) - A Comparison of (a) the North American Pueblos and (b) Çatal Huyuk



## The Twins And The Great Mother

The Navajos trace descent through the mother, and their families centers around the grandmother. This is another evidence of their cult of the Great Mother, which is a feature of Dravidian Hinduism. The Navajo rites, chants and dances are based entirely on the characters, incidents and places of their mythology and ritual designs. The dancers wear masks and dresses according to exacting standards, and impersonate the gods and heroes (*Kachina*) of their mythology.

Foremost among these ancestral heroes of the Navajos are the Twins, the sons of Sun and Earth-Mother. These Twins are also called "Little War-Gods", a name which closely evokes the one of the Hindu Ashvin Twins and, more exactly, the two brothers Skanda and Ganesha, respectively the generalissimos of the gods and of the devils in Hindu mythology.

The Twins free the earth from all sorts of monsters, creating order out of the prevalent chaos. The Navajo Twins closely correspond to the ones of the Pueblo Indians and those of the Mayas and even the ones of the Indians of South America. Indeed, the Navajo Twins are the counterparts of the many twins of the Old World, pairs like Castor and Pollux, Atlas and Gadeiros, as well as the Ashvin Twins of Vedic India. In all cases the function of these Twins was ridding the world of monsters and pests, including diseases and vermin. This is true on both sides of the world. Hence, it is naive to think that such perfect correspondences can be the result of chancy coincidences, as they are too perfect for that. It is only the generalized ignorance of these traditions that allows the enduring of the foolish theories which prevail among the academics who generally believe that these civilizations developed in total isolation from each other.

A close comparison of these and other mythological personages reveals the fact that Amerindian religion is very much the same all over the three Americas, particularly insofar as their Cosmogony is implied. [\[LINK: to my article on Mayan and Aztec Religion\]](#) However, as is so often the case with the oppressed races, the Indians disguise their true religion under a heavy veil of allegories and symbolisms that have to be deciphered before the underlying unity and purpose become evident. Even in this regards, the religion of the Amerindians closely parallels the Mystery Religions of the Old World, whose secret contents was never divulged to the profanes, particularly if these belong to the despicable white races they so hated, for very good reasons.

## Djos Y Ley, The Archetypal Twins

Frequently, the Navajo own gods are syncretized to the alien deities and saints, despite the fact that they are indeed their duals. For instance, the Pueblo Indians disguised their Twins, during Spanish dominion, under the characters of Djos and Ley. These two are characters akin to the Trickster, and figure in vulgar tales tending to the fescenine.

In fact, their names are corruptions of the Spanish *Dios* and *Rey* ("God" and "King") and embody the two types of divine authority that we encounter the world over. These two types correspond to the powers the Hindu impersonated in Mitra and Varuna, as so amply discussed by Prof. G. Dumézil. Mitra ("twin") is the Solar Twin, and personifies Royalty (*Ley*), much as Varuna is the Lunar Twin who corresponds to Magic and Religion (*Djos*).

The Twins personify, everywhere, the two races of Man, from which all humans arose. The junior (or lesser) twin is often likened to a woman, and is dominated by his elder twin. Sometimes they are made into a Male and a Female and their role is switched as the eras alternate. The Twins are often likened to the Sun (or Sky) and the Earth (or Hell), which are esteemed to be their parents.

With the Barasana Indians of the Brazilian Amazon jungle, the Twins are substituted by the Primordial Couple. These two consist of Jurupari and Romi Kumu. Romi Kumu somehow lost his/her phallus, and became the Great Mother, just as Jurupari, the Great Father, also lost his own, in a later occasion. But in many other South American nations, the male (or androgynous) character of the Twins is preserved, with one of them dominant, and the other one dominated and effeminate, often a castrate.

These two Primordial Castrates closely evoke the ones of Greek mythology (Ouranos and Kronos), themselves copied from Brahma and Shiva, their Hindu archetypes. When one pauses to reflect, it is difficult not to realize the common origin of these mythologies somewhere. And when one thinks even harder, it is easy to see that this origin can only have been in the East Indies, whence we all came from, in the dawn of times. In fact, the myth of the Twins and of the Primordial Castration actually refers to the eruption of the twin volcanoes of Indonesia, the Krakatoa and the Toba, [\[LINK to site article: the Origin of the Seven Sacraments\]](#) the true archetypes of the two Pillars of Hercules. These explosive eruptions resulted in the destruction of Paradise, and the consequent diaspora of their former dwellers to the different parts of the world, the Promised Lands where they would attempt to rebuild their Paradise Lost.



More exactly, the Navajo Twins are, respectively, like their Hindu counterparts, the children of the Sun and Water by the Earth Mother. Again this dualism is of Hindu origin, and the Sun is indeed Agni (the Fiery Principle), whereas the Water corresponds to Indra or Varuna (the Watery Principle). Vedic mythology is extremely difficult to penetrate. But it is possible to show that Mitra ("twin") is really an epithet of Indra (*ind* = "water"), whereas Varuna is really the Celestial (or Sun) god fallen down into the Ocean.

When this reversal of roles happened, Varuna was degraded and descended to the bottom of the seas, trading role with his Twin (Mitra), that ascended to Heaven. In fact, the two gods represent the two volcanoes just mentioned, the Toba and the Krakatoa, as well as the cataclysms they cause, by Fire and Water. Fire stands for the volcanic conflagrations and, more exactly, the nuées ardentes they cause, whereas Water symbolizes the giant tsunamis caused by the explosive eruptions of submarine volcanoes such as the Krakatoa. This phenomenon in all probability caused the end of the Pleistocene Ice Age by means of the so-called Heinrich Events and others, as we argue elsewhere in detail. [\[LINK: to my article: Volcanoes - Internet\]](#)

The Navajos and the Apaches express their religion in the ritual dances and chants of the whole community. These ceremonies are intended to reestablish Cosmic Order and, hence, bring back health to the sick; rains to the crops; game to the hunters, etc.. They also drive away the evil spirits that disturb Cosmic Harmony, and invite in the good ones that foster it. All their arts are combined in the rituals: the elaborate poetry of the chants; the mythical geography; the beautiful masks and feather headdresses; the deep symbolism of the intricate sand paintings and, finally, the spectacular dancing of the actors who wear the godly regalia.

Both the Apache and the Navajos call the Twins by names such as "Killer-of-Enemy Gods" and "Child-of-the-Waters". These names are shared by the other Athabascan-speaking peoples. The name of "Child of the Waters" apparently derives directly from the one of the Hindu god called Apam Napat, which means precisely the same thing in Sanskrit. Apam Napat is an alias of Varuna, the Vedic archetype of Poseidon and Neptune. And Agni is the fiery avatar of Shiva, often called by names such as "Killer of the Enemy Gods" in his terrible avatars such as Yamantaka ("Killer of Yama"), etc.. In other words, Amerindian Religion in general, and the one of the Navajos in particular, directly derives from Hinduism.

The enemy gods are the monsters that inhabited primordial earth, and which rendered it unfit for human occupation before they were exterminated by the Twins. Most such monsters are cannibals like Big Owl and Kicker-off-the-rocks. Child-of-the-Waters is the junior twin; the helper of his elder brother. His name is a direct translation of that of the Hindu Apam-Napat, himself an alias of Skanda, the Hindu War-god. These two should be compared to the Twin War Gods of the Pueblo Indians, as commented above.

## The Exploits Of The Twins

Navajo mythology hinges on the exploits of the Twins in their quest of the mythical Center of Origin, the Paradise they identify with the Whirling Mountain at the Center of the World. In certain versions, this Paradise was reached by a man who went down the Colorado River inside a hollow log. This myth can be understood in the light of similar South American Indian myths. The hollow log is really a giant serpent (*Anaconda*) which is a sort of submarine, inside which they came out from their underwater primordial abode. In other words, the hollow log is an alias of the Ark, which is often likened to a giant serpent both in the New and the Old Worlds.

South American Indian mythology is presently far more complete than that of the North American Indians, for down here many tribes still survive in their pristine state, and have not yet been acculturated or eliminated by the missionaries and other white influences. But an in depth study of South American mythology clearly displays a fundamental identity with that of their northern brothers, particularly insofar as the myths of origin are concerned.

## The Death And Resurrection Of Wiyot

The Pueblo Indians and the Luiseños turned migrants in imitation of the Twins. They thus attempted to reach the Center of the Earth where their god, Wiyot, had hidden himself after he died. Wiyot was the first of all men to die. And his death taught his people the example. In fact, Wiyot later resurrected as the New Moon, and became immortal.

The example of Wiyot is literally copied from the Hindu one of Yama ("twin"). Yama is an alias of Varuna as the lesser of the two Twins. Indeed, the stories of both Wiyot and Yama anticipate that of Christ, who died and resurrected in order to teach his worshippers that it can be done in practice. The death and resurrection of Wiyot is an instance of those of the so-called Vegetation Gods of the Old World. To this famous confraternity also belong gods and heroes such as Tammuz, Attis, Adonis, Agdistis, King Arthur, Hercules, and, of course, Jesus Christ, Osiris and Dionysos.



Actually, these myths all derive from the famous Hindu one of Yama and Yamantaka, the twins who are themselves the personifications of Death (Yama) and the Defeater of Death (Yamantaka). What the story of Wiyot is indeed telling is that the elder, the Solar Twin, dies and resurfaces as the lesser one, the Lunar Twin. In other words, what we have here is the alternance of the eras and that of the ruling and ruled races with the passage of time.

Even Plato seemed to believe in this concept, as he held that we are sequentially born as males and females (i.e. Solar and Lunar), in successive metempsychoses. Apparently, victims and oppressors also change places. As one philosophical Indian once said: "When we were on top, we stepped on the necks of the whites. Now they're on top, and it is their turn to step on ours instead."

## The Primordial Migration

The migrations of the Luiseños, the Apaches and the Pueblos, recall the identical ones of the Tupi-Guarani Indians of Brazil. Even before the Portuguese arrived here, they knew their world was doomed. So, they started migrating to the coast, awaiting for the Saviour that would lead them safely across the Ocean, just as Moses, Christ, and other such Tirthankaras ("Ford-makers" or, rather, "Saviours") had done in Primordial times.

This mass migration precipitated the downfall of the once mighty Tupi-Guarani nation. Out of their own bases, these Indians became an easy prey for the Portuguese invaders, who cornered them against the seas, and killed them off through starvation and purposefully spread diseases such as smallpox and syphilis. All this is more or less what happened in North America, except that in a far larger scale there, where the genocide was conducted by the government itself.

The pungent story of the Tupi-Guarani migrations in quest of their Paradise, Yvymaraney (or "evil-less land"), is one of the most touching dramas of the Amerindian saga in the three Americas. We have told this sad story elsewhere, and will not return to it here. Suffice it to say that the pilgrimages in quest of Paradise and the Holy Land are perhaps the most prevalent of religious rituals in the world. [\[LINK to site article: the Origin of the Seven Sacraments\]](#)

Pilgrimages are done by the Hindus and the Arabs, as well as by the Jews and the Christians alike. Pilgrimages are a sort of ritual return to Paradise. Phony heroes seek to return to phony, purely spiritual Paradises, whereas true Heroes like Alexander, Aeneas, Ulysses, Osiris, Hercules, Dionysos and Gilgamaseh seek for the true site of the Terrestrial Paradise. And this they invariably do, just as their New World counterparts, by crossing to the Indies, as we can read in the ancient sagas, once they are correctly interpreted, in the way we expound elsewhere. [\[LINK: to my article on The Itinerary of the Heroes\]](#)

The first Europeans in America emphasized the differences and the "savagery" of the Amerinds as an excuse to force them into submission and slavery, and in order to be granted royal and papal permission to steal their land and property and to disorganize their nations and their religion so as to make that endeavor easier. Thus deprived of their values, the acculturated Indians became an easy prey of the bestial conquistadors, the robber-barons and the colonists who inevitably follow the missionaries everywhere they show up among the primitives.

You know how it is: send the missionaries first. If they fail in the task of destroying the social structures of the natives and in "converting" them — a sure sign of their pact with the Devil — send in the soldiers and punish the rebellious savages, and to force them into complying. Once their culture and their religion and social structure are disrupted, send in the colonists to take away their land, their property and even their very humanity, through enslavement and sheer genocide. Look into History, and you will see that this sad reality is the rule rather than the exception everywhere the white races have come in contact with our darker brothers in this wide world of ours. And, in more ways than one, the present pseudoscientific paradigm that Amerindian civilizations developed autochthonously (and hence outside Christ's redemption) is an outgrowth of the conquistador spirit surviving in disguise inside the Church and the Academia.

## The Meaning Of Drug Cults

The North American Indians have a form of Holy Communion known as Peyotism. This form of cult is widespread and uses a hallucinogen drug called peyote or mezcal, brewed from the buttons of a cactus. Similar drug cults based on this type of communion exist all over the Americas, the Amazon region included, where it is known as Santo Dayme. The Indians claim that there are two forms of communion, one made of white bread for the Whites, and one made of ruddy drugs such as peyote for the Reds. [\[Link to: site article on: Origin of Seven Sacraments\]](#)

Like the Luiseños and the Mezcalero Apaches, the Pueblos and the Navajos also often ~~are~~ to Drug Cults. These are based on hallucinogens such as the sacred mushroom, the *peyote* and the *mezcal*. Indeed,



most Indians use one type or another of drug-induced ecstasy, in order to enhance their mystical union with God. Even today, all sorts of Drug Cults exist in way or another all over the Americas, despite their ferocious persecution by the white authorities, who deem them a threat to their authority. And this is indeed a fact, since drug cults are a way to stick to the old Amerindian values.

Such was also the original purpose of the Holy Communion of the Christians, [\[LINK TO: Article on site: Origin of the Seven Sacraments\]](#) where wine (a hallucinogen) substitutes for other drugs. All such rituals ultimately derive from the Soma rituals of the Hindus, as many specialists have recognized. Soma was prepared from many plants such as hemp, mezcal, mushrooms, asclepias, opium, etc., as well as from animal poisons obtained from toads and snakes. It is of course no coincidence that the Christian Communion is also made in two species, bread and wine. And these two species, one white (bread), the other red (wine), in fact symbolize the two races from which the two moieties of Atlantis were composed.

**[FOOTNOTE:** As we explained above, the name of the Yavanas (or Aryans) derives from the Skt., and generally means "grain", wheat or barley or perhaps rice. This is connected with the Great Mother (Hawwa) and with the sunken continent in Indonesia (Hawaiki or Javaiki), formerly called Java, like its insular remainder. So, the roasted wheat (bread) represents the Aryans and, even more literally, the fact that they were charred by the volcanic conflagration. This is why they were later named Ethiopians ("Burnt Faces") and Chams ("Flaming, Fiery"), and became associated with the red color, their heraldic attribution, even in the Americas.

Their ruddy color (redheads) also helped. In fact, the Yavanas comprised all Aryo-Semites, and included peoples such as the Tocharians, the Phoenicians, the Amorites, whose names mean "red". When they parted company, after the Great War of Atlantis, one moiety became the Aryo-Semites ("whites") and the other one became the Dravidas ("reds"). One moiety worshipped the Great Mother (Hawwa, Java, Jahveh = Javanas = "White") and the other one the Great Father (Adam = Edom = "Red"). They also divided the world between themselves, the Eastern Hemisphere to the Reds, the Western Hemisphere to the Whites, a covenant which prevailed until the unfortunate "discovery" of Christopher Columbus, bent on christianizing the Indians while alleviating them of their life and property.]

Drug cults were generalized in the whole ancient world as well, as archaeological research is unequivocally uncovering. Even the Egyptians were apparently addicted to such rituals. A recent study of several Egyptian mummies by the meticulous Germans unmistakably revealed that the Egyptian pharaohs routinely used drugs such as hemp, opium, tobacco and coca. Now, hemp is an Indian plant, whereas tobacco and coca are of South American origin. So, this evidence unmistakably shows the existence, in prehistoric times, of a somewhat intensive trade between the Americas and the Old World, one which also included the Far East and, apparently, Oceania as well.

Opium was usually produced in the Near East and the Far East, and was relatively easy to obtain, for instance via the Silk Road. But what this remarkable research unequivocally discloses is the existence of an ancient international naval trade in drugs and medicines (and other goods as well) throughout the entire world, and encompassing principally the East Indies and the Americas in its routes. This traffic was of course kept secret for various reasons, one such being the need to keep the competition away.

Another often-used hallucinogenic drug is datura or jimson. This is also called loco-weed or thorn-apple (*Datura stramonium*). The datura is common to both the Old and the New World, and is also widely used in India for the same ritual purposes as in the Americas. Jimsonweed is particularly popular among the Chungichmich of Southern California, and is much used in initiatic rituals involving nagualism and shamanism. It is clear that the habit of using datura in drug cults somehow passed, at a very remote date, from the East Indies, where it originated, to the distant Americas. Not impossibly the plant, a pest, was brought from the East, and spread in the Americas like a plague.

Peyotism is based on the peyote (or mezcal) cactus (*Lophophora williamsii*), native to Mexico. In the US, Peyote is eaten in a communal meal that closely resembles the Holy Communion of the Christians, which it apparently parallels. Indeed, modern Peyote religion actually claims that Christ instituted the "White Communion" to Whites and the Peyote (or "Red") Communion to the Reds. Interestingly enough, the ancient Hindus also spoke of two similar types of Soma Communion, one "red" (or "golden" or "Solar"), and the other "white" (or "silvery" or "Lunar"). And so did the Essenians and other Gnostics, who often engaged in drug rituals, often orgiastic and generally based on the Sacred Mushroom (*Amanita muscaria*).

Peyotism has been forbidden or, at least, persecuted, since early times in the Americas. In 1620, the *Inquisidor General* of New Spain forbid the use of peyote by all Christians, a fact that meant that those caught in the practice were not Christians and, hence, liable to prosecution and burning-at-stake for heresy or witchcraft or both. As recently as the late 1960s, Peyotism was still outlawed in several regions of the United States of America.

The name of the peyote derives from the Nahuatl *peyotl* meaning "divine messenger", which is more or less synonymous with "Angel (or Envoy) of the Lord". In other words, Peyote is the "Christ", the Messiah (or Emissary) sent down to the Indians as the Celestial Messenger, the bearer of the Good News of the Gospels. More exactly, the god Peyotl is the Third Coming of the Saviour so ardently expected by the Gnostics and the Mystics everywhere, the Troubadours and the Knights Templar in particular. When he comes,  he shall

bring the Celestial Bread to all humans, the white one to the Whites, and the red one to the Reds, in fair, equal shares for all of us humans.<sup>1</sup>

## The Great Mother, Venus And Nagualism

In Navajo mythology, the Great Mother is called Changing Woman. Changing Woman represents the Earth. And her name refers to the idea that our planet periodically sloughs off its old skin (the crust) like a serpent, being reborn as fresh and virginal as a young bride. This motif is ritually enacted in Navajo dances and chants of an initiatic character. We find a similar belief in the Old World, for instance in the myth of Hera and the periodic renewal of her peplos or vest, as told by Pherecides of Syros and other Greek mythographers. Even the motif of the serpent shedding its old skin is widespread in the Old World and is told, for instance, in the *Epic of Gilgamesh*, among many.

This periodic renewal of the world is connected not only with the daily or the yearly ones, but with the eras of humanity dictated by the Precession of the Equinoxes, according to a widespread belief. In other words, Changing Woman is the same as the Nagis ("Serpent Women") of the Hindus, and her myriad counterparts such as Mélusine, Kokilan, Ganga, the Queen of Sheba, Echidna, etc. All of these goddesses symbolize the renewed earth, purified by the recurrent cataclysms which periodically ravage the earth, leading to new geological eras, in an unending succession. It is in this sense that they are often represented as snakes, due to the fact that these animals shed their old skins, and become, at least in myth, rejuvenated in the process, more or less like the serpent of the *Epic of Gilgamesh*.

**[Footnote to insert here:** Interestingly enough, the Ice Ages are believed, by scientists such as geologists and climatologists, to be dictated by the Precession of the Equinoxes and other similar astronomical phenomena, via the so-called Milankovitch Theory. Did the ancients (Atlanteans?) perhaps guess the same things as our scientists do, in their obsessive attachment to long range phenomena such as the Precession of the Equinoxes, which they managed to measure with an amazing accuracy both in the New and the Old World, for instance in Egypt and in Mexico? In fact, the coming and going of Ice Ages seems to be dictated by geological phenomena such as volcanism, as we argue in detail elsewhere **[LINK: to my article: Volcanoes - Internet]**. So, if real, the connection between Ice Ages and astronomical ephemerides such as the ones just mentioned is at best flimsy, and has not been unequivocally determined so far by anyone.]

As is clear, Changing Woman is also Venus, reborn afresh from the froth and blood of the castrated phallus of Ouranos thrown down into the Ocean's waters by Kronos. Indeed, as we argue elsewhere, Venus is the alias or replica of the Hindu goddess Lakshmi (also called Shri), from whom her myth was copied by the Greeks, in remotest antiquity. Shri was born, exactly like Aphrodite-Venus, from the froth engendered at the occasion of the Churning of the Ocean of Milk. This froth was generated in consequence of the dispute between the gods and the devils (*devas* and *asuras*) for possession of the Elixir of Life, the Soma.

To put it simply, all these myths allegorize the earth as a woman of a somewhat fickle, unpredictable temperament, more or less like explosive volcanoes. When she is calm, she is a loving mother, bountiful and often prodigal. When she gets enraged, however, she explodes, and may even swallow her children and her lovers, as many goddesses have done. In fact, the above snake-goddesses like Mélusine are all lamias and she-vampires, and hence extremely dangerous. But when she bathes herself (in the Flood), she becomes beautiful again, and quite calm, and resumes her normal self. As is clear, the myth of the prodigal earth which devours its own children (Num. 13:32; 16:30), the one of Eden, as the passage states, is a land full of volcanoes, like the one of Indonesia, where these fearful geological features abound.

**[Footnote to insert here:** The idea seems to be the one of the earth opening up in a giant chasm, like the giant calderas of the Toba volcano or the Krakatoa. This event is often allegorized as the Primordial Castration, as we already argued. In fact, the Bible is full of allusions to events which can only be interpreted as explosive volcanisms such as the ones typical of Indonesia. One masterful description is the one of Joel 2:1. Here, a nuée ardente of giant size is unequivocally described. It is vividly allegorized as an all-devouring fire which progresses like a cavalry charge, passing over all obstacles in unison. Moreover, it darkens the sun and the moon, burns up the grass and forests, passes over streams without halting, leaps over walls, enters windows, causes earthquakes and thundering noises, etc.. Barring giant asteroidal falls and divine intervention, what else could this sort of thing be but a giant volcanic conflagration? And Joel too equates this land to the Garden of Eden, which he mentions specifically. The passage of Numbers just linked also refers that the land in question is the one of the Nephelim, the Fallen Giants who are no other than the decayed Atlanteans. Joining all the facts, it is difficult to think of another site than Indonesia itself, the true site of Atlantis, as we have been arguing for two decades now.]

## The Primordial Castration And The Universal Twins

As we argue in detail elsewhere, [LINK: to Origin of Seven Sacraments] these mythica. "Castrations" in fact refer to volcanoes such as the Toba and the Krakatoa blowing their top and sinking away into their

enormous calderas, and hence changing from a phallic shape into a gynic one, and generating a lot of "froth" (pumice stone) in the process. Again, this churning is a clever allegory of the destruction of Paradise by the giant volcanism **[LINK: to my article: Volcanoes - Internet]** This giant volcanism changed Mt. Atlas from a volcanic peak into a giant submarine caldera, as we explain next. This event is also allegorized, again in beautiful images, the "Primordial Castration" of the Holy Mountain of Paradise and its fall into the Ocean, and the rebirth of the renewed Paradise of the subsequent era.

Another similar allegory is the one we mentioned briefly further above, concerning the myth of the Fallen Sun, who is also the Primordial Castrate. The former Sun (male) falls down into the seas, and is reborn as the New Moon (female). That means he is the alias of Venus or, yet, of the renewed Earth and the rejuvenated Great Mother that reappears as her own daughter, the Virgin (Kore, etc.). Interestingly enough, the birth of the Navajo Twins is also attended by foam which, as we will see below, has a deep esoteric significance, being indeed the "froth" generated by huge volcanic eruptions of a rhyolitic nature.

According to the *Male Shooting Chant* of the Navajos, the Twins were born from Changing Woman, and were fathered, sequentially, by Dripping Water and Sun. Most mythical Twins are born thus, fathered by two different fathers. A well-known case is that of Hercules and Iphicles, successively fathered by Zeus and Amphitron. Likewise, Cain and Abel were also born of Eve, fathered, respectively, by both God and Adam (*Gen. 4:1-2*; the passage is obscure, but the implication is obvious). Indeed, even Jesus Christ and his Twin (Thomas Didymus) may have been bred this way.

As usual, this double impregnation scheme is of Hindu origin, and is instanced, f. i., in the miraculous conception of Krishna and Balarama and that of the Ashvin Twins. Several apocryphal gospels tell, often in allegoric but unequivocal terms, of the dual paternity of Christ and his many-named Twin who is the adopted god of Gnostics everywhere. The two fathers are either Joseph and the Angel or the Holy Ghost and the Father, or even Joseph and a mysterious Roman legionary called Panthera. In every case, the myth is the same in its esoteric context.

## The Regaining Of Youth

In one Navajo sacred dance, Changing Woman, old, decrepit and feeble, is led through the four different stations of a ritual sand paintings and regains her youth, finally coming out as fresh and as virginal as the Earth in springtime. Apparently, she is reborn as a male, the Junior Twin or as his twin sister, the Virgin. Junior is far more than just a companion and mate to the Elder Twin. He/she also seems to be his lover as well. This is evidenced, for instance, when Changing Woman completes the change, and sings:

Changing Woman's child I have become,  
With him I go, being restored to youth,  
According to beauty I walk.

All is in accord again,  
All is in accord again,  
All is in accord again  
All is in accord again.

## The Navajo Twins And Their Old World Counterparts

The Navajo Twins also evoke Amphion and Zethos, the builders of the walls of Thebes, in Greek mythology. Amphion was rough and brutal and gigantic like Slayer-of-alien-gods, whereas Zethos was slight, gentle and charming like Child-of-the-waters. The elder twin was born "somewhat precipitately, to the sound of thunder", whereas the younger twin was born "mildly to the accompaniment of gentle thunder".

Their exploits are also treated in far more detail in those of their counterparts among the South American Indians. There, the twins are called Nanderikey and Tiviry by the Apapocuva Guarani, names that mean, respectively "Our Lord" and "Twin". The Twins are also worshipped by the other South American Indians, who call them by equivalent names.

As we said above, some Amerindian tribes make the second Twin a female, as is the case of Jurupari and Romi Kumu. These two are, respectively, the Great Father and the Great Mother of the Barasana Indians. Among other Brazilian tribes, for instance the Ava-Katu-Etê and the Aché, the Twins are identified to the Sun and the Moon, and are actually called Kuaray ("Sun") and Yacy ("Moon").

The Primordial Couple of the Barasana Indians of Brazil also closely recalls Yama and Yami, their Hindu equivalents and archetypes. These names mean, respectively, "Male Twin" and "Female Twin", and their myth and role is highly complex in Indian mythology. An even closer parallel with the Barasana Twins  forded by Shiva and Brahma. Both gods end up by being castrated, like Romi Kumu and Jurupari. This event takes place

repeatedly in different occasions, during which, in alternation, one of the Twins plays the female to the other Twin. In this way they engender Humanity and, indeed the whole of Creation.

Even in Christianity, things apparently accord to this scheme. The figure of Christ's twin is often the one of the Beloved Disciple. This personage is often confused with St. John the Baptist, with St. John the Evangelist, with Thomas Dydimus ("twin Twin") or even Judas and Mary the Magdalene. For instance, [in Gnostic figurations such as the famous one of Leonardo da Vinci, St. John the Baptist is traditionally painted as an androgynous personage, charming and effeminate.](#)

As we point out elsewhere, the "twin" figures of Christ and John and the peculiar circumstances attending their engendering, their birth and their childhood were copied verbatim from the Hindu Gospels of Krishna and Balarama. Even the puzzling detail which the Hindus call *samkarshana* — the mysterious trading of wombs from one Virgin Mother to the other — is not lacking in the Christian version. Actually, these mysterious events are allegories of the Paradisial events having to do with the Mass (*Missa*) and the Messiah, as discussed [in the previous footnote](#). But this theme cannot be treated in more detail here, for certain things may not yet be disclosed in public.

**[Footnote:** John is the "Beloved Disciple", and the Gospels are full of hints they are indeed lovers. If so, the two correspond to the twins of all mythologies, usually lovers of each other. One should not adopt a prudish attitude or be shocked by such relations. After all, myths are only allegories. In fact, the Twins personify the twin volcanoes of Indonesia, the Toba and the Krakatoa. Toba collapsed, and turned into a giant caldera, the Cosmic Yoni. The Krakatoa, in turn, remained a peak, and was hence long equated to the Cosmic Linga, until it too collapsed and became a yoni. Hence the confused serial castrations of Hindu myths or those of the Greeks, for instance the myth of Agdistis and Demeter or the ones of Kronos and Ouranos. >>>

Far from obscene, the symbolism of the Yoni and the Linga are the most sacred symbols of the Hindus. In fact, they closely correspond to the Crucifix of Christians, where the horizontal corresponds to the female principle, whereas the vertical one represents its male counterpart, the phallus. It is sobering to realize that, after all, our own myths are, like those of the Primitives everywhere, no more than allegories of volcanic events, long equated to divine manifestations (theophanies) by the ancients. Thus, Jahveh manifests himself to Moses as a fiery volcanic conflagration of the Holy Mountain (Mt. Sinai), in a way no self-respecting volcanologist will fail to identify as a volcanic eruption poetically described by a primitive people. And if gods indeed exist, wouldn't they choose to manifest themselves in volcanoes, perhaps the most awe-inspiring events we humans know about, even when watched from afar? Read the Bible under that light, particularly passages such as the ones above or others on the Day of the Lord, and see for yourself if all this "fire and brimstone", if at all real, do not come from volcanoes, perhaps stirred into action by the resident deity, as the ancients so firmly believed.]

## The Six Veils Of Amerindian Myths

The Navajo Twins were born in a mysterious spot, covered by six successive veils: darkness; the blues skies; dusk, dawn, mirage and heat. They were reared by the doorkeepers of Changing Woman, Bear Man and Rattlesnake Man. These two doorkeepers apparently correspond to the Polar Constellations of the Lesser Bear and Draco, whereas Changing Woman herself corresponds to Lyra, the third Polar Constellation, which is the female counterpart of the other two, both males.

But we should never forget that the Celestial constellations, just as the personifications of the Heroes and Gods are no more than allegories, symbols and metaphors that stand for an ulterior Reality. This is a complex subject, whose discussion does not fit here, and which has been examined by us elsewhere. It has to do with the alternation of the Eras of Mankind and the sharing of the single phallus between the two deities, who trade roles and sex this way.

Hence, they are neither volcanoes, nor stars, nor planets, nor the sun or moon or earth, nor the wind or the sea or rainbows and, even less, humans or heroes, godly or not. In fact, they are all this. All these things are, in the minds of the primitives and mystics everywhere, divine manifestations, facets of the deity, sparkles of lights akin to the ones of diamonds and pearls. Of course, the more forceful manifestations are the most imposing, and angry gods are wont to manifest themselves in a way that makes their presence felt for quite some time: the major cataclysms that have affected the world. And the last one of these — the one which is best remembered in myths everywhere was of course the catastrophic ending of the Pleistocene Ice Age.

Of course, the stellar images are just allegorical, as indeed are the personifications and the luni-solar avatars of both Gods and Heroes. All such, are indeed personifications of nations, races and peoples that fashioned human history and are considered to be our mythical Ancestors. More exactly still, the Twins personify the twin Atlantises, the two Paradises where humanity originally arose and evolved, becoming civilized, and reaching a spiritual and technical development that we are still, despite all our arrogance, incapable of even dreaming about. When we grow up as much as they did, we can perhaps become gods and angels, as Pythagoras said we could.



The essence of myths, the secret to their understanding, is the free use of metaphor. Nothing is ever told directly, but invariably by the free use of images of all sorts: allegories, parables, riddles, wordplays, puns, enigmas, paradoxes, and so on. Christ himself warned us that his words are but "riddles and enigmas" that have to be deciphered before they can be understood. The very word "myth" is related to the Latin *minto* ("I lie"). But far from sheer fable, myths are encoded history. The true history of Atlantis, its rise, and its fall. And it is thus that they are to be understood, at least insofar as History itself is concerned. Of course, holy books such as the *Bible*, the *Quran* and the *Rig Veda* have a message for each and every one of us. They work at several levels, according to the 48 Sciences: Magic, Alchemy, Psychology, History, Astrology, Music, Poetry, and so on.

## The Mysterious Exploits Of The Navajo Twins

The Navajo Twins are usually referred to as Firstborn and Secondborn, a standard designation of the Twins everywhere. Soon after their birth — they grew up in a few days — the Twins set out to search for their father, the Sun, in order to be granted powers. Their way is long and difficult, and fraught with dangers posed by all sorts of monsters and perils, which they conquer.

This tale closely resembles the one of the Mayan Twins, told in the *Popol Vuh*, concerning the return of their Twins to Xibalba, the mysterious Land of the Dead. The Land of the Dead is indeed Paradise Destroyed and, more exactly still, sunken Atlantis, the former Island of the Sun. This story also closely evokes the one of Phaeton's pilgrimage to the Sun's palace so masterfully told by Ovid ([Met. 1:746](#)). Here the boy — apparently disputing with his "twin" (Epaphus), as usual, —heads for Ethiopia and the Land of Sunrise which is of course no other than Indonesia, where else?

Plato tells us, in his [Timaeus \(22c\)](#), that the myth of Phaeton and the fall of the son of the sun is indeed an allegory of destructions such as the one of Atlantis, which periodically afflict the earth. So, the connection here is as direct as myths can be, as this is the dialogue where Plato is disclosing the secret of Atlantis and its destruction by a volcanism. Interesting as this story is, it seems to come from India, where it is told by Ananda Coomaraswamy (A. K. Coomaraswamy, Sr. Nivedita, *Myths of the Hindus and Buddhists*, London, 1967). In this version, the boy, the son of the sun, becomes the Pole Star (Dhruva), because of his constancy. But the story is clearly the same, under a slightly different allegory.

In order to get there, the Navajo Twins rode a rainbow, which magically transported them across the skies. Successively, the Twins meet Spider Woman, Clashing Rocks, Cutting Reeds, Burying-sand-dune, and finally reach the Sun's house. There they are resisted by the Four Guardians: Bear, Rattlesnake, Wind, and Thunder, who are appeased when they state their respective names. The Sun, at first, fails to acknowledge the Twins as his own children, and attempts to kill them. But after several unsuccessful attempts, the Sun finally recognizes his children in the two valiant boys. He renders them invisible and immortal, "after his own image", rendering them "holy forever".

**[Footnote:** The rainbow is an usual allegory of a ship, possibly because of its cup-like form. So is, by the way, the Rainbow Serpent, both in the Americas and Oceania (Australia, etc.) and in the East Indies (Angkor, etc.). Likewise, the sun or his son (Phaeton) are usual metaphors of a volcano. Very often, the sons of the sun are twin (the Navajo Twins, etc.). In the *Mahabharata* (1:33), Kunti gives birth to the Son of the Sun, Radheya, the noblest of heroes. This birth is virgin, as is so often the case with this type of hero. The Pole Star, also often twin (North and South Stars), is another usual allegory of the son (or twin sons) of the Sun. So are the Morning and the Evening Stars.]

This type of story is often garbled, as is the case of Christ and John, of Krishna and Balarama, of Hermes and Apollo, of Phaeton and Epaphus, of Castor and Pollux, of the Ashvin Twins, Mitra and Varuna, and so on. The case is the same in the Americas, witness the twin heroes of the Mayan *Popol Vuh* and many others such. Christ himself is often identified to the Sun (Sol Invictus) and to the Pole Star or Morning Star, clearly in the same context. Of course, the Pagan legend may have been accreted to his name, though I fear he indeed is, as some say, purely a Solar Myth, who never existed at all. No matter what, it seems the Twins of all traditions indeed represent the twin volcanoes of Indonesia, the ones which were indeed the archetypes of the twin Pillars of Hercules, as we argue in detail elsewhere.]

## The Twins As Monster-Killing Heroes

The Sun also gives his sons lightning bolts for weapons. These weapons were capable of killing all sorts of monsters, former children of the sun himself. The Twins then return to earth, falling from the skies "like lightning bolts". The place where the first twin landed became known as "Like-zigzag-lightning-he-came-down", whereas that of the second twin was named "Let-down-on-a-sunbeam". These "descents from heaven" in the shape of lightning bolts are avatars, a Sanskrit word meaning "falling star" and, more ex<sup>plained</sup>, implying the fall of the *vajra*. We see in those falls the explosive eruption of the twin volcanoes wh<sup>ich</sup> destroyed

Atlantis, one at its start, the other one at its end. The Atlanteans, turned demonic after the Fall, are the "monsters" in question here.

The fall of the Navajo Twins is quaintly reminiscent of those of Christ and of Lucifer, the Twins of Judeo-Christian traditions, to which we return further below. Diodorus Siculus also tells an intriguing story of Atlas and Hesperus — obviously allegorized as the twin Morning Stars (Phosphorus and Hesperus)— which he identifies with the destruction of Atlantis (*Hist. Lib.* 3:4) in a (purposefully) confused way. The story closely parallels the fall of Lanka and other similar Hindu traditions. But his narrative is too obscure to treat here, so that we head the interested reader to the masterful discussion done by Lewis Spence in his *The History of Atlantis* (N. York, 1968, pg. 24) or my ones, done in detail elsewhere.

Upon their return, the Twins start killing off all sorts of terrible monsters: Giant Monster, Burrowing Monster, Kicker-off-the-Rocks, Tracking Bear, Kills-with-the-eye, Walking Rock, etc.. Next, the Twins set out again from their mother's house, leaving behind their own counterparts in the persons of Holy Man and Holy Boy.

The Twins successively go to Trembling Mountain, Whirling Mountain, Mountain-Fallen-Away, Striped Mountain and Coiled Mountain, where they learn the magic chants and the magic diagrams (sandpainted) from various local deities. These five mountains are all holy. They closely correspond to Mt. Meru and its four flanking mountains, which are the sites of the Hindu Paradises, as we shall see further below. As such, the five mountains — which form a quincunx like the Hindu and the Pythagorean ones —are endlessly portrayed in the Navajo sandpainted mandalas which we will be discussing further below.

## The Conquest Of The Elixir And Its Old World Parallels

Finally, the Twins are given the Elixir, called "Old-age-restored-in-beauty". This they give to their mother, Changing Woman, in order to make her young again. After her change, Changing Woman is made to move out to a place "near Canyon de Chelly" (the Navajo Indian Reservation in Arizona), forced out of her pristine home by the Twins and other gods.

As is clear, Changing Woman represents the Indians (Navajos) chased out of the Primordial Paradise by encroaching nations, including their own offspring. Most of the features in the Navajo myth of the Twins can be traced back to the Old World, as well as to South America and other places. For instance the Clashing Rocks are the same as the Symplegades of the *Odyssey* and the *Argonautica*, and also have counterparts in South America, in the *Yvymomó* of the Apopocuva Guaranis, not to mention the other Indians.

It is impossible to read the relation of the adventures of the Navajo Twins without noticing the fundamental parallelism with the similar deeds of Old World Twins and Giant-Killers. In particular the adventures of the Amerindian Twins closely correspond to those of Krishna and Balarama of Hindu traditions, of Gilgamesh and Enkidu of Sumerian myths, or the ones of Horus and Seth in Egyptian mythology or, yet, those of Atlas (or Orion) and Hercules in Greece or of Thor and Odin among the Scandinavians.

In fact, all these myths derive from a single (Atlantean) source, which was endlessly copied and adapted by each nation along the centuries, and came to form the base of their religion, again of Atlantean origin. It was also thus that the myth of the Twins entered Christianity in the dual figures of Christ and the Antichrist(Lucifer), that we mentioned above.

The White Island, which turned into a mountain at night and grew up into the skies, is visibly the same as the Scylla of the *Odyssey*, described in identical terms by Homer. Here, the myth of this island-mountain has been is blended with the ones of the Leukades ("White Islands") and of Shveta-dvipa (idem) of the Hindus.

In reality, this lofty mountain is Mt. Atlas or Meru, called Mt. Cassius (that is, *Kachi* or "White") in some traditions such as the Greco-Roman and Phoenician ones reported by Avienus. The dual of the Cosmic Mountain (Linga) is the Cosmic Chasm (Yoni), figured in Homer as the terrifying Charybdis faced by Odysseus in his trip to Phaeacia, which is no other thing than the sunken paradise of Atlantis. In fact, Scylla and Charybdis —one a giant volcanic peak, the other the enormous caldera of a submarine volcano — are allegories of the impassable barrier of the Pillars of Hercules, as we explain elsewhere in detail.

The Cutting Reeds that reach out to grab and cut up people is another traditional motif of supreme importance. This legend is connected with the one of the Sargasso Sea of the ancients which, allegedly, did the same. Ultimately, the (Phoenician) legend of the Sea of Sargassos derives from the Hindu one of Nalanala ("Sea of Weeds") and that of Kushadvipa ("the Island of Kusha Grass"), whose reeds also retained passing ships and dragged them to the bottom, just as Columbus and his men feared would happen to them in the Caribbean region they mistook for the one of the Indies, which they indeed intended to reach.

In fact, the above legends refer to the islands and seas of Indonesia, in reality full of such sandbars and muddy shoals, spiny reeds and weeds, as we comment in detail elsewhere. And it is indeed in Indonesia that we find the huge chasm which the Greeks called Symplegades, and which the Hindus call by the name of Vadava-mukha ("the Mare's Mouth"). The Vadava-mukha is actually the site of the Krakatoa  volcano, which turned into a immense caldera after the catastrophic explosive eruption that devastated paradisial Atlantis.

This giant explosion spit huge amounts of pumice-stone which formed enormous floating banks that presented a terrible threat to navigation in those seas. This happens even today, when the local volcanoes, including the Krakatoa itself, erupt explosively, spewing out cinders and volcanic bombs composed of pumice-stone which forms enormous banks that hamper navigation in the local seas. From the magnitude of the banks of pumice formed by such relatively minor eruptions, we can imagine the huge size of the colossal explosion that razed Paradisial Atlantis.

## The Hindu Archetypes

The magical rainbow that carries the Twins across the skies relates to motifs such as the Flying Carpets of Arab legends and the Rainbow Bridges that access Paradise in Germanic mythology. More exactly, they correspond to the Rainbow Nagas of Angkor, which serve a similar purpose or, yet, the well-known Vimanas (or Flying Chariots) of the Hindus. One such is Pushpaka, the giant airship that transported Rama and his immense armies on their way back from Lanka, the Paradise they had conquered and destroyed in Indonesia. Lanka is the true archetype of Atlantis, and it is interesting to find in that war — the War of Atlantis — the super-weapons such as Pushpaka and others such mentioned in the beautiful Hindu saga, the *Ramayana*.

Pushpaka was the size of a full city, and was covered with many palaces gardens and fountains, all fully bedecked with precious metals and gemstones of many colors. Like its Amerindian counterparts, Pushpaka left a track on the skies with resembled a rainbow or a meteor's track. True or fictional, such flying chariots — called *vimanas* or *vahanas* in Sanskrit — permeate Hindu Holy Books such as the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata*, and have clearly inspired the other similar traditions like those of the Celts, the Germans, the Indonesians and the Navajos.

## The Meaning Of The Fallen Angels

The idea of the Twins falling from the skies like twin thunderbolts also derives from Hindu traditions. The thunderbolt is really the *vajra*, and represents a falling star or, more exactly, a meteoritic fall. We encounter, as we already said, the same motif in the Bible, where both Christ and Lucifer "fall from the skies like lightning" ([Isa. 14:2](#); [Luk. 10:18](#); [17:24](#); [Matt. 24:27](#); [Rev. 9:1](#); [12:9](#), etc.). In Indonesian traditions, illustrated in stone in the majestic portals of Borobudur, it is the Celestial *Nagas* that do so, and that serve as the magic rainbow bridge which links heaven and earth. In Vedic India, it is the decapitated head of Dadhyanch (or Angiras) that falls from the skies thus. In Greece it is the palladium, and so on.

Dadhyanch is the archetype of the Fallen Angels (*Angiras* = *Angelos* = "Angel") and their many aliases we encounter in all mythologies. In Celtic mythology — or, more exactly, in the Arthurian Cycle — we find this skull, which becomes the *vajra*, as the emerald that fell off Lucifer's crown during his Fall. And, as we showed, the avatars of Vishnu are really allegories of such "star-falls"(ava-taras). Indeed, as said above, the fall of Lucifer and even the descent of Christ down to earth (his avatar) is described, in the Bible, as "similar to the fall of a thunderbolt", an image obviously gotten from the Hindu archetypes just mentioned, which date from Vedic times.

In the Grail cycle, the fall of Lucifer is modified into the one of the emerald which fell from his crown. From this emerald, the Holy Grail was carved, according to Wolfram von Eschenbach. In India it is a diamond, the one which is indeed the *vajra*. In other words, Dadhyanch's falling skull is the *vajra*. When it falls down into the ocean, it forms the First Land, the same as the Primordial Hill that rises out of the abyss in Egyptian traditions and which is often equated to the phallus of Ptah. This becomes the First Land, the giant Phallus of the World which is also the Hill of Sunrise, where the world started.

This mountain is also the Holy Mountain (Meru) at the Center of the World, the one variously called by names such as Golgotha, Calvary, Kailasha, Qaf, Alborj, Bereshaiti, and others such, all of which mean something like "Skull Mountain". In Judeo-Christian traditions, it is the skull of Adam that falls from the skies thus, and that becomes Mt. Calvary (or Golgotha = "Skull"), as we explain further below. And this is, still, the same as the Hill of Sunrise represented by the Great Pyramid and its counterparts everywhere, including China, Indonesia, Angkor, Mexico Peru, Guimaraes, and so on.

This type of myth is clearly universal. It is also allegorized as the Fall of the Sun or that of his Son (Phaeton, Apollo, Lucifer, etc.). The events hidden under such allegories are, at one level, the periodic giant meteoritic falls which destroy the world, just as they did in the dinosaurs or lifted off the Moon off the Earth. Above all, they also allegorize the huge volcanic bombs thrown from under the earth into the skies by the giant volcanic explosions such as that of Mt. Atlas (the Krakatoa), the very one which destroyed Paradise and its earlier, mightier counterpart, the Toba volcano, as we argued above.

One type of destruction considered celestial, the other one infernal. And they take turns in destroying the world, both in fact and in the ancient myths such as the ones we are commenting here. Such  is the reason why one of the Twins is deemed heavenly, whereas his dual is infernal and even more fearful due to his far more

frequent visitations. In the Navajo legend we have the twin Sons of the Sun falling down from Heaven just as we had the fall of Phaeton (son of Helios) in Greece, or that of Solar Varuna in India. But, if we look closer, such falls are always dual and often consist of the fall of the Celestial (or Solar) Twin and of the ascension of his chthonic dual into Heaven.

The Twins of the Navajos are armed with the thunderbolt (likewise dual), just as are Zeus and Poseidon (the Thunderbolt and the Trident) or Indra and Shiva (idem). The gods and heroes of the Navajos, Pueblos and Apaches are called *Kachina*. This word seems to be related to the Dravidian *Kattiyam* = "clever", "dexterous", "heroic", which implies the idea of a Hero, that is, of the male engenderer (Skt. *gandha*).

In other words, the *Kachina* are the Fallen Angels or Celestial Messengers (Peyote) who taught the humans all arts and skills and freed the world from the monsters. Moreover, they also loved and inseminated the daughters of such monsters, engendering humanity from the semi-bestial apish creatures that then peopled the earth.

These Fallen Angels are no other than the Atlantean Sons of God, the Civilizing Heroes that we encounter in essentially all mythologies of the ancient nations, both in the Old and in the New World. Why would our forefathers invent such a myth and build their religions around them if they were just a lie, an invention of some sort? Saviors such as Christ, Mani, Buddha and Krishna among others, are deemed real, historical personages.

The Saviors of all religions are indeed replicas, real or not, of the Heroes of old, they too Sons of God by a mortal, and combining both natures, like Christ and Krishna. When we go back in time, this endless succession of Saviours ultimately end in Flood heroes such as Manu and Noah, the very ones who founded the present era. And the Flood is indeed no other thing than the cataclysm that founded Atlantis, in the dawn of times. Hence, we see that, in fact, the Civilizing Heroes are personifications of the *Missae* (or Messiahs), the Celestial Messengers who came out from Atlantis, that is, from the sunken Paradise turned into the Land of the Dead of the ancient traditions.

## The Island Of Fire And The Island Of The Sun

The Civilizing Heroes of both the Old and the New World were the luciferine Dravidas of South India, Burma and pristine Indonesia. This region was the true site of Eden and, hence, of Atlantis, which now became the vast sunken continent of now lying on the shallow bottom of the South China Sea and others in the region. **[Link to site article: The True History of Atlantis]**. This continent is called Sundaland by the geographers and other specialists, because it is located on the Sunda Shelf and in the neighbourhood of the Sunda Strait, the one which now sunders Java from Sumatra.

Though the connection with Atlantis may be denied by some, the existence of this vast continent may not be doubted, as it has now been mapped in detail by NASA's and NOAA's spy satellites, able as they are to scan the bottoms of the seas themselves from outer space. And, as can be seen by a direct comparison of the map obtained by NOAA, and only recently declassified, and the map in my site, just linked, and obtained by myself from bathymetric data then available, some twenty years ago, it can be seen that the coincidence is most perfect, except for matters of detail.

Moreover, zoogeographers and other specialists have also confirmed that: "During most of the glaciation periods, Sundaland was above the sea and formed one more or less united land mass, while in warmer times large areas were submerged". In other words, if not Atlantis, the region at least behaved remarkably like it, even though geologists insist, even today, that "continents cannot possibly sink", as I have been told repeatedly. It is all a matter of Relativity. They can and they cannot. In fact, they cannot, at least under ordinary conditions. But sea level can rise, and cover them, as was the case in the Indonesian region. But Einstein and others, Epicurus included, would argue that it is all the same. And the unfortunate dead in the cataclysm would agree with them, I am sure, if they could speak out.

But it is time to return to the delectable Twins of the Navajo traditions. As we said above, the "indigenism" of the Amerindians was, like their "savagery" and their incorrigible "irreligion", merely a contrivance of the Whites in order to justify the genocide of their elder brothers of America, whose land and wealth they burningly coveted. These pristine "Reds" were the Atlantean Dravidas, the ruddy moiety called by precisely that epithet in nearly all traditions. And as such, rendered wise by the cataclysm which destroyed their pristine homeland, they returned to their former piety, and became far, far more pious than their greed junior brothers.

Eden, the Terrestrial Paradise, was as we just said, indeed Indonesia and, more exactly, the sunken portion of it which we identify with Atlantis. In fact, Indonesia is precisely the "Island of Fire" that is so often associated with Paradise in the ancient Gnostic traditions. Indonesia derives its name from the Greek *Indos-nesos*, meaning "Indian island" or, what is the same, "Insular India". But the word "India" derives, like the name of Eden to which it is related, from a Sanskrit radix *indh* (or *endh* or *edh*) meaning "fire".

In a variant, the radix is also related to *sindhu*, a word meaning "water, river, flood, sea", i.e. Sanskrit, the sacred tongue of the region. Since Sanskrit is a polysemic tongue, one where all etyma compound to tell the



whole story, we may freely interpret the name of Indonesia as meaning "Island of Fire sunken by the Flood" or, alternatively, "Island sunken by Fire and the Flood". fire and water, as usual. And a telltale name, at that.

So, the true etym (or etymon or etymology) of the name of Indonesia is "Island of Fire", as we just said. But the above radix is also associated with the idea of "sun" (Drav. *endi, eddi*), so that "Indonesia" is also the "Island of the Sun", another frequent name of Atlantis in esoteric traditions, for instance, in [the remarkable booklet authored by Thomaso Campanella and entitled precisely the "City of the Sun"](#).

Campanella places his mythical island, an Utopia like Plato's, precisely in Taprobane. And Taprobane is indeed Sumatra, rather than Sri Lanka, as we demonstrate in detail elsewhere. [\[Link: to my article "The Island of Taprobane"\]](#). As is clear, these Renaissance guys knew a lot on esoteric matters we have apparently utterly forgotten. Taprobane-Sumatra, the great Indonesian island, is precisely the place where we have located Atlantis-Eden. Eden, the Terrestrial Paradise, was indeed the Lemurian Atlantis that was the Great Mother of gods and men. Her wonderful "Son" (or "Twin" or "Lover") was the second Paradise, the second Atlantis, the one described by Plato, which flourished in the same place during the Ice Age, when it recovered from the cataclysm caused by Toba's giant explosive eruption of about 75 kya [kiloyears ago].

## The Meaning Of The Navajo Sandpaintings

We finally reach a position where we can usefully interpret the Navajo sandpaintings. This sophisticated form of artistic expression they learnt from the Pueblo Indians, along with the arts and techniques, as we detailed above. And the Pueblo Indians brought this type of religious symbolism directly from Eden itself, as we now argue. We hope that, by now, the dear reader who followed us patiently up to here, is at least half convinced that the Amerindian myths and religions are essentially the same as those of the Old World, particularly insofar as the esoteric message is concerned.

And, if our dear readers bear with us to the end of the present chapter they will, we are sure, be as fully convinced as we were ourselves when we first discovered the true meaning of Hindu and Amerindian mythology and their intimate connection with the secret history of Atlantis. This decipherment is a feat I boast of having done by myself, perhaps for the first time ever, as these secrets are never told to profanes. So much so, that the secrets having to do with the reality of Atlantis and its connections with Eden have been utterly forgotten by all, believers and nonbelievers alike.

Of course, the underlying meaning of the Amerindian myths is very difficult to penetrate. It is perhaps even more difficult than their Old World mythical counterparts, at least in our opinion. After all, the Amerindian myths are, like the ones of the Old World, part of the secret of the Mysteries. So, if they were easy to pierce, they would be no Mysteries, and would require no Initiation at all. But, even without fully understanding the inner meaning of the ancient myths and religious traditions, it is readily apparent that they all derive from a single, unique source of diffusion.

The agreement in form, in detail and in significance transcends all possibility of random coincidences. And the forms are so sophisticate, so close in all details, and so transcendental as to preclude all sorts of collective archetypes possibly engraved in the human unconscious, in the way proposed by Jung and Eliade and, a little bit less fancifully, by Freud and his school. In fact, they all derive from the same archetypes, the same primeval *eideias* described in Plato's remarkable Myth of the Cave. They are all congruent, and they all compound to tell the moving story of Paradise Lost.

The question is indeed one of diffusion, as is visible in the transference from the Pueblos to the Athabascans (Apaches and Navajos) and in the other ones mentioned above. In turn, the Pueblo Indians were instructed by the Mayas and Aztecs; these by the Incas, and the Incas by the Civilizing Heroes who came all the way from the East Indies, across Polynesia and Melanesia, as their own legends and traditions tell in detail. In our work on the Mayas, Incas and Aztecs, we show how these Indians indeed came from there or, more exactly, their Civilizing Heroes such as Bochica, Sumé, Quetzalcoatl and Kukulkan indeed did. And these were the Atlantean survivors and their descendants from the Far Orient.

## The Hindu Mandalas As Archetypes Of The Navajo Ones

In the figures below we reproduce a few of the lavishly colored sandpainted *mandalas* of the Navajos, as well as the even more perfect ones of the Hindus and the Tibetans. For reasons of space, we are limited to presenting only a couple of such *mandalas*. But the interested reader is recommended to pursue the comparison in the references listed below, or in any others that he may find for himself in the abundant literature on the subject or, yet, [by following the Internet links given here](#) and [here](#). [2\[BERNARDO, SE DER, CORRIJA O DESENHO AO LADO PARA O SINGULAR: "NAVAJO SANDPAINTED MANDALA". E SE DER, ACERTE O TAMANHO PARA FICAREM IGUAIS. ALIAS, FAZER ISTO EM TODAS AS FIGURAS DUPLAS\]](#)

Fig. 2 (a and b) shows the Place of Emergence of the Navajos as the Central Mountain surrounded by the Four Subsidiary Centers (also consisting of mountains or islands). These five mountains are the same as those



visited by the Twins, as described further above. The four piled-up triangles at the four corners represent the succession of the Four Eras of Humanity, with the fifth being the central one. The five peaks also correspond to the Five Ages of Hesiod, with the fifth and virtual one, the Age of the Heroes, the one which corresponds to Atlantis, represented at the center.

Note that the structure in [quincunx](#) is typical of the Holy Mountain [Meru](#) in Hindu traditions which are of an extreme antiquity. As such, [it represents the world with its five continents](#): the central one at the center (Atlantis), and the four others at the Four Cardinal Directions. This structure also represents Atlantis' capital city, itself shaped similarly as a replica of the world, as described by Plato. This type of structure with its quincunx geometry and its three-tiered structure is found in [Angkor](#), and is [typical of the temples and pyramids of Southeast Asia](#). But it is found in temples and similar monuments all over the ancient world, for instance in [mosques](#) and in [St. Sophia Cathedral](#), in Istanbul (Turkey), the former Constantinople which was the capital of the Roman Empire of the East.

These structures all represent replicas of the world and its Holy Mountain everywhere. To find this sophisticate symbolism in the Americas is a surprise, as this unequivocally proves that the symbolism dates from before the end of the Pleistocene, when Old World cultures got separated from those of the New World, according to the present views of academic archaeologists. How the primitives of Paleolithic times could have developed such a sophisticate, accurate view of the cosmos is, in our view, a mystery that can only be explained by the hypothesis of Atlantis. What else?



Fig. 2(c) - Navajo Sandpainted Mandalas



Fig. 3(a) - Some Traditional Hindu Mandalas

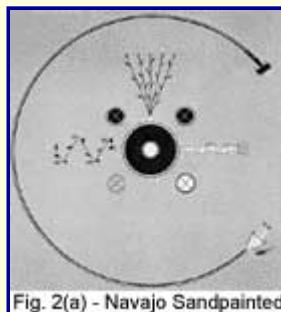


Fig. 2(a) - Navajo Sandpainted Mandalas

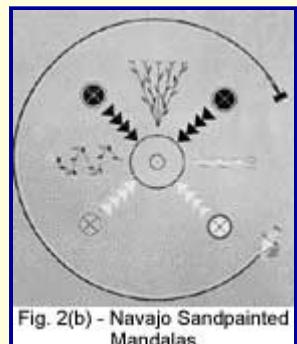


Fig. 2(b) - Navajo Sandpainted Mandalas

[The Hesiodic theme of the Four \(or Five\) Eras \(or Ages\) of Humanity](#) again derives from [the four Hindu Yugas \(or Eras\)](#). But [the motif of the four ages of mankind is also widespread all over the Americas](#), as we show in other works on the subject. And peoples such as [the Mayas and the Aztecs also divided the cosmos into four corners](#), more or less like the Hindus and others in the Old World. [Even the four colors attributed to these four directions — white, yellow, red, black — exactly correspond to the Hindu ones](#). And they, of course, also correspond to the four types or "colors" of humans, as is easy to see.

The staggered triangles of the Navajo mandala represent the same symbolism as those of the famous Shri Yantra mandala of the Hindus. [They represent, as shown in Fig. 3, the sequential Creations of the successive eras emanating like waves from the Primordial Center](#). The two bindus, white and red, at the center of the Shri Yantra are Shiva and Shakti, representing the two original races of Atlantis, whites and Reds.

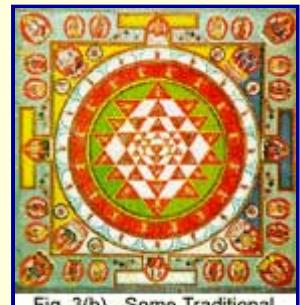
The explanations given in Hindu sources are of course highly esoteric, and are accessible to the initiates only. As an example, we quote the *Kamakalavilasa*: "The two bindus [of the Shri Yantra], white and red, are Shiva and Shakti, who in their secret mutual enjoyment are now expanding and now contracting... the Sun is Kama, which is so called because of its desirableness; and Kala is the two bindus which are Moon and Fire". Kama, the fiery love god of the Hindus, is of course the same as Cham, the patriarch of the Chamites which would later engender the red races, as explained further above. The white, lunar principle represents the white races. And their endless "love making" indeed represents the eternal wars of Dravidas and Aryo-Semites, wherever they meet each other.

The [Vamakeshvaratantra](#) gives a further gloss on the Shri Yantra: "Dear One, Tripura is the ultimate, primordial Shakti, the light of manifestation. She, the pile of letters of the alphabet, gave birth to the three worlds. At dissolution, She is the abode of all tattvas, still remaining Herself". Tripura, and the myth of its destruction is famous in Hindu sacred traditions. Tripura, "the Triple City", is Atlantis itself which, as Plato explains, was also triple. Here it is said to be the first, primordial source of all things (*shakti* = *yoni* = "womb, vagina"). The "light of manifestation" and the reference to the "cosmic womb" allude to the volcano's caldera which engulfed it. The "pile of letters" refers to the fact that the alphabet was invented there. The triplicity of Tripura and of Atlantis, refers to the three races and to the fact that she was the civilization of the Third Era. This was the Treta Yuga, the one before ours, the Kali Yuga. When Tripura was dissolved (destroyed, at the end of the yuga), she became the abode of Truth (*Tattva*). But, of course, this Truth is hidden, and has to be discovered by oneself, through initiation, as it concerns the secret doctrines on Atlantis-Eden.

In Navajo sandpaintings, the four subsidiary Holy Mountains placed at the Four Cardinal Directions are often substituted by their Four Guardians. These four are often figured as snakes or birds, their symbolic equivalents. These Guardians are usually colored, and the respective heraldic colors are White,  w, Red or Blue, and Black, with the fifth, Pink, included at times. The four colors are those of the Sun's House, which is

the Central Mountain and combines all four colors in either stripes, dots or superpositions. In reality, they are the colours of the four races of humans, as we said above.

The four snaky Guardians are the exact counterparts of what the Hindus call the Four *Nagas* ("Snake Guardians" or "Dragons"). In India too these guardians — called Lokapalas, and represented by snakes or dragons — are often symbolized by their four mountain peaks, completing the quincunx centered around Mt. Meru. Anyone who pauses to ponder on such exact coincidences cannot, we believe, come to a different conclusion than that they indeed originated in India and Indonesia and, more exactly, in Atlantis and Lemuria. What else?



## The Secret Meaning Of The Hindu Mandalas And Yantras

The Holy Mountain of the Hindu Paradise is often represented in even more subtle allegories than the ones above. One such is a famous fretwork of Hindu origin consisting of a four-pronged star encircled by an octagon or a circle. The four-pronged star is indeed a pyramid (Mt. Meru) seen from above, in plant. The four faces of it are indented, as in the Great Pyramid and in that of Mykerinos, so that the pyramid becomes a four-pronged star. The encircling octagon or circle represents the circular Oceanus which surrounded Atlantis. The endless succession of such encircled pyramids represents the infinite succession of the eras along time.

A very similar motif is the so-called dog-tooth fretwork. It consists of a repeated series of four-sided pyramids in relief, each having the faces indented like those of Mt. Meru and the Great Pyramid. The idea is, again, identical to the above one. One of these mandalas can be seen in the front page of [the Mandalas on the Web site](#), and is shown at the side, here. The "diamond" correspond to the Great Pyramid as seen from above (in plan). Even more exactly, it corresponds to Mt. Meru, the Holy Mountain of the Hindus which the Great Pyramids and other such imitated as a replica of Paradise (Atlantis) and its volcanic mountain at the center. **[Bernardo, inserir a primeira mandala do site linkado aqui ao lado.]**

Other, similar decorative motifs are used by the Amazonian and others Indians from South America in their sieves and other basketry. The colors they use are usually the ones of the Hindu four *varnas* (red, black, white, yellow), obtained by using fibers of different colors. Again, their preferred motifs are those of pyramidal Mt. Meru seen in plant as a four-sided star or a cruciform mountain. These clever Amazonian designs date from an immense antiquity, as attested by the ceramics found in the island of Marajó and elsewhere. Moreover, they closely correspond to similar vase decorations found elsewhere in the Americas and, indeed, all over the world, as we illustrate in detail elsewhere.

There can be little doubt that this decorative motif represents one and the same thing and, hence, derives from a single source. In fact, they are all variants of the mandalic representation of Mt. Meru, the Holy Mountain of Paradise. And, when we pause to reflect on their meaning, we see the reason why they are called mandalas or yantras.

The word *yantra* means "device for thinking" in Sanskrit, whereas *mandala* ("wheel") is indeed related to the Skt. radix *manas* ("mind"), and implying the idea of "device for reminding". In other words, the mandalas or yantras — particularly those of the type called Kalachakra mandalas which we discuss in more detail further below — are devices for meditation on the Paradisial events and, more exactly, on the destruction and sinking of Atlantis by the memorable explosion of its Holy Mountain.

The Tibetan monks — whose Tantric Buddhism closely resembles certain form of Tantric Hinduism, from which it derives — have a pungent ritual called "Kalachakra Mandala Ritual". [In the ritual, the mandala, carefully made of sand like the ones of the Navajo Indians, is ritually dismantled and its sand is placed inside a jar. It is then carried to the waters of a river \(or lake or sea\), where it is thrown, as if in a watery burial.](#) Kalachakra mandalas represent, as we are arguing, precisely the site of Paradise and its Holy Mountain, as seen from above, in a bird's view. So, it is clear that this watery burial ceremony quaintly reenacts the pulverization of Paradise, reduced to cinders by its Holy Mountain, and its subsequent sinking under the seas, where it disappeared, perhaps forever. So, what, may we ask, can this lugubrious ritual signify other than the event so vividly described by Plato, the demise of Atlantis in precisely the same way?

## The Serpentine Rainbow Goddess And The Ouroboros

Encircled all around the Central Mountain and the four subsidiary peaks of the Navajo *mandala* we have the Rainbow Goddess, here figured as a snake. This Rainbow Snake that encircles the whole Earth is indeed the Circular Ocean. It is sometimes made double — as all things are dual. The Rainbow Snake of the Navajo Indians closely evokes the Rainbow serpent of the Australian Aboriginals, clearly derived from the same tradition. And this is, once again a Hindu one. In Angkor Thom and elsewhere, the Serpent  ha is also

represented as the Rainbow Serpent. Coiled around the world, the Serpent Shesha represents the Ocean. Standing upright, it becomes the Pillar of Heaven, its support.

The earth-encircling ocean also has its double (or microcosmic replica) in the River Oceanus that encircled Atlantis, as well as its many counterparts all over the world. This replication is easy to understand: after all, Atlantis was fashioned like a replica of the cosmos itself. The great circle of the Ocean is also represented as a giant snake (the Ouroboros) in Greek traditions and in alchemical ones. In the Navajo mandalas, it opens towards the Orient, in an obvious reference to the Gates of Paradise, which lie towards that conventional direction. The Circular Ocean is also shown explicitly in the Hindu mandalas of Fig. 3, one of which is the famous Shri Yantra, in a stylized rendering.

The lotus on top the Holy Mountain of the Hindu mandala of Fig. 3 is indeed the Golden Lotus whose esoteric meaning we examine elsewhere in detail. The Golden Lotus is indeed the "atomic mushroom" of the giant volcanic explosion that destroyed the site of Paradise and ultimately caused its sinking away in the waters of the ocean. This "lotus" is the same as the "Pillar of Fire and Smoke" that guided the Israelites on their flight from the site of Mt. Sinai, precisely the same mountain that the Hindus call Meru and the Greeks called Mt. Atlas, and which they both also place right in the middle of Paradise.

The Circular Ocean is, as we already said, the same as the River Oceanus that encircled Atlantis, according to the description of Plato and others. This circular river (or canal, rather) is also a classical feature of the traditional descriptions of the Hindu Dvipas (Paradieses). It was, just as in Greece, also the circular river of Hades which the Greeks equated with the Styx and the Hindus with the infernal Vaitarani, for sunken Atlantis veritably turned from Paradise into Hell.

## **Mt. Meru And The Whirling Mountain**

Anyone familiar with Hindu mythology will immediately recognize that the above Four Colors — Red, White, Yellow, Black — are those of the Hindu *varnas* (or "castes"). And, in fact, these four colors represent the Four Races of Mankind, which originated in Paradise, at least, according to tradition. The arrangement of the Central (or Whirling) Mountain surrounded by four subsidiary peaks in the Navajo sandpainted mandalas also corresponds to that of Mt. Meru, flanked by its Four Guardians and their corresponding four subsidiary mountain peaks. In India, as with the Navajos, the Four Guardians are also represented as either gods (Lokapalas), mountains, snakes (Nagas) or birds (Garudas). The Guardians are their Totems or Naguals, which are frequently represented by the animal shapes assumed by them.

Moreover, each of the Four Hindu Guardians is also associated with a heraldic colour, in exact correspondence to the Navajo ones: White, Yellow, Black and Red. Red is the color of death and bloodshed, representing the warrior caste. This is symbolically equivalent to purple or blue, the color associated with death by asphyxia (drowning, hanging, etc.). This "death" is the drowning of Atlantis-Paradise turned into Hades, into the Realm of the Dead, by the cataclysm. The red color is also a reference to their fiery nature, as Chamites, as we argued further above.

Cham (or Kama) is often equated to the Vadava-mukha ("Fiery Submarine Mare") which is the name given to the Doomsday Fire which destroyed Paradise according to Hindu traditions. And this fire is no other than the ferocious Krakatoa volcano, now sunken under the waters of the Sunda Strait, where it awaits for the opportune moment to come back to life and again destroy the world as it did then. But the "reds" also owe their name to their ruddy complexion and their redheads, also a feature of the Tocharians, the Yüeh-Chi, the Seres, the Ethiopians, and other such Aryo-Semitic races of the Far East. To these we must also add the Canarian Guanches, the Libyans, the Nordics, certain Indo-Europeans and Jews, and other races which originally came from this region of the world.

The other three colors also correspond to the other three castes of Vedic India. So it is visible that the Hindu tradition somehow passed into the Americas, where it was universally adopted. As can be seen in Fig. 3, the four sides of Mt. Meru are also similarly colored with the Four Varnas. The Four Subsidiary Centers (or Guardians) are sometimes represented by the Four Trees shown in Fig. 2 or by buffaloes (not shown) or, yet by Winds, Suns, Moons, Bats (Vampires), Thunderbolts, as well as by Coiled or by Standing Serpents resembling zigzag lightning and ball lightning.

The Central Mountain is sometimes shown as a sort of rosacea (or four-leaved clover), with each leaf of one of the above four colors. This rosacea shape of the Holy Mountain is also frequent in India, where it was often identified to the Lotus or Rose, itself another allegory of Creation. More exactly, the Lotus allegorizes, as we just said, the "atomic mushroom" of the colossal explosion of Mt. Atlas, the one that destroyed Paradise. It was this explosion that drove the survivors out, and triggered the process of Creation everywhere, in a worldwide scale.

The rosacea of the Navajos (and other related forms) really represents a pyramid of four sides terminated by a round base. This is an exact replica of Mt. Meru of the Hindus, which is the true archetype of all such four-sided pyramids or mountains from all over the world. Mt. Meru is also the Polar (or Whirl  Mountain, turning at the Center and supporting the skies, just as is the case with Mt. Atlas, the Pillar of the Skies, in

Greek myths. This blending of a round base to a square body is a representation of the world as composed of the earth (square) and sky (round).

This combination frequent in the Far East, for instance, in the stupas and temples of Southeast Asia, as in the [Wat Arun \(or "Temple of Dawn"\)](#). As usual, we have here the four subsidiary peaks flanking the Holy Mountain at the center, forming a quincunx. The idea is associated with the "squaring of the circle" of which we have many instances, for instance in the Great Pyramid itself. In other words, what the Whirling Mountain of the Navajo Indians indeed represents is Mt. Atlas, the Pillar of the World, linking Heaven (round) to Earth (square).

And this "pillar", the Pillar of Heaven, is, as we just said, the same as the Pillar of Fire and Smoke topping Mt. Sinai during the Exodus of the Israelites from the site of Paradise Destroyed. Mt. Atlas is just the name given by the Greeks to Mt. Meru, the Holy Mountain of Vedic Traditions. It was from this hymnary (the *Rig Veda*) and the associated Hindu myths that the Greeks obtained their traditions on Atlantis, already old in India and Indonesia when the Greek nation not even existed as such.

The Greeks translated as "Atlas" the Hindu name of Atalas, another name of Mt. Meru, the Mountain of Paradise. This Sanskrit word means something like "sunken down", and was rendered it into the Greek language as Atlas, a word they likewise derived from *a-tla*, meaning "the one that did not (a) bear out (tla)", which is approximately the same etym. Atala is also the name of a paradisial hell, sunken under the sea and the ground in its bottom. As is clear, the Greeks copied their myths on Atlas and Atlantis from the Hindu/Indonesian ones, which are not only far older, but indeed conformal to the local geography and factual traditions.

The coincidences embody not only the actual traditions, but also the very names used in both the Greek and the Hindu myths on Paradise Lost. And the region where the terrible event indeed took place was, in both traditions, Indonesia, the true site of the former Hindu Paradise (Atala) turned into Hell itself. What else can we conclude but that the tradition of Atlantis indeed derives from the East Indies and that it is there that we must search Atlantis-Eden and the origin of Mankind and Civilization if we are ever to find it?

## The Four Guardians And The Lokapalas

Alternatively, in other Navajo mandalas, the Four Guardians are represented as Four Suns, Four Moons (identical) or as two pairs of Suns and Moons. These four figures are called Sky People, and are equated to Dawn, Blue Sky, Yellow Evening Light (Dusk), and Darkness. These are indeed the Four Cardinal Directions: Orient (or East), Occident (or West), Noon (or South) and Darkness (North). More exactly, they correspond to the Four Corners of the World.<sup>3</sup>

The Four Trees are the Trees of Life represented by four domesticated plants springing from the Central Paradise. Sometimes, all four are corn trees (maize), the Sacred Tree of most Amerinds. We note that, in Fig. 2, the subsidiary mountains are crossed by two perpendicular diameters. This emblem corresponds to the traditional symbol of the planet Earth, as well as to the so called Cross of Atlantis, as it corresponds to the shape of the capital city of the empire described by Plato.

The "Trees of Life" springing from the Navajo Paradise vividly portray the fact that agriculture and the domesticated plants and animals — whose mysterious origins are one of the greatest riddles of Mankind — indeed originated in Lemurian Atlantis, in Eden or Paradise. From there the Navajos came, in the dawn of times, from the Primordial Cave buried under the Holy Mountain and turned the Realm of the Dead, the Paradisial Hades or Amenti or Xibalba or such, which the Judeo-Christians later turned into a hellish Sheol.

More exactly, the figure portrayed in the mandala in question represents the same shape mentioned above, that of a four-sided pyramid with a round base which is the peculiar form of Mt. Meru. Apparently, this form was an idealized rendition of Mt. Everest, which has approximately the pyramidal form.

At the symbolic level, this round-based pyramid represents the "squaring of the circle", here allegorized by the serendipitous reunion of the two incongruous geometries, the circular base and the square top. This odd matching of incongruous shapes is also found in the Indies, for instance, in certain olden pagodas illustrating the Golden Mountain of Paradise (Mt. Meru), precisely as with the Whirling Mountain of the Navajo Indians.

## The Whirling Mountain Of Paradise

The Central Mountain in Fig. 2 has a central circle representing a flat-topped cone or, rather, a volcanic crater. This flattop is also a feature of Mt. Meru (the lotus") and represents the "decapitation of Paradise" that is commemorated in the world's mythologies. Sometimes, this central flattop is represented by an actual bonfire at the center of the diagram. Alternatively, it is conventionally represented by a red cross, the exact Center of the World, that is, at the top of the Whirling Mountain of Paradise. In the Egyptian pyramids and

obelisks, this fiery top was represented by the pyramidion at their tops. This was made of polished metal (gold), which flashed like fire in the sunlight.

As in India, the idea is that the Whirling Mountain is a volcano. It represents the Polar Mountain, placed at the exact center of the world, directly under the Pole Star, yet another allegory of the volcanic fire, as discussed further above. In fact, this universal allegory — which makes sense nowhere but in India and Indonesia — derives from a wordplay and is an esoteric reference to the *Tara-milas* (the Dravidas or Tamils), a name that means "People of the Pole Star" in their tongue. The reason for that name derives from the fact that the Dravidas identified their Supreme God — Shiva *Sthanu*, "the Pillar of the World" — with the Pole Star (Canopus), which they utilized in their Celestial navigations, in Atlantean times. And this epoch, as can be determined from astronomical calculations, was about 12 to 16 kya (kiloyears ago), precisely the times of Atlantis' apogee.

## The Pole Star And The Whirling Mountain Of Paradise

The Pole Star in question was the South Pole Star of the epoch, Canopus, which the Greeks identified with Atlas and the Egyptians with Osiris as the *Djed*, the "Pillar of the World". The placement of the Holy Mountain of Paradise — Mt. Atlas or Meru or the Whirling Mountain, etc. — directly under the Pole Star is, we repeat, a mere allegory, a purely symbolic representation of its association with the *Tara-milas* or Dravidas, and with their great god, the alias of the Pole Star. The researchers who insist in placing Atlantis and/or Lemuria in the Polar Regions of Antarctica and the Arctic — against common sense and against the massive scientific evidence contrary to the idea of Pole Shift — commit a most grievous mistake.

**[Footnote:** We heard that one of the main proponents of the idea of Pole Shift, John White (*Pole Shift*, Berkley Books, New York, 1980) has discarded this preposterous, antiscientific notion. Pole Shift is both a geologic and a physical impossibility, as we argue elsewhere in detail. So did Charles Hapgood and other early pioneers, Einstein included. Perhaps his followers — or those who obtained the harebrained idea from the late Charles Hapgood himself — should also follow the good example of their precursors. The serious reader is urged to discard such a farfetched nonsense, that can only harm the cause of Atlantis, and bring discredit to it. After all, "you cannot fool the whole people the whole time", can you? And, of course, you cannot "eat your cake and have it too" as some apparently wish to do. Atlantis cannot possibly be located both in Antarctica, as they assert, and in Indonesia, at the equator, as they now will, and where I, first of all ever, located it. Scientific dishonesty generally leads to discredit to the whole community of researchers, academic or not.]

The Pole Star was often equated with the Morning Star. More exactly, we then had Twin Pole Stars, one the North Star (Vega) and the other the South Star (Canopus). These were represented as the Twins of all mythologies and, in particular the Twins of Navajo traditions. In Egypt, for instance, the Twin Pole Stars of Atlantean times, Vega and Canopus, were identified to Hathor and Horus (the Elder), or, also, though more confusedly, with Isis and Osiris.

In later times, after the fall of Atlantis, these twin gods were also equated to Sirius and Orion. In Greece, the Twins were often identified to Atlas and Hesperus, themselves identified to the Morning and the Evening Stars and, more exactly, to the Twin Pole Stars of Atlantean times, Vega and Canopus. These Twins, as those of the Navajos and other nations, personified the two primordial, destroyed Paradises, Atlantis and Lemuria.<sup>4</sup>

## The Whirling Mountain Is Indeed A Volcano

The Fiery Mountain (or Hogan) is actually a volcanic peak with its central crater. It is also a conventional representation of Mt. Meru as the Hollow Mountain that connects Heaven to Hell below. As in Indian symbolism, we see that the Navajo Sun-god is really Agni, the Principle of Fire, embodied not only in ordinary fire, but in underground fire (volcanic magma). Alternatively, Agni is also represented as Celestial Fire (thunderbolts, meteorites, the Sun). These three modalities of Fire are the Three Forms of Agni of Hindu mysticism. They also correspond to Shiva Trikaya ("Three-Bodied") and, in Greek myths, to the three-bodied giant Geryon, an alias of Atlas. Very disguisedly, Agni is also an alias of Kama, himself an allegory of the Vadava-mukha.

Thus, when the Navajos affirm that they came out from the Sun House or from within a cave representing Hell below, they are indeed saying that they came from Indonesia, the true site of Eden, placed at the very Center (or "Navel") of the Earth. Being located in the antipodes of the Americas, Indonesia is truly the netherworld, lying directly underground, on the opposite side of the earth. This Paradise Destroyed turned into a veritable inferno, plague-ridden and sterile, after it was devastated by the volcanic explosion far fiercer than the one of the Krakatoa in 1893.

This explosive eruption we already discussed above and elsewhere in connection with 'foam" or "seafroth" (pumice) which covered the seas of Atlantis after the cataclysm that destroyed it. Indeed, the references to foam (or "seafroth") connected both with Venus and with Changing Woman, as we mentioned

above, actually refer to the vast amounts of pumice that covered both the seas and the land after the cataclysmic eruption of that volcano.

This mantle of volcanic ashes formed a sort of shroud, enveloping the dead body of Paradise, asphyxiating all forms of life for centuries on end. This terrible event is endlessly referred to in myths connected with the destruction of Paradise, in the so-called Cosmic Hierogamy of Fire and Water. These floating banks of "seafoam" (pumice) formed the "impassable barrier of mud" (*ilus* or *pelos*, in Greek = "froth, scum, mud, slime") mentioned by Plato as covering the seas of Atlantis and rendering them innavigable in a more or less permanent way, as we commented above. This type of feature is also mentioned in innumerable cosmogonies, as covering the seas and the ground, and rendering them sterile and unfit for life.

## The Pueblos, Hogans And Tepees As Imitation Volcanoes

The Navajos often depict the Central Mountain (or Sun's House) as a sort of habitation entered from above by means of a ladder, exactly like the actual houses of the Pueblo Indians, and those of Çatal Huyuk commented above. There can be no question of coincidence here, and we are led to conclude that these strange habitations actually attempted to imitate the Primordial Cave, that is, the volcanic caldera that linked to the netherworld whence these Indians allegedly came. In other words, these pueblos imitated their kivas and hogans, themselves imitating of the Primordial Cave.

What else but Atlantis can this more or less real Netherworld, this sunken Paradise be? Can you think of a fitter allegory for the sunken continent than that of the Primordial Cave represented by their kivas and their hogans? This cave is also the same as Pacari-Tambo of Mayan traditions, the Cave of Archetypes of Plato's myth, the Cave of Illusions of the *Ramayana*, and of a hundred similar traditions from all over the world. And, of course, this sunken, buried Paradise is no other thing than sunken Atlantis itself and, even more exactly, Lemurian Atlantis, its twin and dual.

So, the Indians themselves claim that they originally came from Paradise Sunken, from Lemurian Atlantis, in the dawn of times. This is just what we Christians and Jews do, under slightly different allegories. Why do we insist in denying this fact but for the intention that originally underlay it, that of depriving the Indians and other aborigines of their humanity and, even, of their divine origin, in Paradise, so that we can enslave and exploit them as we have traditionally been doing and actually keep on doing even today?

In reality, the Navajo hogans and the Pueblo kivas also resemble some sort of a volcano, being built of mud and sticks so as to resemble a round mountain peak with a fire inside (the central stove). The typical tepees of the Plains Indians also resemble volcanoes even more, being conical in shape with a vent on top to let out the smoke of the inner fire. By the way, the word *hogan* came from the Spanish *fogán* meaning "stove", and implies an idea of "volcano", just as does the word "teepee".<sup>5</sup>

As we have shown above and elsewhere, the temples of Vesta — the Roman fire-goddess — and Hestia, her Greek counterpart, are close replicas of the topography of Paradisal Atlantis and Lemuria. Their temples were round and conical, with the Holy Fire perpetually burning in the altar at its center. This design simulates a volcano or, rather, the volcanic peak of Mt. Atlas, ready to explode and destroy Paradise at any moment. So do the *the kivas of the Pueblo Indians*, the *hogans* of the Navajos, and the *teepees* of the Plains Indians, which are all built so as to resemble a volcano, with the smoke issuing from the top, as in a volcano, and the Indians living inside. These volcanoes represent the *mundus*, the connection with the underworld from which the Indians theoretically emerged into this world, coming from the site of Paradise Destroyed where they formerly lived, before it was destroyed.

**[FOOTNOTE:** Essentially all Indians and, indeed many other peoples have traditions on having come from the netherworld or from heaven by means of a cave or some such feature. What this indeed means is that they came from the antipodes of the Americas, which is of course Indonesia, as is easy to see in a globe of the earth. In other traditions, they came, instead, by means of a giant canoe or raft, often identified to a giant snake or to the ark, a far likelier alternative. What my research shows, in a most unequivocal way, is that the Amerinds came via the Pacific Ocean, riding the Equatorial countercurrent, which leads directly from Indonesia to Ecuador, along the equinoctial line (the Equator). In all probability, earlier Indians (Paleo-Indians) entered via Bering Strait or whatever. These later Indians were the great civilizers, the ancestors of the Incas, the Mayas and the Aztecs and other such great civilizations of the Americas. They also brought agriculture to the Americas, as innumerable traditions attest.]

The idea of a fiery devastation connected with volcanoes is also evidenced by the fact that the Sun's House of the Navajo Indians is first painted with soot obtained from burnt grass, and them covered with the other colors. Moreover, its place is often described as immersed in a perpetual fog and darkness, such as the ones that result from a volcanic explosion of importance, such as the ones of the Toba and the Krakatoa volcano which we have been associating with the demise of Atlantis-Eden.



As we saw above, the Central Mountain is also called "Mountain-fallen-away" or "Sky-reaching-butte". The ritual for the construction of figure of this butte is described thus:

"This butte is not constructed of anything common... First, clay for pots is built into a tapering cone, but not to a point... After this is made,... black from burned herbs is sprinkled over, in order to represent darkness... On the flat top is a small black circle and, across this, a red cross representing the fire inside".  
[Bernardo: Isto é Citação, eu acho. Conferir no original]

In other words, we have an exact miniature of a volcanic peak covered by soot and enveloped by dark smoke. We can compare the Navajo sandpaintings with the ones from the Mayas, shown in Fig 4 below. This figure is taken from a Mayan Codex. Except for the different style, the conception is exactly the same as that of the Navajo mandala of Fig. 2. At the four corners, we have the Four Trees of Life, each attended by two Guardians, each having a bird sitting on top, exactly as in certain Navajo sandpaintings. Here, the four trees of life replace the four subsidiary peaks of the Whirling Mountain, from whose tops the trees are said to grow.

At the center of the mandala — the Center of the World — we have the figure of a warrior wielding a three-pronged thunderbolt (or *vajra*). This figure closely evokes the similar ones of Zeus and Shiva, likewise three-pronged. This warrior is the Sun or, perhaps, his "son", who is indeed his renewed avatar. And the three-pronged *vajra* (thunderbolt) wielded by the personage is indeed the three-peaked mountain Trikuta, the same as Mt. Meru, the Holy Mountain of Paradise.

In the [previous footnote](#) we saw how, in India, the words for "thunderbolt" (*ulka*) and for "volcano" (*ulkan*) are more or less synonymous. Hence, the thunderbolt-wielding god here portrayed is indeed a personification of the three-peaked, volcanic mountain of Paradise (Trikuta). Such a visual wordplay — which does not obtain in Amerindian languages or any others — can only have originated in India. The conclusion is also that the similar themes in the other mythologies of the world are also consequently of Hindu origin, unless contrary evidence is obtained.

The name of the "Mountain-fallen-away" is a direct translation of the Hindu originals which figure in innumerable myths under names such as that of "Decapitated Mountain". This mountain is no other than Mt. Meru or, more exactly, Mt. Kumeru, the Holy Mountain of Paradise. The name in question is also an exact translation of that of Mt. Atlas, which is formed of the Greek prefix *a*, meaning "not", and the radix *tla*, meaning "to bear out", "to withstand".<sup>6</sup>

In other words, the name of Mt. Atlas indeed means "the one who did not withstand" or, what is the same thing, "the mountain that fell away" (collapsed), just as did the one of the Navajos. In turn, the Greek name of Atlas derives directly from the Sanskrit Atala or Atalas, the name of a Hindu sunken Paradise which has exactly the same signification, and which was the actual archetype of Atlantis.

## The Twins And The Skull Mountain Of The Aztecs

The Primordial Twins are, likewise, the central figures of the *Popol Vuh*, the classic Mayan saga. The Mayas too have the Four Guardians (called *Bacabs*) which they equate to the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse. They also speak, as do the Hindus and the Navajos, of the Four (or Five) Eras of Humanity, each corresponding to one of the Guardians.

An Aztec mandala similar to the ones of the Navajos and the Hindus is shown in Fig. 5. In it, the Central Mountain is replaced by a skull, likewise placed at the Center of the mandala. This Skull Mountain corresponds to the one formed by the skull of Dadhyanch in Hindu myths, and to that of Adam in Judeo-Christian mythology. The skull of Adam is said, like the one of Dadhyanch, his archetype, to have fallen from Paradise above. It fell in the center of Jerusalem, itself the Center of the World, and formed Mt. Golgotha or Calvary ("Skull"). Adam's skull was later found at the feet of Christ's Cross when its ground was being dug in order to fix the Cross to the ground.

As in the traditions just mentioned, the Mayas have a high reverence for the Skull Mountain, which they associated with the crystal skulls they worshipped, and of which several magnificent exemplars were found inside the Mayan temples and pyramids. Interestingly enough, Adam's skull, like that of Dadhyanch was said to be made of quartz crystal or, rather, of crystal-clear diamond, whose Greek name is precisely *Adamas* ("Untamable"). Coincidences? Can you really believe it?

Interestingly enough the Skull Mountain of the Aztecs is also topped by a Cross, just as is also that of the Navajos and the one of the Mayas shown above. Many other similarities exist between the Amerindian Cosmogonic symbols and those of the Ancient World. But their discussion is left for a better occasion, and a more discreet arena, for certain things can not be told to all. However, what we just saw, is hopefully sufficient to convince the reader of the reality of what we claim concerning the reality of Atlantis-Eden.

Finally, we return to the Hindu-Tibetan mandalas discussed further above. These mandalas are usually done by painting (on cloth) or, more often, by [sandpaintings identical in technique with those of the Navajos and the Pueblos](#). This type of Hindu mandala — such as the ones shown in Fig. 3 above — is called *Shveta-Dvipa* (or "Pure Land") Mandala or, yet, *Kalachakra* ("Wheel-of-Time") Mandala.<sup>7</sup>

These mandalas represent, as do the Amerindian ones just discussed, Mt. Meru as the Central Mountain of Paradise. Most often, Mt. Meru is shown as a four-sided pyramid with the same four colors as those of the Navajo mandalas. In some instances, Mt. Meru is represented as a cone or a four-sided pyramid flanked by its four subsidiary peaks, just as in the Amerindian mandalas.

These four subsidiary peaks represent the Four Pillars of the Earth. These are placed at its four corners, around the Central Pillar, Mt. Atlas, the Pillar of Heaven. In real terms, the Four Pillars are the Pillars of Hercules, placed two in the Far Occident (Gibraltar) and two at the Far Orient (the Strait of Sunda, in Indonesia). In Egyptian mythology, these Four Pillars are quaintly represented as the four members of Nut (the Sky Goddess) planted on the ground, and two in the Orient, two in the Occident, just as in the present case.

What else but diffusion can account for this perfect identity in design, in symbolic meaning and even in rendition technique (sandpainting) between the mandalas of the two distant continents? Can anyone really believe that this remarkable coincidence may be attributed to chance or, worse still, to an inborn feature of the human brain, imprinted on the human unconscious, as some will? If so, why do other nations far closer in time and distance than the ones we are discussing never hit on the same ideas and concepts? How come most of us have no idea whatsoever on the real meaning of the symbols and rites we endlessly worship only because our ancestors did so?

Moreover, if these archetypes were imprinted somehow, except miraculously, this imprinting could only have been done as the result of a direct observation of actual facts, shocking enough to get imprinted so deeply in our minds. If so, Atlantis, far more than sheer myth, is pure reality. And certainly a most memorable one to be remembered so long after its demise, when impressive civilizations such as those of Sumer and of the Indus Valley became utterly forgotten until their remains were dug out of the ground by archaeologists.

Hence, one way or the other, in our opinion, the tradition of Atlantis and, hence, of Paradise, can only correspond to actual fact. How else can we account for its central presence in the traditions of essentially all nations of the world, from the Amazonian jungles to the deserts of North Africa, and from the Indies to the distant European continent? How else but by diffusion could the myth of Paradise Destroyed have reached the Americas in precisely the same details as it existed in the Old World? And if so, how else but in Pleistocene times, when, according to the scientific consensus, the two worlds still connected, this connection (the Bering Passage) having been severed for ever after, until Columbus reestablished it, at the end of the 15th century?

## An Ancient Technique Of Projective Geometry

A final point we wish to moot out is, again, one of technique. Sophisticated techniques such as sandpainting or Projective Geometry are hardly ever the result of different, independent inventions. Their presence usually means transference, through direct contact. A close comparison of the mandalas shown in our figures reveals a peculiar fact. All are done by means of a technique of Projective Geometry called "side-projection" or "side-elevation". The four lateral features, in the vertical, are hinged to the sides, and are shown in front view, rather than from above, in plan view, as is the case of the central feature.

It is rather unlikely that such a technically sophisticate and highly conventional rendition could be passed down the generations as a simple innate memory, dating from the primordial eras of mankind. Besides, this technique, as shown above, exclusively applies to the depiction of Paradise as the Primordial Center and, as far as we know, to no other situation. Such is also the case with sandpainting, an unusual technique, to say the least. In fact, as we showed above, the use of sand is intended to show the ephemeral nature of all things, Paradise included. And this concept pervades Hinduism, which centers its eschatological doctrines on it.

As is clear, these doctrines originated in the Old World and thence diffused to the New one somehow. Even the Celestial Jerusalem — another such Center or Paradise — is represented according to this peculiar mode of projection. So are certain Hindu Paradises such as Vaikuntha (Indra's Paradise), which is clearly the archetype of the Celestial Jerusalem. Likewise with the Paradise illustrated in the Kalachakra mandalas, which is no other than Shvetadvipa, the White Island of many traditions. And it was precisely in this White Island that the white races originated, as we argue elsewhere in detail.

Hence, once more, we are led to reject any explanation of the remarkable coincidences shown above based on "innate archetypes" or "supernatural revelation", as proposed by some. Indeed, we here really have a case of "revelation". But the "Angels" or "Civilizing Heroes" are quite real indeed, and not at all a figment of someone's imagination. They are the all too humans who fell desperately in love with the daughters of the (other) humans. They are the survivors of the cataclysm which destroyed and sunk away Atlantis, the true site of Paradise. And they are the fallen "gods" or "angels" or "titans" who civilized the other nations, and who were so admired as to be deified and worshipped ever after.

Of course, this Paradise — call it Atlantis, Eden, Yvymaraney, Shveta-dvipa, Aztlan, Tollan, Atala, or Land of the Sun — was never found before because it sunk away in the Flood, and disappeared forever, just as told in the Bible. But it survived in Man's imagination and in the religious rites and sacred traditions of peoples everywhere. This blessed place was called the Terrestrial Paradise, and has nothing to do with the imaginary Celestial Paradise promised the dead by the official religions, and which is a purely spiritual reality.

In fact, we find it extremely paradoxical that most people, while firmly believing in the reality of the Celestial Paradise, are highly reluctant to accept the reality of the Terrestrial Paradise of which all traditions speak, the Judeo-Christian ones included. A highly irrational behaviour, is it not? And this is indeed the result of conditionment, of a reflexive behaviour called "imprinting" or "superego" by the specialists. A behaviour akin to the one of Pavlov's dog, which could not stop salivating years after the incentive was cut off.

It is true that this Paradise, Atlantis, has also not been found up to now. But this is not because it does not exist or left no traces whatsoever, but because it has only been sought in the wrong places, in the opposite side of the world from where it indeed lies. In fact, as all traditions affirm, when correctly interpreted, Atlantis-Eden indeed lay in the Land of Dawn, in the Island of Fire that is obviously full of volcanoes, as its name attests.

This island is also the Land of Sati (or Dawn or Vesta), the Great Mother who committed suicide by throwing herself in the funereal pyre of her husband, the volcano god. And this beautiful allegory — which was turned into the Hindu ritual of *sati* ("sutee") which so shocked the Europeans in India — is merely a personification of the primordial engulfment of Atlantis by its fiery volcano, whose giant caldera opened to swallow it. Of course, this swallowing refers to the capital city only, which was built around the volcano, as is so often the case. But the cataclysm had global proportions, and ended up causing the end of the Pleistocene Ice Age, and the sinking of the entire continent, [as we argue elsewhere in detail](#).

## Seek, And Ye Shall Find

The only viable explanation for the identity of the Navajo traditions and the ones of India and Indonesia is the natural one of diffusion. And, as illustrated in their mandalas themselves, this diffusion starts from a center; the very Center portrayed there. Any other attempted explanation can only lead to paradox and obscurity, as they invariably have, up to now.

But, if the Center — the so-called Terrestrial Paradise — really existed, why not accept what Tradition obsessively tells us, and adopt the traditional names such as Atlantis, Lemuria, Eden, the Isles of the Blest, and so on? Why reject the reality of such places just because we deem the natives stupid and mischievous, and refuse to accept their holy traditions as true fact? Has the fact that we forgot our own traditions — the ones we repeat mechanically in our religious rituals, like apes, as a sort of Cargo Cult — something to do with our scorn of them? Or do we fear to be deemed even more stupid than the natives we oppress and rob, not only of their possessions, but even of their religious traditions, forcing them to accept our own white-suprematist, Judeo-Christian ones?

It is obvious that all our attempts to locate these holy sites in the Occident or in the Near East have so far failed miserably. Why not, then seek in the right spots, in the Far Orient so clearly mentioned in the Bible and elsewhere? It is in India and in Indonesia that Atlantis and Lemuria, the two Centers of Primordial Civilization are to be found, and nowhere else.

If we indeed want to find the site of Paradise — the supreme endeavor of all truly great sages of the past, as we argue elsewhere — we should do what the Heroes did, and search it in the East Indies. And if we do this, we shall find it. As a surplus, we shall also find out that all the Paradises of the ancients are but one and the same: that of Eden, in the region of India and Indonesia. Most of it sunk away, [as we argue in detail elsewhere](#). The only thing that we, whites, have to lose is our delusion of grandeur, of having been first and foremost in history or even in God's designs. Are we ready to face that risk, and to accept the fact that we were not first, and that this glory indeed belongs to our darker brothers?

For, all true traditions are but one: the Primordial Tradition that came down to us from the dawn of Mankind as the legacy of our Atlantean forefathers. And this Tradition is that of Eden or Atlantis, precisely as related by Plato. Why should we persist in deeming Paradise and Atlantis unreal — an outright lie of our ancestors of old and of the stupid natives that know no better — when all the geological, the geophysical and the anthropological evidence unequivocally indicates that Atlantis indeed existed and was indeed the Paradise where humans originated and first rose to Civilization?

How can anyone seriously believe that the beautiful sandpainted mandalas of the Navajo Indians and their many symbolic counterparts in the Americas and elsewhere representing the Holy Mountain of Paradise in exactly the same way, the same sacred geometry, the same symbolism, and the same techniques (sandpainting, "side-elevation" projection, quadripartite symmetry) can have originated independently from the ones of India and Indonesia?

The only alternative explanation is through divine inspiration. But why would God cheat us all, and inspire a Paradise that never was but in our wildest dreams? I, for one, refuse to believe that God would cheat and delude us all with illusions and unreal chimaeras, just for fun. Why does the Bible tell, just as do the Navajo traditions, of a Terrestrial Paradise, if it only exists in the never-never-land of Heaven? How come the two distant traditions invented the same lie on opposite sides of the world, independently and more or less simultaneously?



More exactly, this enormous mass of evidence unequivocally points towards the Far Orient, the true Land of Sunrise, the Land of Dawn, our dawn, the dawn of Mankind. There, the Sun of Civilization and Intelligence first rose and shone, with the brightness of a thousand suns, as shiny and as scorching as the volcano that later destroyed it beyond repair. There the Phoenix first awakened and rose, crossing from the ancestral Heliopolis into its replicas elsewhere, into Egypt, the Near East, Polynesia, Europe, and even the distant Americas, as we just saw. And it is its light that illumes us all even today, for it was from there, from Atlantis-Eden that we learnt all things, just as the ancient traditions hold.

1 The origin of the Latin word *Missa*, from where the English "Mass" originated through the French *Messe* is obscure. Some claim it came from the formula *Ite, Missa est*, pronounced by the officiant priest at the end of the Mass, when the catechumens were dismissed. But the fact is, even if this origin is accepted, that the word relates to the idea of "emissary", "envoy" (Latin *missus, emissus*, related to "emissary", "mission", etc.). We believe that the word is also esoterically connected with the name of the Messiah and with the idea of "Mystery". Such is the case of feasts such as the *Misias*, the Mystery rituals celebrated in honor of Ceres, in Greece and Rome, commemorating the occasion when the goddess set out to rove the whole world searching for her disappeared virgin daughter, Kore. As usual, this event is but an allegory of the demise and disappearance of Atlantis itself.

Again, the word *Missa* also connects with the Latin *messis* ("crop") and with the idea of Christmas, when the Saviour was sent down to us. The mystic meaning is that the Celestial Envoys (*Missi* or *Mystes*) were sent out to the four corners of the world at the occasion of the Great Crop (*Messis*), that of Atlantis-Paradise. Ceres (Demeter) is indeed a personification of Lemurian Atlantis (Paradise), the "Virgin" (Kore) disappeared underground. And this memorable event resulted in the diaspora of the Atlanteans, who went out as emissaries (*missus*) and messiahs to civilize the whole world. Space does not allow a fuller exegesis of this complex subject here.

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2 Some of these beautiful mandalas can be seen in the Internet sites linked to above, or in books such as:

1. F. G. Newcomb; G. Reichard, *Sandpaintings of the Navajo Shooting Chant* (N. York, 1975)
2. M. M. Rie; R. A. F. Thurman, *Wisdom and Compassion, the Sacred Art of Tibet* (N. York, 1991)
3. P. Rawson, *The Art of Tantra* (London, 1973)

The significance of the mandalas is very seldom disclosed to non-initiates, particularly in its connection with Paradise and it Holy Mountain (Meru). Their simpler aspects can be studied in many books, the best of which are, in our opinion:

4. G. Tucci, *Teoria e Pratica del Mandala* (Rome, 1969)
5. D. Maclagan, *Creation Myths* (London, 1977).

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3 In reality, the four corners of the World correspond to the Four Continents (Eurasia, Africa, and the Two Americas). The fifth (and virtual continent) is the one which corresponded to Atlantis, and which is one that the geographers now call Australasia or, far less exactly, Austronesia or Oceania. Australasia is the huge, continental-sized extension of land to the south of southeast Asia that sunk underseas at the end of the Pleistocene, when the sea level rose by 100-150 meters in consequence of the melting of the immense glaciers that covered the Temperate Regions then. [Australasia is now currently called Sundaland by experts](#) such as zoogeographers and geologists who study the fauna and the geology of the region, and who came to the unequivocal conclusion that it was in fact emerse (sub-aerial) during the last Ice Age, in the Pleistocene, just as we have been arguing for two decades now. So, atlantis is evidently surfacing again, despite the occult forces bent on its censorship in the academias, the media, and the churches.

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4 Canopus (Alpha Carinae) was the South Pole Star some 14,000 years ago, while Vega (Alpha Lyrae), the main star of the Northern Hemisphere, was the North Pole Star of the same epoch. This epoch was the one of Atlantis' foundation, as we demonstrate elsewhere in detail by means of strict, computer-based, astronomical calculation. The Dravidas of that epoch — or, more exactly, the Atlanteans — navigated the high seas orienting themselves with the help of these two Pole Stars, as well as by "Canopic Jars".

These "jars" were indeed a clever form of compass, sextant and clepsydra of excellent precision. Hence, the association of Atlas and the Atlanteans with celestial navigation and with the Pole and the twin supports of the skies. Vega, the Northern Pole Star, is the star of the Great Mother, while Canopus, its dual and counterpart in the Southern Skies, represented the Great Father. These two Pole Stars — or Morning Stars, the stars of the dawn of humanity — are personified as the Twins of everywhere, and particularly, of the Navajo and the Tupi-Guarani Indians. In Egypt they were represented by Hathor and Horus (the Elder), in Greece by Castor and Pollux, in India by the Aswin Twins (Nakula and Sahadeva), in Sumeria by Enkidu and Gilgamesh, and so on.

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5 Webster gives its etym as derived from the Navajo *qohan*, meaning "house". More likely, this word is a corruption of *hogan*, originally a Pueblo word derived from the Spanish *fogán* ("oven"), by influence from *hogar* ("fireplace", "house"). A typical Navajo *hogan* closely resembles a round oven, being built of mud interspersed with wooden logs, in the form of a dome. The Spanish *fogón, fuego, hogar, foco, fogata*, etc., derive from the Latin *focus*, meaning "fireplace". And this word ultimately relates to the idea of "fire", "volcano". Ultimately, the words *fogón* (or *hogón, Hogan*) directly relate to "volcano" (Cf. Latin *vulcanus* or *volcanus*).

Skeat links the Latin to the Sanskrit *ulka*, meaning "a fiery meteor". These, in turn derive from the Dravida *ul-kan* meaning "inner fire". The Sanskrit term is also related to *loka* (or *uloka*), meaning "place" and more exactly, "fireplace". Moreover, the Skt. *ulka* derives from the radix *ush* ("fiery") of the name of Ushas (Dawn). Now, Dawn or Aurora is an epithet often used to designate Indonesia as the Land of Dawn. Dawn is also the same as Vesta (note that radix *ush* = *vesh*), the Fire Goddess who killed herself in a fiery pyre, and as Sati, her Hindu counterpart, who did the same.

And, as we just said, these goddesses personify Atlantis and its destruction in the great conflagration  ciated with the Flood in many different traditions. As is clear, all things fit together to compound the myths, the sy.  ools, and the names in question, leaving little room for doubting their Hindu origin. Indonesia is indeed both the Island of the Sun and

the Island of Fire, that is, of volcanos, as we all know. As we commented above, the Navajo hogans imitate the Whirling Mountain itself, which they also call Hogan, that is, "Volcano", as we just saw.

Another curious etym is the one of "buccaneer", derived from the French *boucan*, meaning a type of oven or fireplace for smoking meat and preparing barbecue. Actually, the word *boucan* is of Tupian and Caribbean origin, and was adopted by the French buccaneers that infested the region. The word "barbecue" is also related to *boucan*, being derived from the Spanish *barbacoa*, itself a corrupted form of *bar-boucan*, meaning an elongated *boucan*. Perhaps the name of the buccaneers ultimately alludes to their Indonesian origins, rather than to the fact that they used *boucans* for preparing barbecues. The Indonesian Malays were much feared pirates in antiquity, and it is far more likely that their name indeed alludes to their origin there, in the land of the *boucans* (or *boulcans* = "volcanos").

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§ Mount Kumeru, the Decapitated Mountain, is the mountain of the Goddess, just as the Sumeru or Kailasa is the mountain of Shiva, her husband. The Goddess is often called by names meaning "mountain", such as Giri, Girika, etc.. As "the Decapitated One", Kali, the Great Black Mother, is called Chinnamastaka, a term that means just this same thing. Diodorus Siculus reports a tradition — which we comment elsewhere — according to which Atlas (or Hesperus, rather) was carried away by the North Wind when studying the stars on top Mt. Atlas, along with the top of the mountain. An identical tradition of India tells a similar story of Lanka, sunken likewise. As is clear, the Greek tradition originated in the East Indies, and allegorizes a giant volcanism.

Mount Meru is the Mountain of the Fallen Sun. This mountain is the same as the Biblical Mt. Sinai, a name that means, in Hindu tongues, "the Decapitated Mountain". The word is derived from the Dravida *Cin-ai* or *Cin-ay*, meaning "The Mountain of the Fallen Sun (or of Shiva)" or, yet, "the Mountain of the Decapitated Ancestors". This is the same etym as that of Mt. Kinabalu, the loftiest and the most holy mountain of the whole of Indonesia. Mt. Merapi, another famous volcano of the region (in Central Java) derives its name from Mt. Meru, being composed of *Mer(u)* + *api* ("fire"), in Indonesian.

Mt. Kinabalu is also considered the Mountain of the Dead Ancestors and the site of the defunct Paradise. Mt. Kinabalu is literally a butte (or "decapitated mountain"). The name derives from the Dravida, the Holy Tongue of the region, and means "The Split Mountain" (*Kina-palu*) or, yet, "The Mountain of the Dead Ancestors" (*Kina-paru*), precisely the same as the etyms just given. The radix *cin-* is also the same as the one of Cinnamastaka, the decapitated goddess. It also figures in the name of China, in fact derived from the Skt. *cina*. And this is indeed a reference to the fact that China was part of the now sunken continent of the region, as shown in [my map of Pleistocene Southeast Asia](#).

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7 ["Pure Land" \(\*Shveta-dvipa\*\) is the name of the Hindu Paradise](#). It is also called Saka-dvipa ("White Island"). Its name also means "Evil-less land", precisely the same etym as that of the Yvymaraney, the Paradise of the Apopocuva Guarani of Brazil. Clearly these Indians, like the Navajos, obtained their myths from primeval India and Indonesia, in the dawn of times. More probably, these Indians brought these myths along when they migrated to the Americas driven by the cataclysm that wiped away their pristine Paradise. This destroyed homeland was called Aztlan (Atlantis?) by the Aztecs, and was said to lay in the Orient, the traditional designation of Indonesia, the Land of the Rising Sun. The Mayas had identical traditions, and called the place Tollán, another corruption of Atalan (or Atlantis), "the Land of Atlas".

Please note that we do not claim that the Indians entered the Americas via the Pacific Ocean exclusively. But their civilizers did, as their own legends assert. The majority of the Amerindian peoples probably came in via the Bering Strait, as the North American anthropologists normally affirm. But a substantial part of the Amerinds — particularly those of a white race such as the Incas, that we discuss elsewhere — also came in via the Pacific Ocean and Polynesia, all the way from the Indies, just as did the Polynesians themselves. Even today, the elders of certain tribes of the Pacific coast of North America and elsewhere look towards the west and the setting sun, anticipating the return of their Saviour whom they know will come from their Far West, which is indeed the Far East of the peoples of the Old World.

Another substantial fraction of the Amerinds came in, as Paul Rivet and other anthropologists of note affirm, via the South Pole. They came from Australia, into the southern tip of South America. [Addition in Dec. 2001: [Some recent discoveries by Brazilian anthropologists](#) have just disclosed the fact that some of the earliest Brazilian aborigines were in fact Australoid, that is, black-skinned, like the Australians. So, this itinerary seems to have been confirmed by actual paleoanthropological fossils. Moreover, [these negroid Amerinds apparently originated in Southeast Asia](#), the very site of Eden, according to our contention. And [they apparently came in several different waves, and had several distinct colorations](#). The date, that of 11,500 years ago, suggests a connection with the Atlantean cataclysm. It seems everybody was fleeing the destroyed region, which apparently had all four colors of humans. Interestingly enough, [the discovery was made very near my hometown, Belo Horizonte](#). Some more [news on the interesting subject may be obtained by clicking here](#). And it also seems that [the Bering Passage theory is being dropped by many specialists now as impracticable](#).

In fact, the Indians of America apparently came in from several different places and in several migratory waves down the uncountable millennia. These migrations started perhaps as early as 30,000 years ago, if not more, as some recent finds all over South America are unequivocally showing. The unity of the Amerindian races is an illusion, and these range from blond, blue-eyed nations to coppery to nearly Melanesian and Negroid types, and from tall giants to pygmies, as we argue in detail elsewhere

The name Kalachakra (or "Wheel of Time") given this mandala by the Hindus and Buddhists also means "Black Whirlpool", a name that designates the Vadava-mukha, the giant maelstrom we discussed further above. The Vadava-mukha corresponds to the giant caldera of the Krakatoa volcano, the very one that destroyed Atlantis. Very definitely, the ancient Hindus and Buddhists associated their destroyed Paradise with Atlantis. So did also the Amerindians who, as we saw, utilized the same symbolism as the Hindus in their esoteric rituals concerning the reenactment of their origins in Paradise.

The name of Paradise changes from place to place, as it was often translated into the local languages when the myths were incorporated to the local religious traditions. But the etymologies were preserved or adapted, and correspond to the usual ones of Hindu myths and traditions. Names such as "Golden Island", "White Island", "Pure Land", "Island of Fire", "Island of the Sun", "Whirling (or Polar) Mountain", "Skull Mountain", etc. belong both to Amerindian traditions and to Hindu-Tibetan ones. In particular, the "Skull Mountain" is the Mt. Calvary (or "Skull", in Hebrew), the Holy Mountain on whose top Christ was crucified, according to Christian traditions. The fact that, as we saw further above, we find the identical myth in Amerindian America and in Tantric Hinduism and Buddhism should be a sobering reminder of our common origins in paradisial Atlantis (Lemuria), in the dawn of times.

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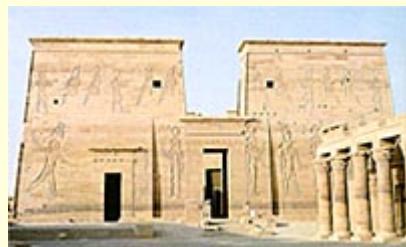


# Atlantis

The Lost Continent Finally Found

by Prof. Arysio Nunes dos Santos

## Atlantis In Myths And Religion



Atlantis is the ultimate source of all mythologies and all religions. Indeed, the essence of the ancient Mystery Religions — from which Christianity sprung — centered on the theme of Atlantis and its demise in the cataclysm we call the Flood.

The eschatology — that is, the doctrine of final things such as Doom and the Resurrection of the Dead — of Millenarian Religions such as Christianity, Buddhism and Hinduism all issue rather directly from the myths of Atlantis and its terrible fate.

So do traditions such as the Grail Cycle and the myth of the Wandering Hero in search of Paradise. Indeed, Atlantis is no other than the Primordial Paradise, which was the source from where the gods and angels brought the Gospels and the seeds of knowledge in the dawn of times. In this section we review certain themes like the Atlantean origin of myths, symbols and rites such as the Mysteries and the Christian Sacraments which we commemorate more or less apishly, in total ignorance of their essential connection with Atlantean events.

### 1 The Atlantean Origin Of The Seven Sacraments

Prof. Arysio Santos

The Cristian Sacraments commemorate the demise of Atlantis, that is, the Terrestrial Paradise. This article explains the meaning of these rituals, which root in the ancient Mystery Religions.

**Size:**

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### 2 Corroborating Evidence On The Reality Of Atlantis

Prof. Arysio Santos

This article discusses the reality of the Flood and of Atlantis in myths and religion.

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# The Atlantean Origin Of The Seven Sacraments

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## Introduction

In the Bible, as in India, myths are never told in detail, but only in tiny flashes that recall the twinkle of a star, the fall of a meteor or the avatar of a god in a transient theophany. Only when highly allegorized and, hence, incomprehensible to the ordinary person, are myths ever told in any detail. They are then peddled as the actual history of pseudo-historical personages such as Jesus, Zoroaster, Moses, Abraham, Krishna, Buddha, Lao-Tze, Mani, etc..

However, the several different flashes are the pieces of a jigsaw puzzle, and fit together serendipitously when demythologized and integrated with each other. All religions — ours included — center on the story of Atlantis (Eden) and of its Fall (Adam's) and destruction by the Flood, as well as on the hope of its rebirth at the Millennium.

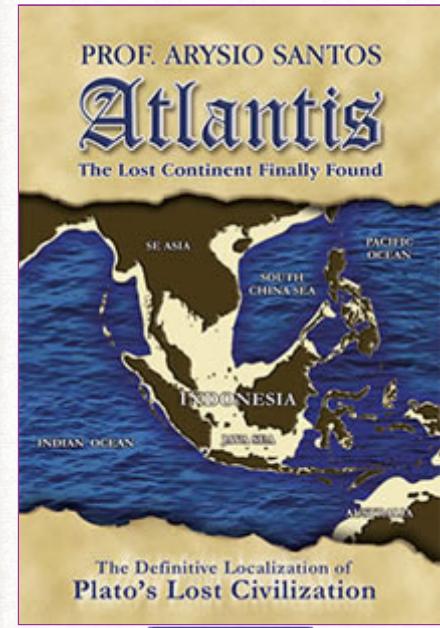
We have shown elsewhere in detail how "Christ" is indeed a personification of Atlantis, like so many other heroes. And so are his many biblical aliases such as Adam, Noah, Moses, Abraham, St. John, etc.. We have also demonstrated in detail that all our Christian rituals and beliefs — whose objective and meaning we forgot long ago — ultimately derive from India and reenact the history of Atlantis. Here we return briefly to the problem in order to moot out the importance of Atlantis as the source of all our myths and eschatological beliefs. In other words, this is the origin of the belief that all Religion originated in Paradise, as an archetype, and was handed to us as Revelation.

Let us consider first the Holy Sacraments, keeping in mind that, mythically, all Saviours are one and the same, in different avatars. Thus, Adam, Christ, Krishna, Moses, Noah, Atlas, Hercules, Shiva, etc., are just one and the same deity. Likewise, all religious traditions come from a single Tradition, which is originally the tradition of Atlantis and Lemuria. They are all part of the *Urreligion* that some anthropologists of genius such as Mircea Eliade and Joseph Campbell have discerned as the original source of all religions, both primitive and evolved. And all "historical" facts are mere pseudo-history, as well as all claims to "uniqueness" are no more than impostures, as all true experts well realize, even though they ordinarily refrain from saying it in public, for reasons that are easy to understand.

Before we proceed, however, some observations are in order, as they substantiate the case for the origin of our Christian Sacraments in India. India — and better yet, its colony and original location, Indonesia, whose name means "insular India" — is the true site of Atlantis, and the link that re-links us back to our primordials in Paradise. First of all we note that the Sacraments are Seven. Seven is a Magic Number of great importance, whose Hindu origin can hardly be contested. Seven is the number of the Rishis (Hindu Patriarchs) from whom we descend, as well as the number of elapsed eras in Hinduism. But, above all, seven is the number of *dvipas*, the counterpart of Paradise in the traditions of India. The Seven Cardinal Directions — the usual four, plus the Center, the Zenith and the Nadir — which are usually held to have been the source of the sacredness of the number seven, are purely conventional and stem from the ideas just given.

The Sacraments are seven because seven is the sacred number of Elohim and of the Holy Ghost, his alias. Contrariwise, ten is the number of Jahveh, the god to whom we owe the Ten Commandments. N  seven and ten are also the numbers of Atlantis and Lemuria. Ten is the number of Atlantis' Ten Princes, and seven is the number of the Islands that composed Lemurian Atlantis, as well as that of its Seven Prajapatis (or Patriarchs-

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Rulers). The Seven Dvipas of the Hindus are also the same as the seven Isles of the Blest of western traditions such as the ones of the Greeks and the Romans.

Likewise, they also correspond to the Seven Hells and Seven Heavens of many traditions, for instance, Sumero-Babylonian (the Seven Anunnaki), a concept that obscurely survives in Judeo-Christianity. **[Footnote 1:** Atlantis was originally composed of ten realms, as disclosed by Plato. But they eventually parted into seven plus three, which fought each other, in the Great War. The seven lost, and were destroyed, becoming the Land of the Dead, alias Seven Isles of the Blest, the site of Paradise Destroyed. Hence the connection with the Holy Ghost and the Anunnaki, the Seven Princes of Hell.]

In yet a different connection, we have the fact that the Sacraments of Christianity utilize four material supports: bread, wine, oil and water. Four is the number of the Hindu castes. It is far more than a coincidence that these four substances also represent the four *varnas* (castes) of Hindu traditions. Bread is white like the heraldic color of the Brahmans it represents. Wine is red like blood, and characterizes the warlike Kshatriyas. Oil is yellow like the fat Vaishyas it symbolizes.

Finally, water is blue like the symbolic color of the Sudras or serfs. Indeed, the heraldic color of the Sudras is black. Black is confused in India with blue or purple, for traditional reasons. In reality, water symbolizes Death, as by drowning at the Flood, a form that results in a purple color for the dead. As we see, the four substances represent the contributions of the Four Races (or castes), as well as their respective elements, with oil representing Fire; water, Water; wine (spirit) representing Air, and bread standing for the Earth, from which wheat grows.

The Four Elements are not indeed the ones that compose the material world, but those which destroy it when the eras come to their end. Fire, Water, Air and Earth allegorize the universal Conflagrations, Floods, Hurricanes and Earthquakes that either unite or work separately in order to destroy the world, when the time comes for it to happen. The same allegory is also symbolized by the Four Magian Kings: the three usual ones plus the fourth, Christ, to whom they came in order to pay their respect. Jesus is the *Logos*, the Word, the "Divine Breath" that corresponds to Wind.

In other words, Jesus represents the Brahman priests, issued from the mouth of Purusha, the Primordial Man, the intoners of the sacred *mantras* ("prayers"). The other three Kings are characterized by their gifts. Gold, the ruddy metal, represents the Kshatriyas ("Reds" or "Warrior Caste") in their pristine, undecayed condition. Myrrh is indeed musk (civet), the noblest form of "butter", the element that represents the Vaishyas (the Merchants or Burgeoisie). And, finally, incense, the burnt offering of excellency, represents the dark Sudras ("Serfs"), the "charred" element whose fate has been the cruel one of serving the other three castes. The Sudras stand for the Chams (Chamites) or Ethiopians, whose name means "burnt", and who were fated to serve the other three races or castes, just as told in the Bible.

So, those who can indeed read beyond the obvious, will have no difficulty in discerning in these Christian symbols — which make no sense whatsoever in Israel or even in the Ancient World — the antecedent ones of Hinduism: the Four Guardians ("Kings" or Lokapalas), the Four Castes, the Four Elements (or Principles or Races) of which the world was originally composed, in paradisial times. Where else but in primeval India — in Indonesia, the true site of Atlantis — do you have the Four Races of Mankind, the Reds, Whites, Blacks and Yellows contending for supremacy in a war that eventually led to the world's destruction in the dawn of times?

## 1) Baptism

That Baptism is a recollection or ritual reenactment of the Flood is a fact already been recognized by St. Jerome and other Church Patriarchs. Prof. Mircea Eliade (*Treatise on the History of Religions*, Paris 1970) shows this fact in detail. Essentially, all religions have some sort of Baptism or Ablution, intended to cleanse away some sort of Original Sin. This sin is no other than that of the Atlanteans: sinfully mingling with "mortal" women of the inferior castes, but deeming their own offspring "inferior" and enslaving it. Yes, Racism is, unfortunately, a stupid notion that is as old as humanity itself. It is the Original Sin that led Mankind into Doom, and probably will again, if we do not wake up in time. How can one fall so low as to enslave one's own offspring, colored or not, as if they were mere cattle?

Baptism is what the Hindus call *Pralaya* ("dissolution"); the demise of all things in order to allow their return to the Primordial Chaos and insure their re-creation afresh. There are two kinds of Baptism: the one of John and that of Christ. John as the "precursor of Christ" may well symbolize what Occultists call Lemuria, whose "fall" preceded that of Atlantis. John's watery baptism represents the demise of Atlantis by the Universal Flood, just as Christ's baptism by fire represents the destruction of Lemuria in the volcanic explosion known as the Universal Conflagration.

The Sacrament of Chrism corresponds to the Fiery Baptism, as we shall see further below. **[Footnote 2:** The issue of Atlantis and Lemuria is a complex one, which we explain elsewhere in detail. In fact, the tradition is connected to the one of the Virgin Mother and the Wondrous Son which we encounter in essentially all mythologies, Judeo-Christianity included. The two realms are essentially one and the same in two consecutive avatars.

For purposes of clarity, we call one Lemurian Atlantis and the other Atlantis proper. Civilization started to develop in Atlantis-Eden, during the last Ice Age, shortly after the Eemian Interglacial ended, some 120 kya (kiloyears ago). But then we had the explosive eruption of the Toba volcano, in Sumatra, and it was cut short, in one of the worst catastrophes ever. But progress soon resumed, a few millennia afterwards, when local conditions improved. And then it lasted until the end of the last Ice Age, some 11,600 years years ago, the exact date declared by Plato.

Interestingly enough, the Toba volcano previously consisted of a lofty volcanic peak, which was deemed the Phallus of the World (the Linga). After its explosion and collapse, the Toba volcano in Indonesia became curiously similar, as seen from space, to a giant vagina, [LINK: to photo of Toba Lake seen taken by NASA from space]. And this is indeed what the Hindus call the Yoni or Cosmic Vagina. Hence the myth of the Primordial Castration which so intrigued Freud and Jung, among many. The symbolism of Baptism has been expounded by St. John Chrysostom:

"Baptism represents death and interment, life and resurrection. When we plunge our heads under the water, as in a sepulcher, the old man becomes completely drowned and buried. When he leaves the water, the new man suddenly rises."

The Old Man is Adam, the prototype of Christ. The New Man is Christ, the second Adam. The two Saviours correspond to the twin Jerusalems, one Celestial and the other Messianic. Even more exactly, they correspond to the two Atlantises just commented. We note how most Saviours actually emerge from the waters either directly or symbolically. So did Moses, Osiris, Perseus, Noah, Sargon, Joseph, Skanda, Murugan, Trita, the Oannés, Quetzalcoatl, etc., all "born from the waters", like Moses. Even Christ did so, as symbolized by his manger of reeds and his baptism by John.

The Druids too had a kind of Baptism. So did the Mystery Religions of Greece and Rome. In India, Baptism is ritually performed in the Ganges and many other *tirthas* (bathing spots in rivers) by all pious Hindus. The Buddhists too have a kind of Baptism which is more an ablution or sprinkling than ritual immersion. Even the Amerinds had several forms of Baptism connected with the same idea: a commemoration of the Flood.

One example in the Americas was the ritual drowning of the gold-laden Eldorado, which reenacted the submersion of Atlantis. In India, Krishna's statue is thus baptized in the *thirtapuja*. The same type of ritual also existed in Greece, Rome, Arabia and elsewhere. The Sea of Bronze of Solomon's Temple was some sort of a Baptismal font, not unlike the enigmatic ones found in Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro, and which probably served the same purpose. These pools of the Indus Valley Civilization had *ghatts* or ladders leading to the waters, identical to those of the Ganges river used for the rituals of ablution. The Egyptian temples also had sacred pools where the worshippers were baptized. [LINK: to Symbolism of Egyptian Temple]

## 2) Chrism

Chrism or Confirmation is a sort of second Baptism, with oil, instead of water. Oil is the symbolic equivalent of fire, as its fuel, a sort of "spirit" which catches fire. Chrism actually corresponds to the Baptism of Fire of the Holy Ghost ("Holy Spirit"). The Baptism of Fire is the Fiery Ordeal or Suttee (*Sati*) of the Hindus, and insures purification by fire, as in the ordeal of gold by fire. The Buddhists of Tibet too use a Baptism of Fire (a sprinkling with fiery dust). The word "Chrism" means "oil" or "anointing" in Greek. The ritual of anointing is used not only in Confirmation, but also in Extreme Unction and Consecration of priests, kings, temples, statues, etc..

The word "Chrism" directly relates to the name of Christ ("The Chrismened One" = "The Anointed One"). It evokes the custom of certain primitive tribes of India (the Gonds, Khonds, etc.) who used to "Chrism" the victims of their human sacrifices before burning them at stake, so that they would burn better. The custom is a sad recollection of the fate of Paradise. There, in the Land of Plenty, the gods fattened the humans before dispatching them in the Universal Conflagration that preceded the Flood. Such is the reason why the Hindus called Paradise (Atlantis) by names such as Gomeda, meaning "the Land of the Fat Cattle". And such is also the origin of the strange rite of burnt offerings of all kinds. Yes, it is as Shakespeare said: "As flies to wanton boys, so are we to the gods".

**[Footnote:** The Mayas and the Aztecs had a terrible human sacrifice which closely evokes the (fabled) death of St. Sebastian, tied to a pillar and shot by arrows. The name of Sebastian means "Holy Pillar" (*sebas stoas*) in Greek. This coincidence is too close to be accepted, and the saint is probably a myth, as we comment elsewhere in detail. The prisoner's body was later anointed and roasted, and eaten communally by all. The ritual is indeed a commemoration of Atlantis and its Holy Pillar (Mt. Atlas). The arrows correspond to the volcanic bombs shed by the volcano which literally roasted the Atlanteans, as if in a burnt-offering to the gods.]



Chrism corresponds to the fiery avatar of the Holy Ghost as a sort of *vajra* or meteorite falling from the skies over the Apostles during Pentecost. It imparts *Charisma* ("grace"), the gift of abundance and healing powers. This "fall" is usually associated with the one of the palladium in Paganism, and with the one of the *vajra* (the Celestial Linga) in India. The "tongues of fire" (*linguas*, in Latin) of Pentecost were visibly *lingas* (or *cerauni*), falling down from Heaven. This "avatar" of the Spirit (*Logos*) is Christ himself, "falling from Heaven as lightning", that is, as the *vajra* thunderbolt, in order to herald the end of the former era and the start of the next one, that of Christianity.

The Sacraments center on stuffs such as water, oil, wine, bread, blood, which somewhat evoke the strange composition of the Seven Seas of the Hindu *dvipas* (Paradises). The meaning of the Holy Ghost's *Charisma* is given by St. Paul in *I Cor. 12:14*. This theme will not be discussed here, except for the above, and to say that the obscurity of its images and allegories bespeak of a hermetic disclosure reserved to initiates, one that is also related to the burning of Atlantis.

Fire and Water (Baptism and Chrism) were administered together in the primitive Church, and only later became separated. As in the ordeal of Atlantis, which was attended by both cataclysms, the association of Chrism and Baptism implies the same thing. So, granted that Baptism symbolizes the Flood, it is clear that Chrism allegorizes the fiery cataclysm that the Stoics called *Ekpyrosis* (or Universal Conflagration). The *Ekpyrosis* is the Greek counterpart of what some Christian sects call "Dispensations", generally seven, as in the Hindu traditions just mentioned.

In conclusion, one might say that Chrism or Anointing corresponds to the Baptism of Fire of the Holy Ghost, whereas the Baptism of Water corresponds to the one of the Father, his dual. The Holy Ghost also corresponds to Agni or Kama, the fiery gods of the Hindus, whereas the Father (or Jahveh) corresponds to the watery gods, Indra or Soma. Even more exactly, the two Baptisms correspond to the Flood and the Conflagration of Paradise, and to the two gods that brought them about, Indra and Agni in India, and Christ and John in Christianity or Elohim and Jahveh in Judaism.

### 3) Matrimony

The Sacrament of Holy Matrimony represents on a human scale what the so-called Cosmogonic Nuptials of Fire and Water symbolize at the Terrestrial level. At the Celestial level it signifies the joining or, rather, the equilibration of the influences of the two Polar Constellations — the Linga (Ursa Minor) and the Yoni (Lyra) — that takes place at the Equinoxes.

These two points are the "doors" (*the Pitri-yana* and the *Deva-yana*) where the two Celestial influences balance each other, resulting in an era transition. In the Zodiacaal plane, the Equinoxes coincide with Aquarius and Leo (Fire and Water), and herald the era transitions determined by the Tetramorph.

The symbolism of the Cosmogonic Nuptials of Fire and Water — which is central to most religions — is allegorized in Christianity by the highly esoteric union of Christ (*Christos* = "ointment" = "fire") and Mary (*Maria* = "seas" = "water"). In Paganism, we have its equivalent in the union of Venus or Aphrodite ("seafroth" = "water") and Cupid or Eros ("love" = "fire"); of Cadmus ("musk" = oil = "fire") and Harmonia ("ermine" = aquatic = "water"); of Zeus (a tempest god) and Hera (an infernal Erinys); of Demeter (the Palladium of Pessinunte, a meteorite = "fire") and Poseidon (a sea-god); etc., etc..

The union of the two principles is symbolized, in India, by the *pramantha* and the Sri Yantra, and elsewhere by the Cross, the Star of David and so on. It represents both the destruction of Paradise and the union of the two races that existed in the Golden Age and which will be repeated in the Millennium all over again.

In India the Cosmogonic Nuptials of Fire and Water is symbolized in the birth of Skanda which resulted from the union of the fiery seed of Agni with Ganga, the water-nymph of the river Ganges. This sacred Hierogamy seems to be the allegory of the explosive union of the magma of a submarine volcano with the waters of the sea above it. From it was born Skanda-Karttikeya, the Hindu counterpart and archetype of Christ in essentially all details.

This mystic union of fire and water is a characteristic feature of Indonesia, which is precisely the site of Eden. The Hindus allegorize this fearful event by the fall of the *vajra* inside the waters of the Cosmic Ocean or the Holy Lake (Anavatapta or Saryana). The *vajra* is the tip of Mt. Meru, decapitated in the cataclysmic explosion. It falls from above, from the tip of the Holy Mountain that formerly stretched all the way to Heaven, scraping it.

This union also allegorizes the event as the castration of Brahma or of Shiva; as the decapitation of Dadhyanch or of Mahavidya, and a million other similarly sophisticate symbolisms of Hindu mythology. And the *vajra* is also the same as the *linga* of Shiva, falling from heaven as the palladium, the divine phallus, as in the myth of the Primordial Castration. In the Ancient Testament the matrimonial union is recognized as a symbol of the Covenant and of the love of Jahveh for Israel (cf. *Ose. 2; Isa. 54:4; 62: 4; Jer. 2:2; 3: 20*  *ek. ch. 16 and 23, etc.*).

In the New Testament, marriages are usually celebrated at night, and are often attended by agapes which somewhat evoke the strange marriage rituals described in the *Song of Songs*. The practice also evokes the puzzling orgies of the Gnostic Cathars of Medieval Europe or the ones of the Essenes or the Knights Templars, their true descendants. These love feasts are reenactments of the Cosmogonic Nuptials, the orgiastic mingling of Fire and Water that takes place at Doom. So are the similar agapes of the ancient Greek philosophers or, in Rome, the ones of the Etruscans, their ancestors. These strange rituals all ultimately derive from the Tantric ones of Dravidian India.

The archetypal Doom commemorated here is, of course, the destruction of Atlantis and Lemuria by this sort of cataclysm of Fire and Water which we encounter in essentially all traditions of both the Old and the New Worlds. The association with the Covenant — a word that implies the idea of a mystic union like the ones under study — directly recalls the Flood (cf. Gen. 9:3-17). Its symbol, the rainbow that marked the site of the brutal cataclysm, later became symbolized by the engagement ring. This covenant is bloodless, and accords to the fact that death by drowning sheds no blood.

In *Exodus* 24, two Covenants ("marriages") are mentioned. One is bloody, with the participants being sprinkled with blood, and the other is bloodless. The first one is orgiastic (an *agape*) and is celebrated by a nocturnal supper akin to the Last Supper and the Black Masses and Sabbaths of the Middle Ages. These two ceremonies closely evoke the rituals of the Holy Mass, itself a mystic replica of the union of Fire and Water. The two Covenants represent the two types of Mass, one white and diurnal, the other black and nocturnal. The emblem of the Second Alliance is the Ark of the Covenant. And, as shown in some early representations, this Ark was indeed an omphalos or palladium.

Blood is symbolic of "fire", of Leo, and of the destructive *Kshatryas*. Water (libations) represents Aquarius and his watery dispensations, as well as the Brahmins (pourers of libations). The other symbols of the Alliance (or Matrimony) are likewise Cosmogonic: the Tablets of the Law; the aspersion with blood; the *agape*; the orgies (chaotic mingling of fire and water); the Baptism of the New Covenant; the restoration of the Temple; the insistence on love, etc.. So, Marriage represents the mystic union of Fire and Water that allegorizes the destruction of Atlantis-Paradise by these two agents: a volcanic conflagration followed by a watery dispensation in the form of a giant tsunami.

## 4) Confession

Originally, the Confession of the Sins was done aloud, as it still is in some Christian sects. But, even when whispered, it relates to the magic power of words and sound as embodied in the idea of the Hindu *mantras* and the Christian *Logos* (or Word). Christ imparted the power of forgiving the Sins to the Apostles by blowing (or whispering) upon them the Holy Ghost (the *Logos*), as described in *John* 20:21-23.

The idea of the sacredness of speech or sound is of Indian origin. The Hindus and Buddhists believe that *mantras* (prayers or ritual formulas) such as the OM MANI PADME HUM convey a power which evokes Cosmic resonances and precipitate the advent of Doom and the new era. They embody this power in deities such as Brihaspati ("Lord of Speech"), Sarasvati, Vach ("Voice"), Rudra ("Howler"), and many others.

The Hindu theory of sound (*nada*) is too complex to expound here, and the reader is directed to more specialized sources. Suffice it to say that sound (or wind or air) is one of the Four Elements, on a level with Five and Water. More exactly, sound (*sabda, nada*) is the quintessence (or "fifth element") usually represented as Ether (*akasha*) when sacred, and as *vach* ("voice") when human. Here it represents the *shakti*, the divine essence of the female power.

The Celts personified Speech in Ogmios, whom they equated to the *Logos*. The Greeks also associated sacred sound with the *rhombus* ("bullroarer"), the sacred instrument of the Dionysian Mysteries. Indeed, the bullroarer and the drum (or the flute or the lyre) were ritually used the world over for evoking Cosmic resonances capable of activating the *bindu*, the "seed" of Creation. The sound of the bullroarer is often associated with the roar of thunder and the death of the Primordial Bull which represents Dionysos, the Golden Calf. Christ too has been likened to a bull (cf. *Psalm* 22 and Christ's agony bellow on the Cross, both exactly the same well-known one: *Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani*). So have the howling Rudra (Shiva) and of many other gods, including the Americas, for instance Chipe Toltec of one of the Aztec ugliest traditions.

Sound is also associated with the universal Thunderbird, variously called Rudá (in Brazil), Garuda (in India), Simorgh (in Persia), Pegasus (in Greece), Zu (in Babylon), Bennu or Phoenix (in Egypt), Cherub or Angel (in Israel), Thunderbird or Eagle in the Americas, etc.. The clapping of their wings simulates the roar of thunder. And this thunder is really the fearful rumble of the volcanic explosion which destroyed Paradise, as well as the roar of the onrushing waters of the sea, stirred by the cataclysmic explosion of Mt. Atlas, the terrible volcano which is no other than the Krakatoa and, earlier still, the Toba volcano, as we explained further above.

Jahveh is often associated with thunder (his voice), particularly when he rides the winged Cherubs (cf. *Ezek. 1:24; 10:5; 43: 2; Psa. 18:10; 29:3; 68:4; 80:1; 99:1; II Sam. 22:11; Job 37:2; Dan. 10*  *Rev. 1:15*, etc.). These theophanies are often connected with the destruction of the city of Jerusalem (cf. *Eze. 43: 3*), with

the Flood, with the fall of "fiery coals", etc.. A close study reveals that the hidden message is the destruction of paradisial Atlantis by the fall of the *vajra*. And Jahveh, riding the wave, closely evokes the *Epic of Gilgamesh*, where Enlil is called "the rider of the Tempest", much as is Aleyan Baal in the equivalent Phoenician myths of the Flood.

As is clear, not only the Bible, but all mythologies, endlessly borrow from each other, in an endless series which can be traced back to the times of Atlantis and its destruction in the terrible cataclysm known to the ancients as the Flood and to Science as the catastrophic end of the last Pleistocene Ice Age some 11,600 years ago, precisely the date given by Plato in both the *Timaeus* and the *Critias*.

Jahveh is often called "rock", "fortress", "high tower", etc.. These words closely evoke the *atala* or watchtower which we discussed elsewhere, and which is an alias of Mt. Atlas in Hindu traditions. In the *PSalms*, Jahveh comes down from above as a thundering *vajra* and destroys the Tower or Temple in order to rebuild it as his own. This is an allegory of the era transitions that the gods periodically bring about in order to renovel Creation and start a new world. The Tower is of course Atlantis as the archetypal Temple of Solomon, which never existed at all, but in myths. And its destruction is also depicted in the Tarot (Arcane 16, The Tower Destroyed by Lightning), and in many other similar allegories.

## 5) Ordination

Ordination is the rite of the Christian Church for the commissioning of priests. The essential ceremony consists in the imposition of hands on the heads of the ones to be ordained by the officiant. The officiant priest also recites prayer to the Holy Ghost to grant the recipient his Seven Graces (*Charismas*). The Christian ritual derives from the Jewish one called *Semikhah*, first used by Moses to ordain Joshua as his successor. In the New Testament, the Apostles use the imposition of hands to ordain the seven disciples who would be their followers.

Besides the imposition of the hands, other rituals are often included, such as anointing and the investiture with the vestments of the office. But it is the imposition of hands and the prayer to the Spirit that ultimately characterizes the Sacrament of Ordination and imparts the Seven Gifts of the Holy Ghost that qualify the candidate for priesthood.

Symbolically, the laying of hands transmits a spark of the spirit of the imposer to the imposed, just as a burning candle can impart its flame to another, unlit candle. This way, an uninterrupted chain is established by ordination that stretches all the way back to the origin, passing from one to the other all the way back to the first instituter of the ministry. And this was Christ himself as an alias and archetype of Melchisedek, the initiator of Abraham.

More exactly, this tradition stretches in an uninterrupted chain all the way back to Atlantis or Paradise, and recollects its burning in the Primordial Conflagration. The "lighting" of the initiant commemorates the inflaming of Purusha in the Primordial Conflagration, or its alias, the burning of Kama, the Hindu love god, by Shiva's fiery glance.

All these symbols are mere allegories of the burning of Paradise by the fierce explosion of its volcano, Mt. Atlas and the even earlier one, by the Toba volcano, as told further above, perhaps also in an endless chain, as Hindu traditions such as the ones of the *yugas* (or eras) detailed tell. The idea also evokes the etym of the word "religion" as the restablishment of a link (*re-ligo*) with our Paradisial origins. Again this is an idea that ultimately derives from India. It relates to the myth of Brihaspati, the Lord of Prayer, whose endless chain of *mantras* goes back all the way to primordial cataclysm.

This idea is also expressed in India by the link afforded by the smoke of sacrificial fires linking Heaven and Earth. Again, this is an allegory of the inflaming of Paradise and the smoke of the Primordial Sacrifice, as we discuss elsewhere. And this smoke plume is indeed the one of the exploding volcano, the true Pillar of Heaven establishing the link between heaven and earth in the ancient traditions. A further related allegory is the idea of the *sutratma* (or "soul thread"), a sort of umbilical chord that stretches without interruption to our origins. Yet another is expressed by the traditions of the *Upanishads*, which we discuss further below.

There can be hardly any questioning that the origin of the rite of imposition of hands and the transmission of the Holy Ghost derives from the Hindu rituals and traditions discussed above, as we just argued. But these are indeed ritual recollections or reenactments of the primordial events concerning Paradise and its destruction in the Primordial Conflagration.

In other words, what we have is a ritual enactment of the destruction of Atlantis by the fiery explosion of its lofty volcano, Mt. Atlas (the Krakatoa) or the earlier one, the Toba volcano. These terrible, chained events are also commemorated by the perpetual fire that burns in Christian temples. This usage was copied from the identical one of the Jews who, in turn, borrowed it from the Hindus, or the Greeks and Romans (in the temple of Vesta and Hestia), and so on. Even the Mayas in the Americas had similar rites and traditions (the Virgins of the Sun), which obviously derive from the same source. And this source can only date from Pleiadic times, given that, according to Science, the New World had been isolated from the Old World ever since the end of the Ice Age and the closure of the Bering Passage.

The idea that this fire cannot cease to burn and must not suffer interruption is also symbolically represented by the equivalent uninterrupted chain of transmission of the Holy Ghost from one officiant to the next. This Perpetual Fire is likewise connected to the identical fire that was kept perpetually burning in the altars of Vesta and Hestia in Rome and in Greece by the Vestal Virgins. An identical tradition also existed in the Americas, with the Mayas and Aztecs, as we just said. And this fire was also the same as the Central Fire of the Pythagoreans, burning at the exact center of the earth. This mysterious Central Fire was indeed the same as the Vadava-mukha of the Hindus, the Abvan or Vardhamanakaya of the Vedic Aryans and the *Khasma Mega* of Hesiod and Homer, as we explain elsewhere in detail.

As we have shown above and elsewhere, the temples of Vesta and Hestia, her Greek counterpart, are close replicas of the topography of Paradisial Atlantis and Lemuria. Their temples were round and conical, with the Holy Fire perpetually burning in the altar at its center. This design simulates a volcano or, rather, the volcanic peak of Mt. Atlas, ready to explode and destroy Paradise at any moment. So do the *the kivas of the Pueblo Indians*, the *hogans* of the Navajos, and *the teepees* of the Plains Indians, which are all built so as to resemble a volcano, with the smoke issuing from the top, as in a volcano, and the Indians living inside. **[Link to article: Whirling Mountain of the Navajos]** These volcanoes represent the *mundus*, the connection with the underworld from which the Indians theoretically emerged into this world, coming from the site of Paradise Destroyed where they formerly lived, before it was destroyed.

**[FOOTNOTE:** Essentially all Indians and, indeed many other peoples have traditions on having come from the netherworld or from heaven by means of a cave or some such feature. What this indeed means is that they came from the antipodal of the Americas, which is of course Indonesia, as is easy to see in a globe of the earth. In other traditions, they came, instead, by means of a giant canoe or raft, often identified to a giant snake or to the ark, a far likelier alternative. What my research shows, in a most unequivocal way, is that the Amerinds came via the Pacific Ocean, riding the Equatorial countercurrent, which leads directly from Indonesia to Ecuador, along the equinoctial line (the Equator). In all probability, earlier Indians (Paleo-Indians) entered via Bering Strait or whatever. These later Indians were the great civilizers, the ancestors of the Incas, the Mayas and the Aztecs and other such great civilizations of the Americas.]

Ananda Coomaraswami has also shown that this design and ritual closely duplicates that of the Vedic altar, itself a replica of Mt. Meru and the Hindu Paradise and hence of the Holy Mountain (Mt. Meru). Mt. Meru was itself a volcano, and is held to have destroyed Paradise in a terrible conflagration. There can be no question about the precedence of the Hindus in this symbolism. But the diffusion of the tradition to the Americas can only have taken place at a far earlier epoch than that normally envisaged by both historians and archaeologists, given that it necessarily precedes the end of the last Ice Age according to the present views of archaeologists and prehistorians.

The Hindus have another tradition of Perpetual Fires that again links with the fiery destruction of Paradise in the Primordial Conflagration. This is, as we commented above, the Fiery Mare (or Vadavamukha), the All-Consuming Fire that perpetually burns deep down inside the Ocean's bottom, in the middle of the world. This fire is kept in check by the waters of the Ocean, which it consumes continually. At Doom, this equilibrium is disrupted, and the Mare goes haywire, incendiing the whole world.

The Fiery Mare is really the Hindu Love-God Kama inflamed by the fiery glance of Shiva's third eye. The burning Kama was later confined inside the Submarine Mare's skull, which is really the *vajra* formed from the decapitated head of Dadhyanch, as we tell in detail elsewhere. Again we have a connection between the Perpetual Fire and the destruction of Paradise in the Primordial Conflagration.

Kama, the Hindu Love-God, is also the archetype of the Holy Ghost, some sort of fiery spirit. Indeed, Kama is also called *Ananga* ("Bodiless") in Sanskrit, an etym that really means "spirit", "ghost". Kama is also the archetype of Eros and Cupid, and is considered the Primordial Creator, destroyed or incended in the conflagration of Paradise.

The *Upanishads* — a name that suggests the idea of being initiated or "incended" in the long chain that stretches all the way back to Paradisial times — is an esoteric collection of teachings and initiatic doctrines that expands the *Vedas* and expounds its doctrines in coded language, reserved for the Initiates. Its name also suggests something like the imposition of hands or, really, the initiation or enlightening of the neophytes that the ritual symbolizes.

Apparently, this real meaning of the "laying of hands" was forgotten somewhere during the long stretch that links us back to Paradise and the primordial events that culminated in its fiery destruction. The rituals of the Christian Sacrament of ordination were, as we said above, copied from the Jewish ones for the commissioning of rabbis, the *Semikhah*.

And the Jews, like the Aryans, really came from India and, before that, from Indonesia, the true site of Eden and of primordial "Egypt". From destroyed Atlantis, the Jews and the Aryans passed into China and Mongolia, where they were known as the Yüeh-Chi ("Jewish"?), the Avars, the Tocharians, etc., as we argue elsewhere in detail. And from there, they later spread to the Near East and thence to the rest of north Asia and Europe as the mysterious Sea Peoples. Interestingly enough, the *Semikhah* can be traced back to Moses and Joshua, and the flight of the Hebrews from their destroyed Paradise in Mt. Sinai. Mt. Sinai is verily the same as Mt. Meru or Atlas, the Holy Mountain of Paradise that was burnt down by the fiery avatar of the  who is no

other than the Holy Ghost. This volcanic mountain has obviously very little to do with its counterpart of the same name in the Sinai Peninsula, a mere replica of the paradisial archetype.

We do not believe that the true meaning of the imposition of hands during Ordination — the one just told, of the endless chain or *sutratma* — is generally known even inside the Christian Church. But the above exegesis of its significance and origin can hardly be contested (and has not), as is clear to anyone who studies the matter in detail, as we did.

The initiatic secrets in question were apparently forgotten by all or most, and only the mechanical actions of the ritual were preserved. They are enacted in an empty way, like the mechanical movements of an automaton, destitute of soul. We have long forgotten the god whom we honor with such rituals which we emptily ape, despite the fact that the god that is here commemorated is the very Soul of the World. And that Soul is indeed Atlantis, as the initiates well know. This god is represented as Kama, the Love God of the Gnostics of all times. As such he is also the same as Eros, the lover of Psyche whom she mistook for the Beast, as so many do.

## 6) Extreme Unction

Extreme Unction or, as it now called, The Anointing of the Sick, hardly differs in meaning from the Sacrament of Chrism, and is here only discussed briefly. Extreme Unction is, as the name suggests, the anointing of the sick *in extremis* and of any others who are on the imminence of dying. The alleged purpose is the remission of sins or the attempt at a cure. But this contradicts the fact that it is applied after all hope of cure is abandoned, and that Confession is the proper ritual for remission.

The ritual of anointing in Extreme Unction is usually accompanied by Confession of the sins if that is at all possible, and by the administration of the Eucharist as a viaticum, the food for the journey the moribund is about to undertake. The anointing of the sick is a practice of most, if not all religions. It is an extremely ancient ritual and is just about universal. It enacts the wanderings of the soul in its difficult to the site of Paradise, just as do pilgrimages to holy sites in all religions. In other words, Extreme Unction is a preparation of the soul of the deceased for the long pilgrimage it is about to undertake. And this notion seems taken directly from the Egyptian *Book of the Dead* or its many counterparts, for instance the Tibetan book of the same name.

The administration of the Eucharist as a viaticum is interesting. It embodies the idea that the deceased go to a very distant region, in a sort of pilgrimage to Paradise. This is also the conception behind the actual pilgrimages to the Holy Land that is an ancient custom of the Christians of all times. This practice also exists or existed in essentially all religions: Hinduism, Buddhism (Tibetan), Moslemism, Judeo-Christianity, etc.. We discuss in some detail the symbolism of this return trip to Paradise in our section on the meaning of the Holy Barque and the Ark of the Covenant, in [The Atlantean Symbolism of the Egyptian Temple \(Part I\)](#). **[LINK]**

The Greeks did also flock to sacred sites such as Eleusis and Delphi, often in quest of initiation into the secrets of the Mysteries. Their traditions, like those of the Romans, tell of the long pilgrimage of the soul to remote regions such as the Islands of the Blest, which lay in the most extreme regions of the world (Taprobane), precisely in the site where we have located Atlantis, perhaps for the first time ever, as we argue elsewhere in detail **[LINK to my article on the Islands of the Blessed and Taprobane]**

Ancient Egyptian texts such as *The Book of the Dead* describe in detail the long pilgrimage and the perils the soul has to face in the beyond, in its quest for the site of Paradise. The Egyptians too, like all peoples, placed Paradise in the Far Orient, beyond the seas and the place where the Sun rises everyday. The *Bardo Thodol*, the Tibetan Book of the Dead, also tells at great length the long pilgrimage and the perils of the soul in its pilgrimage to Paradise, its temporary abode, where it awaits reincarnation.

The *Popol Vuh* of the Maya Indians tells of the vicissitudes and difficulties of the Twins in their voyage to Xibalba, the site of their Paradise Lost. And so do the Navajo traditions on a similar voyage of their twins to the site of the Sun's residence, in Paradise, obviously in the Far Orient. As is clear, all these different traditions tell one and the same story, the one of the soul's progress on its return to the site of Paradise turned into the gloomy Abode of the Dead. As the Heroes do in flesh and blood, so do we, spiritually, according to traditions that are as old as Mankind itself.

The Muslims have, as one of their most sacred duties, the obligation to undertake a pilgrimage to Mecca, their Holy Land, at least once in their lifetimes. But it is in India, as usual, that we find the reason and the origin for such ancient practices. The pious Hindus are observant of such ritual pilgrimages, and have dozens of holy sites to choose from. These are distributed all over India, often in remote, difficult regions such as the Himalayas and the Nilgiris.

Mt. Kailasa, in the Trans-Himalayas of Tibet, is one of the most sacred spots of the Shivaite. The Holy Mountain is identified with Mt. Meru, the mountain of Paradise, as well as with the immense phallus of Shiva, shedding the abundance of his gifts. Every devout Hindu aims to bathe in the Ganges, the  of their rivers. If at all possible he also undertakes pilgrimages to all of India's Seven Holy Rivers. He also  deavors to visit the Seven Holy Cities: Ayodhya, Mathura, Hardwar, Benares, Kanchipuram, Ujjain and Dwaraka.

All these are considered holy sites, connected with the sacred history of Paradise and its destruction in primordial times. But their most holy spots are Lake Manasarowar, near Mt. Kailasa, and Lanka in Ceylon, the sites of their two Paradises, located at the two extremes of the world. However, all seven sacred spots correspond to the Seven Dvipas (or Paradises), which are the archetypes of the Seven Islands of the Blest of the Greeks and Romans, as well as the Paradises of other nations. It is from these Seven Islands that all other sacred septenaries ultimately issue.

As we see, all nations have rituals similar to the above, which entail a return to Paradise in a pilgrimage that simulates the wanderings of the soul after death. Even the Occultists have similar traditions. They quest initiation in the ancient arcanae, except that in a context of actuality and magic, rather than in that of the beyond. Christ, Buddha, Pythagoras, Plato, Solon, Zoroaster, Mani, Apollonius of Tyana, and most other great initiates are said to have gone to India, in their quest for Initiation in the arcanae of the Mysteries. So has Christ, to believe the Hindu traditions which hold that he survived the crucifixion and headed for Kashmir, where his tomb is often shown to the visitors of the place.

In a way, the adventurous rovings of the ancient Heroes such as Ulysses, Hercules, Aeneas, Alexander, Dionysos, Gilgamesh and many others belongs to the same context as the one above. They explored the distant regions connected with Hades and with Paradise, in a way that many experts have linked with the wanderings of the soul in its way to the dreaded netherworld. And such is also the meaning of the Egyptian traditions on the nightly travel of the sun (Ra) in his way back to the site of Paradise, the Land of Dawn where he is reborn daily, to restart the cycle of the day. In fact, this is a vivid illustration of the samsara, the eternal cycle of reincarnations of the soul.

Modern Occultists are also wont to undertake such long, painful pilgrimages. They often go to India and the Far Orient questing Initiation. But many prefer the famous Route of Santiago de Compostela, in Spain. This is connected with Celtic traditions having to do with the Holy Grail and the Elixir, apparently the objective of all such quests. Dante, the well-known Initiate and Occultist, wrote in his *Vita Nuova*, published in 1293, that Santiago de Compostela, Rome and the Holy Land were the chief centers of attraction for the pilgrims of his time.

We see then that the ritual of Extreme Unction is connected with a return to Paradise and the obtaining of the Elixir of Life either in reality or in the netherworld. And reality always links Paradise with India, the aim of true heroes from remotest times. But Extreme Unction proper has a deeper symbolism that will probably be considered too fescenine and too outrageous to be believed by most. However, the obscene context is often merely a device to disguise profound iniciatic secrets and to divert the inquisitive profane from digging deeper into the meaning of myths.

In Greek and Roman religion it was believed that the dead entering Hades were led and watched by Cerberus, the terrifying dog that was the guardian of Hell. Cerberus would "greet" every incomer with its phallic tail, a disguise or metaphor for his enormous member. The dying were then anointed in order to render the process less hurtful.

The Greek-Roman belief derives from a similar one of the Egyptians. According to this people, the dead, on their way to Amenti, had to cross an immense lake or river which ringed the region. The only way to do it was the barge of Kharun, the sinister ferryman of Hell. Kharun is the same as the Greek Charon, the barge of the Styx, the river that encircled Hades. He is also the same as Hermes and Anubis in their sinister avatars, where they often assumed the canine form that corresponds to that of Cerberus, the Guardian of Hell.

All such doggish gods ultimately derive from Shiva in his quality of Kapila, a name related to Skt. *kapi* and meaning "dog, ape". In this shape, the lusty, ithyphallic god is related to red, devilish aspects of the deity. As such, the myth also alludes to the ruddy, sodomitic giants said to have inhabited Atlantis after its decay. This is again a universal tradition one encounters even in the Americas (the Atumurunas of the Incas, etc.). In the Bible, these ruddy giants are the inhabitants of Sodom and Gomorrah.

Their vice led, according to this reliable source, to their destruction in a terrible conflagration which is indeed the firing of Atlantis by its enraged volcano. The figure of the ruddy, lusty god is also represented there by the one of Cham, the senior son of Noah. His name means "fiery, ruddy" (like Kapila's). And his "seeing the nudity of Noah" implies a sexual connotation already noted by many specialists. Cham was cursed by his father, and his vice and damnation resulted in the destruction of Atlantis and the subsequent enslavement of the ruddy races everywhere.

The Styx is the same as the River Oceanus of Homer, the circular river of Atlantis turned into Tartarus after its sinking. This is copied from the Vaitarani or Asayana of Hindu legends, which far predate the times of Homer. And Cerberus and Orthrus, the twin guardian dogs of Hell, are also copied from the Sarameyas of Vedic India.

**[Footnote:** In fact, the Greek word Okeanos, of unclear meaning and derivation in Greek, derives from this Sanskrit word, *asayana*, meaning "round-going", as we argue in detail elsewhere. The word Vaitarani also means the same thing. The Vaitarani is the Hindu archetype of the Styx, the river that surrounds Hell (Hades), in Greek traditions. In Homer and other poets and mythographers, the river is called Oceanus. This river (or canal) should not be confused with the world-encircling Ocean, of which it is the replica,  we explain elsewhere in detail. In fact, Atlantis was itself a replica of the world. Hence the peculiar shape disclosed by

Plato, the one of a circular canal crossed by two others forming a cross, the usual symbol of the earth. This shape is indeed called the "Cross of Atlantis" by specialists.]

In ancient belief, the lascivious Kharun — or Charon, an ill-disguised alias of Cham and of Cerberus — would charge a dear price for his services, the same one exacted by Cerberus, his canine alias or, in India, by the Sarameyas, their alias and counterpart. In some traditions, this price was merely a coin, which would be placed in the mouths of the dead. But the coin is merely an euphemism for the true price exacted, as the word "coin" is synonymous with the anal sphincter in fescenine usage. In this role, Kharun impersonates the Egyptian Pharaoh as the Barger of (Sunken) Paradise, that is, of Atlantis.

The barger of Hell first appears in *The Epic of Gilgamesh*, as Urchanabi, the Barger of Paradise. In the traditions of the Sumero-Babylonians, Paradise is called Dilmun. And, as we explain elsewhere, the name of Dilmun — which has no etymology in any known language — ultimately derives from the Dravida *div-mun*, meaning "first island-abode". In other words, the first abode of the Sumerians is no other than Atlantis itself, Dravida being the former tongue of the region of Indonesia, and hence of Paradise, as we argue in detail elsewhere. It is Urchanabi who takes Gilgamesh to Dilmun in his barge, at what price we know not, but may well guess. Gilgamesh is questing the Elixir of Life there, but fails in his attempt, like so many other Heroes, for the task is extremely difficult.

In a variant, Gilgamesh reaches the Gates of Paradise, where he is stopped by the Scorpion-Men who guard its access. Gilgamesh is admitted, again in an obscure way. The Scorpion-Men are the archetypes of the Karibu or Cherubs who performed a similar task in later variants of the myth. These Cherubs apparently charged the same price from incomers, as the word for scorpion means "stinger", "pricker", and has a phallic connotation, akin to Cerberus'. In reality, the myth of the twin Sarameyas allegorizes the crossing of the Pillars of Hercules and Atlas.

This dangerous crossing was a prerequisite for reaching Paradise, as we show elsewhere. But it was forbidden, and all trespassers caught in the attempt were summarily impaled by the Phoenicians who guarded these Straits. In another context, the practice of anointing has also to do with the rituals of Initiation in several traditions. In many initiatic rituals the hierophant will exact from the neophytes the same high price we have been discussing. This practice is standard in many primitive religions, and was also very widespread in the ancient world.

The Greek philosophers would ordinarily demand it from their disciples, and their banquets — named *symposia*, or "lying together" — were truly communal orgies were the pupils had to yield to their masters in public. For that purpose, the disciples were properly anointed, as in other rituals of Initiation.

As we see, ritual anointing has always to do with the disclosure to the initiatic secrets concerning Paradise and its whereabouts, as well as admission to immortality, often at a high price. In an entirely different context, there is another traditional reason for the anointing in the Extreme Unction. Again it is connected with Paradise and related traditions. In India, the Gonds and the Khonds, among other primitive tribes, used to sacrifice human victims until rather recently. These victims were called *meriahs*, a word denoting something like "scapegoat".

The *meriahs* were sacrificed by burning, and their roasted bodies were later eaten in a ritual akin to that of Communion. Before the *meriahs* were roasted alive, their bodies were carefully anointed as a preparation for the ritual. The reasons for anointing were twofold. First, it rendered their meat more proper for consumption. But the anointing was also a gesture of mercy, as the victim caught fire, and died a quick death, instead of being slowly roasted alive by the bonfire. This ritual is also connected with the one of the immolation of St. Sebastian and its Mayan counterpart discussed further above.

But there is also a third, secret reason for the ritual. Paradise — particularly the Indian one — is usually associated with the idea of abundance of food, and fatness as a result of overeating. The queen of Punt, the Egyptian Paradise, is usually represented as an enormously fat woman. Likewise, the prehistoric Venuses of Neolithic times are equally abundant of flesh. So the Pious Ethiopians of Homer, who spend their time in endless banquets attended by all the gods.

But this fatness is no sign of disease, as many think. The idea is again the same as above, being related to Paradise and the abundance of food which was its main characteristic. And this again suggests the East Indies which so fascinated the Greeks with its two or even three crops (of rice) a year, as attested in many ancient sources. In an age of perpetual scarcity, it is easy to realize the importance of food and abundance, and the association of fatness with beauty.

In actual fact, the characteristic abundance of Paradise is brought about by its volcano, whose cinders perpetually fertilize the soil. They also cause abundant rains due to the altered atmospheric conditions and, particularly, by the creation of condensation nuclei which turn water vapor into droplets which later condense in them to create rain. But the price paid for that abundance is very dear, as it also brings death when it explodes, destroying everything in the region. Hence the many ancient ancient traditions on the misfortunes associated with selling one's soul to the Devil (the volcano) or the doomed places such as Troy, Dhumadi, or even Sodom and Gomorrah, likewise cursed.

So, we see that the ritual of Extreme Unction is connected with Paradisial events which can be drawn from at least Neolithic times, as they figure in the sacred traditions of both the Old and the New Worlds. The idea is

that the dying are anointed for the same reason that were the *meriahs* of the Gonds and Konds, in preparation for a return trip to Paradise, where they would enjoy abundance and peace, but run the risk of being burnt when it turns into a fiery hell. In other words, the volcano fattens people with the fertility it brings about, but later "fries" them in terrible conflagration when they explode. And, as all traditions suggest, these abundance-bringing volcanoes are the ones of Indonesia, the "Belt-of-Fire" where active volcanoes indeed abound, and indeed often bring doom to all who live there.

## 7) Communion

We reserved the Sacrament of Communion for the end because it is both the most important of all such, as well as the most telltale of all of them. Communion commemorates the Lord Christ's Last Supper. Better yet, it refers to the one after his death, of the 153 fishes which he ate in communion with his disciples after his resurrection (*John* 21:11). These fishes were netted by the disciples, under the guidance of Jesus himself. Fishing with nets symbolizes the advent of the Celestial Kingdom (cf. *Mat.* 13: 47: ff.).

The meaning of the number 153 is obscure, and must probably be interpreted in the light of the Caballah. If so, it means  $1+5+3 = 9$ . And the number 9 means the fullness or abundance characteristic of Paradise and of completeness. In fact, the number denotes the number of realms of Atlantis, originally 10, of which the central one was destroyed by the conflagration of its volcano, and does not really count anymore, as it vanished for good. It is for this reason that the number nine is often equated with the number of Hells and/or of Heavens in the traditions of most peoples and religions, including the Aztecs, the Buddhists, the Chinese, the Centro-American Indians, the Siberians, the Mongols, etc.. Of course, other, alternative explanations also exist, though some of them seem farfetched.

After all, Atlantis and its nine partly surviving realms became the site of Hell, just as it formerly was the one of Paradise. For those who like more farfetched connections, nine is the number of planets in the Solar System. The ancient Hindus also spoke of it as the one of the nine planets (*navagraha*), and many traditions — Cabballistic ones included — speak of the nine heavens or the nine planets in their celestial spheres. So, it is not impossible that the ancient Hindus somehow knew of the nine planets of the Solar System, unless this is just a tremendous coincidence. Or is it?

Peter ("stone") plunging into the seas, is literally a representation of the fall of the *vajra* that causes the Flood and fills the seas with dead people (Cf. *Matt.* 14:28). It is these corpses which become the Eucharist (*eu charis* = "good meat" = manna) that the others have to eat in order to survive in the devastated conditions of after the Flood. This Eucharist is also the manna that the Israelites had to eat in order to survive in the Sinai desert, during their exodus from their destroyed Paradise, as we explain elsewhere in detail.

The comparison of the corpses which fill the seas like dead fishes is not ours, but is traditional. It is specifically mentioned in Sumerian *The Epic of Gilgamesh*, the first known account of the Flood. In India, there is a clever inversion of the motif, and it is the Fish (*Matsya*) who saves Manu, the archetype of the Biblical Noah. Even in the Americas we find the myth of the Flood that drowns all persons and turns them into fishes (i.e.; corpses eaten like fish or eaten by fishes, and literally turned into fish flesh).

Communion is, in most ancient traditions, practiced as ritual cannibalism. It was so practiced in deed and in symbol essentially everywhere. It is still practiced in India (by the local aborigines), in Africa, in the Americas, in Oceania and even in Europe, in certain rituals associated with Black Magic. Practices such as head-hunting, scalping, lycanthropy, vampirism, nagualism, omophagia and cruel sacrifices, human or not, are all connected directly or indirectly with cannibalism and ritual communion.

The Jews — like so many peoples in distress — were on occasion forced into committing cannibalism, as hinted at in the *Lamentations of Jeremiah* and, more literally, in the ritual consumption of "manna" during the wanderings of the Israelites in the Sinai desert. The Hebrew word *manna* in fact derives from the Skt. *manas*, meaning "mind" and, by extension, "human". The usual etymology "what is this?" is popular and should be discarded as such. The destroyed Jerusalem of the *Lamentations of Jeremiah* and other prophecies is indeed Eden or Lemuria, the destroyed Paradise which they were forced to abandon in the primordial diaspora. In fact, the prophets prophesy in hindsight, and indeed recall these pristine events holding that they will again be repeated, as all things must, according to the Hindu doctrine of Cyclical Time and the Return of Paradise and of the Golden Age.

Christ too is often likened to the fish or dolphin, the *Ichtos* by which he is symbolized. So are Dionysos (the dolphin) and Skanda (the *makara* or *shishumara*) and Vishnu (*Matsya*). The human victims consumed in communion were often ground into flour and baked as a sort of cake, the true source of manna. Here we see the origin of the identification of bread (the Host) with the body of the Lord. Fishes too were often ground into a flour for reasons of preservation, and were thus consumed in the ancient World, for instance by the *Ichthiophagi* ("fish-eaters") of Herodotus and others.

It is for this hidden reason that Alexander is said to have forbidden the *Ichthiophagi* of eating "fish". The "Corn-Gods" of several nations were also identified with fishes for the same reason. Atagar  the Syrian goddess, was a corn-goddess and a *nagini* ("fish-woman"). The Nagas ("fishes") of Assam (India) practice

head-hunting and cannibalism even today. Dagon, the Semitic corn-god, was a fish (*dag* = "fish"). Many other examples could further be mentioned, but the ones just given will have to do for now.

Kama, the Hindu love god is often identified to the *makara* or dolphin with which he is usually associated. Kama is also an alias of Purusha, sacrificed and cooked and consumed "himself to himself". This expression can only imply cannibalism or the eating of humans by humans. The practice has to do with the *meriahs* (or human escape-goats) sacrificed and used as "corn" by the Gonds and the Khonds. And the ritual has also to do with the myth of the unending banquets of the Pious Ethiopians, or those of the Germanic heroes in the halls of Valhalla.

Kukulkan, the fiery winged-serpent of the Toltecs and Mayas, was both a corn-god and a fish. He is also the god of resurrection and reincarnation, like Christ and Dionysos. The eating of Dionysos Zagreus by the Titans and the stories concerning Zeus *Lykaios* ("Werewolf") in Greece also embody the idea of consuming the deity's flesh in holy communion. Likewise, the Berserkers of Odin and the werewolves who ate Zoroaster's corpse also belong to this same motif, and derive from the ancient traditions related to ritual cannibalism.

The "gods" embody the *paideuma* of the *manes* (or ancestors), killed by the Flood, whose corpses were eaten by the few survivors, who had no alternative for preserving their lives. This practice is far more frequent than is usually suspected, and there are innumerable reported cases of such happenings even among civilized people. For instance, the Spanish Conquistadores often ate the Indians they took along for that specific purpose — usually women and children — during their long expeditions in the wilderness of the Americas.

The fish (Matsya) who saved Manu, the ancestor for all humans, during the Flood, is in all probability an allegory of the Primordial Eucharist. So is Leviathan, the giant fish or seamonster of the Bible. At Doom, Leviathan is killed and his dead body serves as food for the survivors in the great banquet of Armageddon. Yu-kiang is the Chinese counterpart of Kukulkan, being a sea-god represented as either a flying dragon, a fish, or a human. He too became a sort of Eucharist. So did, at least ritually, the Amerindian "corn-gods" such as Kukulkan and Quetzalcoatl.

It is a feature of *Revelation*, and indeed, most such eschatological disclosures that the vultures and wolves feast on the flesh of the kings and warriors killed in combat, as we discuss elsewhere. This motif first appears in the *Kumarasambhava* of Kalidasha, from which *The Book of Revelation* was probably copied by John or whoever wrote under that name. Anyone who takes the trouble of comparing these two books will not fail to observe their essential identity.

In similar myths the dead who serve as food (or Eucharist) are represented by the huge boar consumed in Valhalla by the warriors of Odin; by the serpent Leviathan or Lothan (a sort of dolphin representing the *makara*) eaten in a banquet by the guests, etc., etc.. A similar allegory shows Purusha, the Primordial Man, generating all men from his sacrificed remains, that is, from his own flesh. In a reversal of the motif, the Hero is eaten by the fish or dragon or some other monster. Such is the case of Jonah, eaten by the whale, and of the similar relations of the *Kalevala* and other sources.

Even in Australia and other places of Oceania we find identical traditions of being eaten by the Primordial Serpent. This fact attests, as said above, the extreme antiquity of the ritual custom, which obviously dates from Neolithic times or earlier. In *Psalm 22* — a remarkably detailed prophecy of Christ's crucifixion that discloses its true symbolic meaning — the Faithful Servant is apparently devoured by the wicked men that behave as ravening dogs and lions ready to devour him.

The Faithful Servant of *Psalm 22* is indeed an archetypal Christ consumed in communion at the Great Assembly (of Armageddon), as can be seen by an attentive reading. This intriguing psalm tells how both the fat and the meek of the earth "shall eat and worship until they are satisfied". Theirs is the Messianic Banquet that takes place at Doom. And it may well be that the Resurrection of the Dead associated with it ultimately refers to ritual cannibalism.

This originated from the universal practice of thus insuring the survival of the deceased relatives, a practice adopted by many primitives, even today. This is also implied by the garbled final lines of the remarkable *Psalm 22* in question here, which should, perhaps, be thus understood, as the following passage attests:

I will honor Thy name in the Great Assembly,  
And fulfill my vow before those who fear Thee.  
The humble shall eat and be satisfied...  
And I will live forever within their hearts...

All the fat upon the earth shall eat and worship.  
And the buried in the grave shall bow before him.  
And my spirit shall live forever within them...

In other words, the events described in the psalm exactly prefigure, by fully one thousand years, those enacted (or reenacted, rather) by Christ. They have been disfigured by metaphors in order to preserve the secret that the life of Christ is sheer allegory. And these allegories in fact refer to Atlantis and the sad events

which attended its demise in the Great Sacrifice. In the above passage of *Psalm 22*, the dispirited Faithful Servant suddenly takes heart, and consents in his sacrifice, after he is assured by Jahveh that he will survive in spirit inside the hearts of the worshippers who are about to devour him, as is clear from the context and the symbolism implied.

True or not, that is precisely what the worshipping Christians affirm when they take communion: that Christ somehow enters, in flesh and in blood, inside their hearts. Interestingly enough this was precisely the creed of the worshippers of Dionysos Zagreus in ancient Greece (the Orphics) and, even more literally, of those of Purusha, in India. Purusha was there believed to survive in the hearts of his worshipers. Indeed, the heart is called *Purusha-pura* (or "Purusha's fortress") in Sanskrit, because Purusha is believed to reside there.

It is next to impossible not to see that the Christian doctrines concerning Communion ultimately derive from these Hindu archetypes, which in fact date back to Vedic times. As such, the Vedic sacrifice is also symbolized by the Horse Sacrifice (or *Ashvamedha*) which we comment elsewhere in this site **[LINK: to Horse Sacrifice]**. Ultimately, these Vedic rituals passed into Tantrism, where actual banquets are held with the meat of the sacrificed victims. In primitive times, these victims — often the horse and the goat — were replaced by humans.

In fact, the horse and the goat are the totemic animals of the Aryans (horse) and the Dravidas (goat), whom they symbolize. Dadhyanch — an alias of Purusha as the Primordial Sacrifice — has a name that can most literally be interpreted as "giver of fat". Dadhyanch gave his own bones and flesh for the fashioning of the *vajra* and the imprisonment of the Fiery Mare that survives deep down inside the waters of the Ocean. Again we have here another archetypal Communion in allegorized form.

The sacrifice of Purusha and the roasting and eating of Zagreus by the Titans both closely replicate that of the Faithful Servant of *Psalm 22* and his eating by the circumstances. Such human sacrifices closely evoke that of the *meriabs* in India, and also, the *ashvamedha* (or horse sacrifice of the Hindus), where the victim was first anointed with grease or butter (*christos*) and then roasted and eaten communally, as we commented above.

The Aztecs also a similar tradition, obscurely remembered in the myth of the fiery sacrifice of Nanahuatzin and Tecuciztecatl, the gods who became the Sun and the Moon after this primordial sacrifice. This story is hard to decode, as the myth is very obscure. But the meaning is precisely the same as the ones of the Vedic and the Tantric myths just told. This can be guessed by a close comparison of the rituals and the myths concerned. As usual, the two gods represent the two moieties of Atlantis and their disappearance as the result of the great conflagration that destroyed their pristine homeland in Atlantis-Eden, one which they barely survived.

The institution of the Eucharist told in *Luke* (22:15-20) is indeed strange, as the prophet speaks of two chalices. The problem is serious, and has been much debated, without success. Apparently, Christ was celebrating two different covenants (or "communions"). One was that of the traditional Paschal Lamb, and the other that of himself as the new Paschal Lamb. The two cups closely evoke the Hindu traditions on the two types of *amrita* (the Elixir), one golden, the other one clear or white. As usual, the two colors represent the twin races of Atlantis-Eden.

The North American Indians have a form of Holy Communion known as *Peyotism*. This uses a hallucinogen drug called peyote or mezcal, brewed from the bottoms of a cactus. Similar drug cults based on this type of communion exist all over the Americas, the Amazon region included, where it is known as Santo Dayme. The Indians claim that there are two forms of communion, one made of white bread for the Whites, and one made of ruddy drugs such as peyote for the Reds. **[Link to: site article on Whirling Mountain of Navajos]**

This duality is also implied by the twin Rivers of Life which flow from the thrones of the Lamb and of Jahveh in *Revelation 22*. These two sacred "thrones" are the "pillars" (or Polar Mountains) which are also the twin Holy Grails represented as the twin Mt. Merus of Hindu traditions. The Holy Mountain is there dual (the Sumeru and the Kumeru) and is hollowed at the summit, where it holds a lake (Manasa), as if it were indeed some type of grail.

In fact, these two mountains are twin volcanoes, and the liquid they hold is that of crater lakes. They represent the symbolism of the twin Pillars of Hercules and Atlas, a tradition which in fact derives from the twin Merus of Hindu traditions, as we explain elsewhere in connection with the symbolism of Egyptian temples and the one of the Holy Mountain of the Navajos **[LINK: to the two articles on Symbolism of Egyptian Temple (I) and on the Whirling Mountain of the Navajos]**. And, as we explain there and elsewhere, these two volcanoes are indeed the Toba and the Krakatoa, the twin volcanoes flanking the Malacca Strait, precisely the ones associated with the Pillars of Hercules and the Gates (or Pylons) of Paradise, the markers of Atlantis, according to Plato.

These twin volcanoes also symbolize the twin Trees of Life and Knowledge which derive from the Jambu Trees of Indian traditions, which is also dual. This double tree is composed of two inverted fig-trees, the *ashvatta* or *pipal*, and the *bodhi* tree or holy fig (*Ficus indica* and *Ficus religiosa*). These two trees grow together, one downwards from the top of the other, more or less as the Tree of Life and the Tree of Knowledge of Judeo-Christian traditions. The Sacred Oak of the Druids was also dual, with the mistletoe growing downwards from its top. So was also the Babylonian Tree of Life, which is often represented as a composite tree resembling perhaps a grapevine coiled around a palm tree.

The twin Holy Grails of Luke's Eucharist also correspond to the twin Cherubs who are the Guardians of the Tree of Life, to the two Pillars of Hercules, to Jachin and Boaz, to the twins Ashvins, etc.. And, of course, they also closely relate to the two sunken continents of Atlantis and Lemuria, which is in fact what they indeed represent. More exactly they represent the craters of the local volcanoes, full either of water (when quiescent) or of fiery magma (when erupting). And these two volcanoes are the Toba and the Krakatoa, which destroyed the region at the two consecutive occasions mentioned further above, respectively in 75,000 and 11,600 years ago, the dates of two of the greatest human tragedies ever.

The Paschal supper consisted not really of bread, but of lamb. We have here the identity "bread" = "flesh" encountered in the name of Bethlehem (*beith lehem* = "house of flesh (or bread)"). The manner by which the bread and the wine constitute the flesh and blood of Christ is an inscrutable mystery, as declared by the Church. Nevertheless, the dualism implied is obvious, and refers to the two covenants mentioned above.

Theologians have never been able to understand the manner in which Christ is present in the Eucharist. And they never will, unless they open their eyes to speculations such as ours, based on the impeccable scientific logic of Comparative Religion. Purely spiritual interpretations will never do, if we are to believe that Christ was indeed an actual human being, as the Christian Church holds. And allegations that the subject is a "mystery" is merely a way of eluding the importunate questions of the less gullible worshippers.

The Eucharist is the Messianic Banquet allegorized by the Last Supper, either in deed or in fancy. And this Banquet took place at the dawn of humanity, just after the Flood that wiped out Atlantis, decimating its inhabitants. The few, bewildered survivors could only save themselves by scavenging the carcasses of their beloved dead, precisely as described in the *Lamentations of Jeremiah*.

We all participated in this gloomy Banquet, not really the last — for Time became inverted thenceforth — but really, the First Supper of the present humanity. Yes, we were all present there, not in spirit only, but in the flesh and blood of our ancestors. These ancestors, the Atlanteans, are indeed the "matrix" or soul which animates this mass of inert matter we call "body". This is the animal portion only, and the animating spark is purely Atlantean, as many are starting to realize, perhaps fed up with the grossness of the present era, the Kali Yuga.

It was only the supreme effort for survival described above — the sacrifice of some of us in favor of the others — that possibilitated the perpetuation of Mankind. Otherwise, we would all have become utterly extinct. And extinction is forever, as all know. This was indeed the Great Sacrifice performed by Noah, by Utnapishtin and by Manu Vaishvasvata, as soon as they landed their Arks. The smoke that attracted the gods, and which so pleased them, was that of the roasted human carrion alongside the one of live humans that these Noahs and their people were forced to eat, in order to survive and continue the human saga down to the present time.

And this terrible tragedy happened not once, but twice in human history, as we just argued, hopefully in a compelling way. True miracles are hard to come by in real life. Perhaps, by this supreme sacrifice, humanity was allowed to survive when so many highly qualified creatures such as the mammoths, the mastodons, the cave bears, the giant sloths, and the saber-toothed tigers became utterly extinct. It is precisely this fact that Jesus emphasizes in the passage of *John* where he institutes Communion:

It is the spirit that vivifies,  
The flesh is of no worth.  
The words which I spoke to you,  
They are the Spirit and they are Life.

If we really think about these remarkable words, we realize that Jesus is absolutely right. Flesh is matter, and matter is dead and inanimate. What matters is this tiny spark of the primordial Purusha that survives in each of us, inside each of our cells. This spark is the Eternal Fire which has been burning incessantly since the dawn of Mankind. Man — that is, humanity proper — is only the Word or Logos, this bright divine spark which renders us a little more than the brute beasts on whose flesh we prey. It is the word, speech, that establishes the Golden Link, the *Sutratma* (or Soul Thread) of Tradition that has been passed from mouth to ear from one generation to the next, ever since the dawn of time, the epic times when we all still lived in Paradise, in Atlantis-Eden, in the Far Orient, our common home.

And what is that ineffable secret of the mysteries that has never been betrayed and that only belongs to the superior humans who guide us all in the crossing of the wilderness? The fact that we eat human flesh when conditions are forcing enough? Truly, this is indeed a sad reality but not one crucial enough for the importance of the matter. The reality is possibly even more frightening. Perhaps it is the one that gods do not truly exist at all, and that we are merely apes, utterly alone and fated to forever steer this beautiful spaceship Earth towards nowhere.

Evolution is merely a fiction, an unscientific theory, based on sheer wishful thinking. In fact, we all do not progress at all, but are forever bound in an endless *samsara* that can only be ended by collective extinction. Rationality too, is only a mythical belief, and we reason solely based on the archetypes brainwashed into our minds by our parents and ancestors. We imitate our parents like apes, mimicking their rites and their deeds

and motives and petty ideals, forever bound in a vicious circle that leads nowhere. Gods and religion are, perhaps, no more than fiction: ghosts invented perhaps for recreational purposes by our forefathers, in order to provide a motivation for the masses, and to act both as an opiate and as an internal, ever-watching policemen: our internal Big Brother.

But this gloomy picture of the human condition is merely the nightmare of those who deny that Man is far more than body, our mortal shackles. Man has both a soul and a spirit imparted us from our dawn in Paradise. Soul, feminine and wiser, is *Mahavidya* (or Great Wisdom), the divine spark, the atom of Lemurian Atlantis which survived the cataclysm that devastated this paradisial region. And Spirit is *Purusha*, the spark — perhaps divine, perhaps demonic — that we got from our ancestors in the second Paradise, that of Atlantis proper, our second chance, as told above.

And these two principles, one masculine and fiery, the other one feminine and moist are indeed the one represented in the yin-yang, in the Cosmic Egg, in the Ardhanarishvara (the Androgyn) and in the Twins of all mythologies. Far from purely spiritual, they exist within all things, humans included. In fact, they are the archetypes (*eideas*) which Plato reveals in his imposing Myth of the Cave. In other words, Atlantis and Lemuria survive, as memories and archetypes in the deepest recesses of the Collective Unconscious, bound up within our hearts and our minds like Purusha within the Purusha-pura.

It is these two sparks, these two opposite principles that our ancestors ingested in Paradise: the flesh and blood of their own sisters and brothers, their parents and their children killed or maimed in the terrible cataclysm. "Do this in memory of me", they say, the two Great Gods who indeed represent Atlantis and Lemuria. And we, poor bastards, altogether forgot the real purpose of the ritual and even the reality of Atlantis-Eden, which most of us deny, even though they both are an inescapable reality, the Reality we all commemorate in our religious rites and in our sacred traditions, the same everywhere, as we just argued.

These memories — these recollections of Paradise Lost which cause so much nostalgia in all of us — have been suppressed and tabooed by all sorts of indoctrinations. But they are immortal and are fast coming back to life again, now that the time for it has finally arrived. In this they closely recall volcanoes such as the Krakatoa and the Toba. When their craters become plugged, the volcanoes go dormant and appear to be dead, sometimes for thousands and even millions of years. But this suppression only leads to a buildup of pressure in their interior until they suddenly come back to life with an indomitable fury, in a terrible explosive eruption that destroys all things in its way with fire and water, the two essences of Doom.

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# Corroborating Evidence On The Reality Of Atlantis

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Push off... for my purpose holds,  
To sail beyond the sunset, and the baths  
Of all the western stars, until I die.  
It may be that the gulfs will wash us down,  
It may be that we will touch the Happy Isles,  
And see the great Achilles, whom we know.

Tennyson

## Introduction

Many critics of Atlantis insist that, besides Plato's dialogues, *Timaeus* and *Critias*, there is no other independent evidence provided by ancient authorities on the matter. Nothing could be farther away from the truth. Indeed, the ancient myths and traditions of most nations center on the legend of the Flood and on the destruction of Paradise, the original focus of Civilization that is no other than Atlantis.

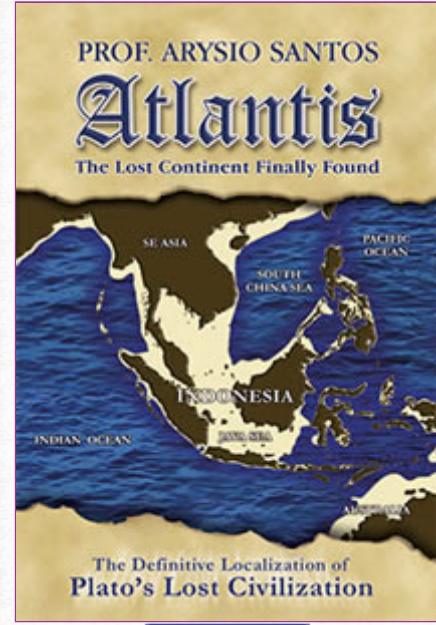
Now, the Terrestrial Paradise - and not the Celestial one, by the way - is the Garden of Eden where Man originated and first rose above the beasts of the field. However, we agree that the Terrestrial Paradise, despite its unequivocal reality, has been spiritualized by many, and hence can hardly be invoked as "hard" proof of the former existence of Atlantis.

For that purpose, we gathered in the present chapter some passages of ancient historians who wrote on Atlantis and related matters, drawing from sources and traditions independent of the ones utilized by Plato. We do it in a schematic, listed way, in order to facilitate the comparison. Of course, the concise style adopted here renders any explanations impossible, and the themes touched are more study guides than anything else. The reader interested in further details is encouraged to quest the original sources or, if incapable of that, to read the more detailed accounts in other works of ours.

## The Pillars Of Atlantis

- Proclus, a commentator of Plato's works, affirms that Crantor too visited Sais, in Egypt, as Solon had done 300 years before. There, the Egyptian priests showed him a golden pillar inscribed with hieroglyphs that recorded in detail the history of Atlantis exactly as they had told it to his famous predecessor.
- Manetho, the Egyptian chronicler, confirms the existence of such pillars and claims that, shortly before the Flood, Thoth-Hermes inscribed in stelae (pillars) the epitome of the ancient wisdom, so that the ancient knowledge should not be lost in the cataclysm.
- Josephus, the Jewish historian contemporaneous with Christ, reports that Seth (Thoth?) "in order that wisdom and astronomical knowledge should not perish in the cataclysm.. made two pillars  of stone

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the other of brick in which he inscribed this knowledge for posterity, said pillars existing in the land of Siriad to this day".

- Herodotus (*Hist. II:58*) personally saw, in Tyre (Phoenicia), in a temple of Hercules, "two pillars, one of pure gold, the other of emerald, which shone with great brilliancy at night." Such Pillars of Hercules were erected by the Phoenicians just about everywhere they settled. But they did it particularly at crucial straits linking two seas, as was the case of Gibraltar, the Bosphorus, etc. The twin pillars commemorated, according to experts, the two founders of Atlantis, Hercules and Atlas.
- Alexander, the Great, personally saw and inspected, according to his historians, many such giant pillars of gold bearing strange scripts in the extremities of India. He went beyond the pillars of Hercules and Dionysus as the limits of their exploits towards the Orient (the Indies), and even left his own pillars as a testimony of his feat. Now, Dionysus is the divine alias of Atlas, the elder twin of Hercules. So, just as we had the Pillars of Hercules and Atlas in Gibraltar, marking the western extreme of their ancient exploits, we also have their eastern counterparts in the extremities of the Indies, marking the true site of Atlantis.
- Plato affirms, in his *Critias*, that the Atlantean kings inscribed in golden pillars their laws, edicts and judicial decisions, in a strange ritual involving the sacrifice of a bull dedicated to Poseidon. This type of ritual is characteristic of the Indies, where it is called *Gomedha*. This sacrifice commemorates the death of Paradise (*Gomeda-dvipa*), which seems to be no other than Atlantis itself. A well-known instance of such inscribed pillars in India is the Pillar of Delhi, erected by King Ashoka, to commemorate his victory over his enemies. Though made of steel, the Pillar of Delhi is a peerless technological feat of antiquity, one that many experts associate with Atlantis. The pillar is forged from a single piece of steel, and is stainless, having defied the centuries without any oxidation at all. No one in antiquity could have matched this feat of the Hindus, which certainly obtained this sophisticated technology in Atlantis.
- Another puzzling technology that proves the superior metallurgical skill of the Atlanteans is the "orichalch" that Plato mentions as covering the walls of Atlantis. Rather than the foolish idea of "mountain copper" - for copper ores, as indeed most metals, normally come from the mountains - the true etym of the name is as in the Latin spelling *aurichalcum*, that is, "golden copper", or "golden bronze". In reality the word pertains to brass, an alloy of copper and zinc that resembles gold, just as Plato states. Brass was only developed again in modern times, due to insuperable technological difficulties. And the secret of its technology was passed on by the Hindus, who got it directly from Atlantis, where else? The fact that Plato knew of it, and attributed its technology to Atlantis can, hence, hardly be doubted.
- Plato tells how the walls of Atlantis were clad with gold, silver, bronze, tin and orichalch. This fact attests Atlantis' enormous mineral wealth, at an epoch when no one else had yet developed these sophisticate technologies. Bronze, an alloy of copper and tin, was used in enormous quantities during the Bronze Age. The sources of these metals and, particularly, tin, have never been adequately identified. The Koltepe mines in Anatolia (Turkey) were a puny affair, those of Tartessos (Spain) were purely legendary, and those of Cornwall (England) were discovered only after the Bronze Age had declined. All that tin traditionally came from the legendary "Islands of Tin", the Cassiterides. These mysterious islands were also called Tarshish, Tartessos, "Islands of Metals", etc.. Their existence is stated in the Bible and other sources which are hard to doubt. As we detail elsewhere, Tarshish was in reality the same as Punt (Indonesia), even today the world's greatest supplier of tin. So, if Plato is indeed right, we are led to conclude that Atlantis was in fact Indonesia.

## The Date Of 11,600 Before Present

- Plato affirms that the demise of Atlantis took place "9,000 years before the times of Solon". Now, Solon visited Egypt at about 600 BC, which adds to a total of about 11,600 BP (Before Present). Now, this is precisely the date of the cataclysmic ending of the Pleistocene Ice Age, as given by the geologic record. So, we are led to conclude that Plato's date is correct, and that the Greek philosopher indeed knew what he was talking about.
- Strabo, the Greek geographer and historian, tells us that 2,600 years before his time, certain navigants crossed beyond the Pillars of Hercules, and dealt with the Tartessians. Now, these Tartessians - who are often identified with the Atlanteans - had, he affirms, written records of their history that amounted to 7,000 years before their own time. Again, this adds to a date of about 11,600 BP, precisely as preconized by Plato for the Atlantean cataclysm, for Strabo flourished in the times of Christ.
- Arnobius, a Christian bishop of the fourth century AD, told in one of his sermons concerning the catastrophes that have previously destroyed human civilization, that "ten thousand years ago, a vast number of men burst forth from the island which is called Atlantis of Neptune, as Plato tells us, and utterly ruined and blotted out countless nations." Again, the date given by Arnobius turns out to be

precisely the one of 11,600 BC. Though Arnobius' relation seems to be based on that of Plato, he had access to sources now lost that apparently confirmed Plato's disclosure in an independent way.

- Manetho, the Egyptian historian, places the start of the dynasty of the "Spirits of the Dead" 5,813 years before Menes, the first king of unified Egypt. Now, Menes flourished between 3,100 and 3,800 BC or perhaps, even earlier, as some specialists claim. Again, this gives a date between 11,000 and 11,600 BC, in close agreement with the one given by Plato. It is quite probable that the "Spirits of the Dead" of Manetho were indeed the survivors of the Atlantean cataclysm, the same dead ancestors that the Romans called Lemures or Lares.
- The Hindu traditions on the *Yugas*, as well as the similar ones of the Persians, hold that the eras of mankind last about 12,000 years each. On the other hand, these and other traditions maintain that we now enter, in the year 2,000, the final millennium of the present era, which started just after the demise of Atlantis. So, once again, we are led to the conclusion that the Atlantean cataclysm took place between 11,000 and 12,000 years ago.
- The *Codex Troano* of the Mayas, translated by Augustus le Plongeon, the celebrated Mayanist, recounts the tragedy of Lemurian Atlantis, which sunk away in a terrible cataclysm. It tells that millions of people died in the cataclysm, and that the event took place "8,060 years before the writing of this book." Supposing that the codex was written at about 1,500 BC, the start of the pre-classic Era, when the Mayan (Olmec) civilization sprung, we get a date for the cataclysm of about 11,600 BP. This is in perfect agreement with the date given by Plato. As is known, the Mayas originally came to America from an overseas paradise called Aztlan which sunk away underseas. Aztlan is visibly no other thing than Plato's Atlantis. Except that Aztlan was located beyond the Pacific, rather than the Atlantic Ocean.
- The *Ramayana* - the book that tells the destruction of Lanka by Rama and Hanumant - affirms that this war took place some 10,000 years before its own times. Now, the experts agree that the *Ramayana* was written at about 300 BC by Valmiki. Thus, the destruction of Lanka - which is no other thing than the one of Atlantis - took place at about 12,000 BP or so, in fair agreement with the date given by Plato.
- Hindu traditions affirm that the first *sangham* (poetic academy) lasted for 4,400 years. The second one for 3,700 years. And the third and last one, which ended at about the start of the Christian era, lasted for 1,850 years. This yields at total of 11,900 BP for the start of the *sanghams* which, tradition holds, began shortly after the Flood. Considering that the Flood corresponds to the cataclysm that destroyed Atlantis, this Hindu tradition on the poetic academics confirms the date of Plato with excellent accuracy.
- The end of the Pleistocene Ice Age - the date of whose closely coincides with the one of 11,600 BP given by Plato for Atlantis' demise - also marks the rise of agriculture, of city-building and of the Neolithic both in the Old and the New Worlds. According to a universal tradition, civilization was brought just about everywhere by white, blond, blue-eyed, titanic giants. These giants are no other than the Atlanteans fleeing their destroyed Paradise and moving into their new homelands in order to make a fresh start. As if to confirm this worldwide tradition, it is at this date that we start to find fossil skeletons of Cro-Magnoid men, so often equated with the Atlanteans. And these are found precisely the sites connected with the rise of the Neolithic and of Civilization
- Arthur Posnansky - the German-Bolivian archaeologist who long studied Tiahuanaco, the site of origin of the Incan civilization of Peru and Bolivia - concluded that this region of the Andes was formerly a seaport which suffered an uplift of about 3,000 meters. This cataclysm happened at about 11 or 12 thousand years ago, precisely the epoch of the Atlantean demise.
- Bruce Heezen, the famous oceanographer of the Lamont Geological Observatory, showed that sea-level underwent a rise of about 100 to 150 meters worldwide at about 11,600 BP. This rise resulted from the meltwaters of the Ice Age glaciers that covered a substantial portion of the continents in the temperate regions of the world and which were up to a few kilometers in thickness. Heezen also pointed out that this rise of sea-level was sufficient to drown most low-lying coastal regions of the planet. In particular, the region that now forms the South China Sea averages under 60 meters or so in depth. Thus, this region - precisely the one which we preconize to have been the site of Atlantis - got submerged by the rising waters, just as affirmed by Plato.
- Turning to Egyptian traditions, the source on which Plato bases his legend of Atlantis. The famous zodiac of Dendera - which was copied from far older versions whose origins are lost in the night of times - indicates that the constellation Leo lay at the vernal point in the epoch of its start. Now, the era of Leo centers at about 11,720 BC, in close agreement with the date given by Plato for the end of Atlantis and the start of the present era. What event but the cataclysmic end of the Pleistocene Ice Age and the consequent demise of Atlantis could better serve for the new start of times marked in that famous zodiac?
- Makrisi, a famous Arab historian of Egypt, affirms that "fire issued from the sign of Leo to destroy the world." This conflagration apparently confirms the above connection between the star  Dendera's zodiac and the Atlantean cataclysm disclosed by Plato. The Arabs conquered Egypt, and it is quite likely that Makrisi was basing himself on them.

- A Coptic papyrus indicates the same date for the Atlantean cataclysm. According to it: "the Flood will take place when the heart of the Lion (Aldebaran) enters the start of the head of Cancer". In other words, the papyrus affirms that when the vernal point coincided with the center of Leo - an event that took place some 11,600 years ago - the Flood took place, destroying Atlantis and ending the Pleistocene Ice Age, which had lasted for some 2.5 millions of years. In the terrible event, a great many species of mammals and other creatures became extinct all over the world. This fact attests the universal character of the tragedy.

## Cataclysms Directly Related To Atlantis

- The *Oera Linda* book - a collection of Frisian traditions related to the Flood - describes a terrible cataclysm of cosmic scale that took place in the far past and which destroyed "Atland". In its own words:

During the whole summer, the sun hid itself behind the clouds, as if unwilling to shine upon the earth. In the middle of the quietude, the earth began to quake as if it was dying. The mountains opened up to vomit forth fire and flames. Some of them sunk under the earth while in other places mountains rose out of the plains... Atland disappeared, and the wild waves rose so high over the hills and dales that everything was buried under the seas. Many people were swallowed up by the earth, and others who had escaped the fire perished in the waters.

- The Mayas tell, in their myths of origin, of a mysterious island or continent called Aztlan whence they originally came. They were driven out by the volcanic cataclysm that destroyed their land. Their homeland later sunk underseas, forcing them to leave. They came by sea, via the Pacific Ocean, in their rafts and catamarans, stopping for several years in islands of that ocean. Their voyage is recorded in documents such as the *Codex Boturini*, as well as in many other registers. There can be very little doubt that Aztlan is anything other than Atlantis. Furthermore, the western location of Aztlan, and the volcanic nature of the cataclysm that sunk it away leave no room for doubt that if it is indeed Atlantis, the lost continent was situated in the Far East, probably in the Indonesian region.
- The Hindu traditions speak of Atala, a sunken Paradise lying in the Far East. Atala is one of the seven paradisial Hells (*lokas*) of the Hindus. These were the archetypes of the Seven Isles of the Blest of the Greeks and of the Seven Atlantic Islands of Medieval Traditions. Atala is often identified with Sutala ("the Foundation Land") which is the name the Hindus gave to their pristine Paradise. Its name means, in Sanskrit, "nowhere" or, yet, "sunken land". This etym is the same as the Greek one of Utopia or Erewhon of Gnostic traditions. In other words, traditions of a sunken Paradise such as the Elysium (or Isles of the Blest) of the Greeks, the Amenti or Punt of the Egyptians, the Eden of the Jews and the Dilmun of the Babylonians all spring from that of the Atala or Sutala of the ancient Hindus.
- The ancient and the Medieval maps of the world, just as those of the Age of Navigations, invariably showed a group of islands called "Atlantic Islands". These islands were usually seven, and were often equated with the Seven Islands of the Blest of Greek traditions or with the Seven Dvipas ("Paradisial Islands") of the Hindus. In reality, these islands correspond to the remains of sunken Atlantis. They are the volcanic peaks of the sunken continent that remained emerse when the rest of that land foundered in the seas. The Occult traditions of the ancient navigants derived from those of the Phoenicians and other ancient nations that did a regular commerce with the Indies in antiquity, and that guarded the naval route to the Indies as the best kept secret ever.
- The Atlantic Ocean derives its name from the Atlanteans who, alone of all nations, dared to navigate these far off waters. Only the Atlanteans mastered the secrets of Celestial Navigation that are a basic requirement for this kind of undertaking. In contrast to its present acceptance, the name of the Atlantic Ocean (or "Ocean of the Atlanteans") embodied the whole ocean that encircled the ancient world (Eurasia and Africa). It consisted of the union of the coterminous Atlantic and Indian Oceans. The Atlantic Ocean of the ancients was also dubbed "Outer Ocean", "Kronius Ocean", "Mare Oceanum", "Mare Magnum" or "World Encircling Ocean", names that indeed disclose its circular nature.
- Not only Plato, but other contemporary writers such as Herodotus, Aristotle, Hecateus of Miletus and Skylax of Carianda explicitly utilized that name of "Atlantic Ocean", which indeed dates from before the times of Plato. Plato specifically acknowledges the fact that the name is due to Atlas and the Atlanteans. Earlier authors such as Homer and Hesiod spoke of the Circular Ocean that surrounded the whole (ancient) world and which was the site of some sunken islands or a continent vaguely associated with Atlantis. The notion had come to Greece and Egypt from Indian traditions concerning the *Açayana* ("World Encircling Ocean") and the paradisial sunken realms such as the "White Islands" (*Saka-dvipa*).
- Hindu traditions speak of partly sunken islands of the ocean called by names such as  'a, Patala, Shveta-Dvipa ("Pure Land") or Saka-Dvipa ("White Islands"). These paradisial islands were the remains of a vast sunken continent which they called Rutas. This sunken continent they sited somewhere in the

outer ocean that encircled the (ancient) world. The sinking of this vast continent was ascribed to the collapse of its Holy Mountain, called Meru or Atalas. This collapse also caused the skies to fall and to asphyxiate that paradisial land which subsequently sunk in the (Indian) ocean. It is from this myth of Atala and its Holy Mountain, Atalas, that the Greeks got their myths on Atlas and on Atlantis.

- Greek myths tell the legend of the Atlantides, the seven beautiful daughters of the Titan Atlas, the founding father of Atlantis. The Atlantides are also called Pleiades or Hesperides, and personify the seven Islands of the Blest, which the Greeks obscurely placed in the Outer Ocean (Atlantic). These Islands of the Blest became vaguely confused with the Canary Islands. But after these islands were discovered and proved rather barren, the Atlantic Islands receded to remoter regions, and figured just about everywhere in the ancient maps. But they kept the ancient tradition on the seven islands which were the remains of sunken Atlantis.
- In Greek myths, the Seven Pleiades (or Atlantides) were turned into the famous constellations after they drowned in the Outer Ocean, preferring death to dishonor in the hands of their cruel persecutor, Orion, the Hunter. As the Hesperides, the seven sisters were the guardians of the Seven Islands of the Blest, where stood the Gardens of Atlas, their father. The Garden of the Hesperides was placed, according to Eustatius, *in agro Atlantis* "in the fields of Atlas" (or Atlantis?), in the neighborhood of Mt. Atlas. More exactly, this fabulous garden was the Garden of Eden of the Judeo-Christians. It was also the Garden of Avalon of the Celts, the Garden of Idun of the Germans, the Hades (or Islands of the Blest) of the ancient Greeks, etc. All these were indeed disguises of Plato's Atlantis which, after its sinking, became the Realm of the Dead, the paradisial islands that we now equate with Hell.

## References To Atlantis In Worldwide Traditions

- As we said above, the Greeks copied their legends on Atlas and Atlantis from the Hindu ones on Atalas (Shiva) and on Atala, the sunken paradise of the Hindus. As in the Greek traditions, Atalas - whose name is Sanskrit and means "Pillar" - was deemed to be the "Pillar of the World", just as was Atlas in Greece. Atala was, like Atlantis, a sunken continent destroyed by a fiery cataclysm, and which lay in the Outer Ocean. Since the Greek legend is of Hindu origin and was simply transferred to their western region when the Greeks moved to their present whereabouts, it is idle to quest for Atlantis in the ocean nowadays called Atlantic. Instead, we must seek Atlantis in the ocean which the Hindus called "Ocean of the Atlanteans" or "Western Ocean", and which is none other than the Indian Ocean.
- The Hindus have many traditions on a sunken continent that was the paradisial region where mankind and civilization first originated. One such was Tripura, "the Triple City". When we recall the fact that Atlantis was, like Tripura, a triple city with metallic walls and golden palaces, we cannot but conclude that the two traditions, if indeed based on actual fact, refer to the one and same thing. Moreover, as happened with Atlantis, the inhabitants of Tripura were originally extremely pious. But, with the passage of time, they also became evil and perverse, and were destroyed by Shiva. It is because of this feat that Shiva got the epithet of Tripurantaka ("Destroyer of Tripura"). As with Lanka (see below) and Atlantis, Tripura was built upon a mountain so lofty, that it was said to reside in the skies.
- Another Hindu legend on a sunken empire that was the archetype of Atlantis concerns Lanka, and is told in detail in the *Ramayana*. The saga of the destruction of Lanka by Rama and Hanumant was the original on which Homer's *Illiad* was based. Just as the *Ramayana* tells the story of Lanka and the rescue of Shita, the spouse of Rama kidnapped by the evil Ravana, the *Illiad* recounts the destruction of Troy and the rescue of the fickle Helen, kidnapped by Paris. Troy, with its bronzy walls and golden palaces was just one of the many allegories of Atlantis. In contrast to the small village discovered by Schliemann in Turkey, the true Troy lay in the Outer Ocean. It was a magnificent capital and sank into the ocean after its destruction and incendiary in the great war with the "Greeks" of an earlier age. The parallels between Troy and Atlantis are too many to be discarded. And those between Plato's Atlantis and the Lanka of the Hindus show, in an unequivocal manner, that it is in the Far Orient and the underseas, and not in the Mediterranean region, that we must quest for the real Troy and the real Atlantis.
- The *Mahabharata*, the other great Hindu classical saga that completes the *Ramayana*, tells of the mighty empire of Krishna and its destruction in the great war between the Lunars and the Solars (the Kurus and Pandus). This great war is, like the one of Lanka or that of Troy, the true archetype on which Plato based his history of Atlantis. Hastinapura, the capital of the Pandu empire, was the "City of the Pillars" (*Hastina-pura*) or, yet, the "City of the Nagas". These two are epithets associated with the Atlanteans and with the Pillar of Heaven in the Far East. The *Mahabharata* also tells of Dvaraka, the capital of Krishna, located in an island in the middle of the seas. Krishna's capital, Dvaraka, sunk underseas when the divine hero died in the great war, more or less in the way Atlantis went under, according to Plato.
- Dravidian traditions speak of a vast sunken continent towards the south-east of India cal'  Rutas. The Dravidas claim to have moved to India from that continent when it sunk away underseas in a great cataclysm. The name of Rutas apparently relates to the Sanskrit radix *rudh* ("red"), and the Dravidian

*ruta* ("to be red", "to burn"). These etyms evoke the "Island of Fire" and may be an allusion to the fabulous "Land of the Reds" that was one of the many mystic names of Atlantis in the ancient traditions. Indeed, the Dravidas claimed to have been *Kshatryias* ("Warriors"), an Indian caste whose heraldic colour is the red one.

- The Phoenicians - whose name also means "reds" in Greek - claimed, like the Dravidas, to have come from an "Island of Fire" located beyond the Indian Ocean (or Erythraean) overseas. That means the Indies, indeed located in this "Ocean of the Reds" (*Erythraean*). Hence, the Phoenician homeland seems to be originally the same as the Rutas (or "Island of Fire") of the Dravidas. The Egyptians too called themselves "Reds" (*Rot* or *Khem*, in their tongue). And they also claimed to have come from this "Island of Fire" in the Indian (or Erythraean) overseas. Would all the traditions of these virtuous nations be lying? Or is it that we interpret their myths erroneously?
- The Celts, like so many nations, claimed to have come from a land in the overseas which foundered in the seas by virtue of a terrible cataclysm. This Paradise they called by many names such as "Isle of Glass" (*Ynis Wydr*), "Island of the Women", "Avalon", Emhain, Ys, etc. The legend of the sinking of Ys, in particular, is closely reminiscent of the sinking of Atlantis in the volcanic conflagration reported by Plato. The Celts also called their sunken land by the name of *Cantref Gwaelod* meaning "Country of the Bottom" according to Jean Markale, the eminent Celtist. Now, this is precisely the meaning of the name of *Atala*, the sunken Paradise of the Hindus that we commented above. Atala was the archetype of Plato's Atlantis, whose name (*a-tla*) also embodies the same signification in Greek.
- In the *Mabinogion*, the Celtic book of origins, it is stated that the Celts originally came from "the island of Defrobani, the Country of Summer and land of the Cimmerians". Now, "Defrobani" can only be the island of Taprobane, as many experts concluded. Taprobane - that the ancient authors equated with the site of the Terrestrial Paradise and of the fall of Adam - is no other than the island of Sumatra which is indeed the site of Atlantis.
- The Cimmerians, who are deemed to have been the ancestors of the Celts, are the "peoples of the haze" that Homer equates to the somber region of Hell. They figure in numerous ancient traditions and the "somber haze" that covered their region are indeed a reference to the cloud of volcanic smoke that covered Atlantis for a long time after its destruction. Cimmeria is the same as the dark Tartarus or Erebus (*Erebodes* = "Darkness") of Hesiod and Homer, which equated it with the Abode of the Dead. In Homer, the Scheria of the Phaeacians, a sort of Paradise, is placed just beyond the dark mists of Mount Erebus and the currents of the circular Oceanus which closely corresponds to the analogous features of Atlantis.
- Accordingly, the Egyptians spoke of the mysterious Hanebut (or Haunebut), a people who lived beyond the Indian Ocean, in the region of Amenti (or Punt). The name of the Hanebut means "People of the Haze" or "People of the Pillar [of Atlas]" (*Hau-nabha* in Sanskrit and Dravida, the *t* ending merely marking out the feminine gender in Egyptian). This enigmatic people was said to live under a dark haze which the light of the sun never penetrated, just as in Cimmeria. As for Punt and Amenti, the Egyptians affirmed that the region of the Hanebut was real and could indeed be visited, as they often did. As we show elsewhere, the elusive Hanebut were indeed the same as the people of Punt who, as the Gerzeans, invaded and conquered Upper Egypt in pre-Dynastic times, and who were later expelled when Egypt was unified by King Menes, "the Greek". Not impossibly, this great prehistoric war was the same one mentioned by Plato as the "War of Atlantis", when the Egyptians and the "Greeks" united to expell the Atlantean invader.
- Most ancient nations spoke of a similar region in the overseas covered by a dark haze or mist that can only be volcanic smoke. Thus, the Polynesians spoke of *Hawaiki*, a large island or continent to the west, beyond the ocean (Pacific). Hawaiki was said to be their destroyed homeland, in Indonesia, and was deemed to have been a veritable Paradise before its destruction by a huge volcanic cataclysm. This cataclysm sunk away most of its land, and smothered it in cinders and smoke. The destruction of Hawaiki took place during a great war, just as was the case with Atlantis.
- The remains of Hawaiki, the Polynesian Paradise, became equated with a sort of Hades or Hell, as in Greek and other legends. It is interesting to note how, in the Western traditions, Paradise and its remains are located towards the East and the Orient, whereas in the Far East and in Oceania, the opposite is true, and these are located towards the West and the Occident. In other words, the universal traditions concur that Paradise and its infernal remainders are located in a region that can be no other than Indonesia, the true "Navel of the World". The American Indians - who lay in an intermediate position - were confused about the issue. Those on the Pacific coast pointed towards the West, whereas those of the Atlantic coast pointed to a region beyond the Atlantic Ocean and probably further away, across the Indian Ocean as well, in Indonesia.
- The Romans - or, rather, their predecessors, the Etruscans - had traditions concerning their coming from an overseas land submerged under the seas in a cataclysm shortly after or during a great war. They were led by Aeneas, and came in a great fleet of ships from a region located outside the  Pillars of Hercules. The itinerary of Aeneas is unclear, as is often the case of the heroes provenient to Atlantis. Aeneas is said to have come from sunken Troy, in the outskirts of the ocean, leading the Romans to

their Promised Land. Alternatively, he is said to have come from Mt. Ida, that is the primordial Paradise of the Greeks and Romans, and which seems to be the same Eden of Judeo-Christian traditions.

- One should keep in mind that the true Troy (see above) lay not in Turkey as archaeologists pretend, but beyond the Ocean (Indian), as is clear from the texts of Homer, Virgil and others. To start with, Troy lay "beyond the ocean", which is not the case of Hissarlik. Secondly, it was a great walled metropolis, and not the shoddy village (several) found by Schliemann in Turkey. Thirdly, Homer's Troy - like that of Aeneas, but in contrast to Hissarlik - lay on the coast, and was indeed a seaport attacked from the seas by the Greeks. The true Troy sunk away under the seas, and should not be expected to be found that easily, on dry ground.
- The same is true of the "Sicily" from where Aeneas departed a second time. This is indeed the Thrinacia of the Outer Ocean visited by Odysseus, by the Argonauts and other heroes of the ancients. Its name means "Trident", an allusion of the Triple Mountain of Lanka (Mt. Trikuta), and not indeed to the roughly triangular shape of Sicily. It would have been stupid of Virgil to claim that Aeneas departed from Sicily and crossed the entire ocean in order to get to Rome, only a few kilometers away.
- The legend of this primordial Thrinacia was transferred by the Greeks and the Romans to Sicily, with disastrous results such as the one just mentioned. It was there that the famous duel of Zeus and Typhon was held to have taken place. This same duel is told, in the *Vedas*, as the formidable combat of Indra and Vritra, which the Greeks adapted into that of Zeus and Typhon. Again, the Hindu myth was turned into the combat of Hercules and the giant Cacus, and into the war of the Gods against the Giants. As in India, these formidable combats are an allegory of the war of Atlantis.
- More exactly yet, the combats mentioned above, and others such, allegorize the foundering of Atlantis, and the war of the elements in fury. Atlantis was destroyed by Fire (Volcanic) and Water (Oceanic), and the event is universally commemorated as the Cosmogonic Hierogamy of Fire and Water. In India, Vritra represents the Fiery element, whereas Indra represents the Watery one. In Greece, Poseidon (or Typhon, his alias) represented the Watery element, whereas Zeus and his thunder represented Celestial Fire. This combat led to the destruction of the world and the start of a new era. Hence, the event is universally commemorated at the start of the New Year, a ritual equivalent of the New Era.
- The Greeks too, like so many ancient nations, claimed to have originally come from an overseas Paradise that can be no other than Atlantis itself. Plato tells of a primeval, ante-Diluvian "Athens" that also sank in the Atlantean cataclysm. This cataclysm forced the Atlanteans to emigrate, probably into India and Egypt at first and, later, into the Mediterranean region. These traditions of the Greeks are supported by the Hindu ones on the *Yavanas* ("Greeks", "Aryans") who once lived in the island of Yava (Java) and with whom the Dravidian races were in constant war.
- The *Yavanas* were also called *Yonas*, a name that closely evokes the one of the Ionians or Greeks. It may well be the case that these *Yonas* were the same as the *Oannés* who civilized the Babylonians, or as the peoples of Aeneas (\**Oaeneas*?) and other Civilizing Heroes of the ancient nations. Ultimately, this word derives from the Sanskrit *Yoni* and the Dravida *Ya-vanna*, a term designating the Great Mother and, more exactly, the Cosmic Womb. The Great Mother (Dana, Danu) is the eponymous goddess of the Danaans (= Danavas = Greeks) and of the Tuatha Dé Danaan. The Great Virgin Mother is an allegory of Lemurian Atlantis, and Earth's Vagina allegorizes the giant chasm (the *Vadava-mukha* or "Submarine Mare") that engulfed Lemurian Atlantis, just as the Great Father (Shiva) and his giant phallus are allegorized by Mt. Atlas.
- Plato speaks of Gadeiros, the twin brother of Atlas. Gadeiros ruled over one of the ten Atlantean realms and apparently revolted against his elder brother in the famous war of Atlantis. Gadeiros is no other than Hercules, and both these names mean "cow-herder". The allusion is to the tenth labor of Hercules, where the Hero leads the cattle of Geryon from the sunken island of Erytheia. Erytheia means "the Land of Sunrise". From there the Greeks originally came, led by Hercules, into their new Promised Land, that of Greece. The "cattle" driven by Hercules is indeed the Greek people. And the Greek hero is no other than one of the Hindu twins, Nakula and Sahadeva. These twin gods were also the true archetypes of "twins" such as Hercules and Atlas, Castor and Pollux, the Ashvins, and many others, everywhere.
- The Indians of the Brazilian Amazon jungle - Tucanos, Desanas, Barasanas, etc. - claimed to have come from a sunken Paradise, destroyed and submerged by the Flood. This Paradise they called by many names such as *Yvymaraney* ("Evil-less Land" or "Pure Land"), or *Emekho Patolé* ("Navel of the Universe"). They affirm to have come in ships not unlike the Ark of Noah and to have crossed an "Ocean of Milk" (*Diá Alpikun Dihtalu*) which is closely reminiscent of the ocean of the same name of the Hindus. The Hindus called their primordial Paradise by names such as *Shveta-dvipa* ("Pure Land"), in close correspondence with their counterparts in the Americas. In their legends, the Hindus also hold that the Ocean of Milk was the site of Paradise destroyed and sunken in the war of the Gods against the Devils (see next entry).
- *Shveta-dvipa*, the Hindu Paradise, was placed in the Ocean of Milk (*Dugdha Samudra*), as in the Amerindian myths. This "milk" or "cream" is actually the scum of pumice stone which covered the seas of Atlantis, rendering them "inavigable", just as reported by Plato. The Hindu myth entitled *The Churning*

of the Ocean of Milk allegorizes the sinking of Atlantis in the Flood. In this allegory Mt. Mandara (or Meru) replaces Mt. Atlas. The Turtle (Kurma, the second avatar of Vishnu) that dives to the bottom of the waters represents Atlantis sunken in the Ocean of Milk. Likewise, Vasuki (or Shesha, the King of the Nagas), the serpent that serves as the churning rope, represents Atlas in his serpentine avatar. In other words, the myth of *The Churning of the Ocean of Milk* is a Cosmogony, a poetic licence telling the destruction of Paradise (Atlantis) and the rebirth of the world from the fragments of the former one, destroyed in consequence of the war of the Gods and the Devils (Devas and Asuras).

- All over the world - from the Amazonian jungle to the plains of Babylon and to the sandy deserts of Egypt and the Near East - we find allusions to sunken golden realms that are often likened to Hell or Hades. Such hells are the Realm of the Dead. They are, most often, felicitous regions where the dead ancestors spend a carefree, perpetual existence. All such traditions ultimately derive from Atlantis-Eden, the continent submerged by the Flood and lost in the Far Orient since the dawn of times. Such golden realms very real and are no other than Atlantis itself. They comprise, among others, the *Suvarna-dvipa* ("Golden Isles") of the Hindus, the *Chryse Chersonesos* ("Golden Peninsula") of the Greeks, the *Aigeia* of Poseidon, the *Aiaia* of the Argonauts, the *Eldorado* of Amerindian traditions, the *Apsu* or, rather "House of the Apsu" (*Ezuap*) of Babylonian traditions, the subterranean *Vara* (or "fortress") of Yima, the Flood Hero of the Persians, etc. Rather than sheer legends, all such traditions are true, holy history. They all derive, quite directly, from the myth of Atlantis. And their true source are the Hindu traditions such as those recounted in the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* (see above).
- According to Cel. Braghine, who wrote a famous book on Atlantis (*The Shadow of Atlantis*, Northants (USA), 1980), certain Venezuelan Indians called Paria lived in a region called Atlan. The Parias were white-skinned and possessed traditions of a great cataclysm that destroyed their original homeland. This was a huge island or continent beyond the ocean inhabited by a very advanced, saintly race not unlike the Atlanteans. The Toltecs, who were the predecessors of the Mayas, also spoke of a similar sunken continent which they called Aztlan, as we discussed further above. The Nahautls, the Mayas and the Aztecs also spoke of White Civilizing Heroes that came from this sunken region, and whom they named Quetzalcoatl, Kukulkan, Gucumatz, Bochica, etc. These names mean, in their tongues, "Feathered Dragon", an etym that literally translates that of *Naga* (or "Dragon") which we encounter in the legends of the Old World and, above all, of the Far East.
- The myth of the Celestial Jerusalem, told in the *Book of Revelation*, stems directly from the Hindu traditions on Lanka, the "Queen of the Waves". Lanka, whose history is told in the *Ramayana*, was the actual archetype of Plato's Atlantis, as well as Homer's Troy. Lanka was built upon a lofty mountain (Mt. Trikuta = Mt. Atlas or Meru), and was said "to fly in the air, scratching the belly of heaven". Hindu myths also tell how Lanka, with "its towers and walls of stone clad with metal" was pulled out of the summit of the Holy Mountain (Meru) by the North Wind (Vayu) and thrown into the seas, where it drowned with all its vast population. Interestingly enough, the same myth, with Atlas (i. e., Atlantis) substituting for Lanka, is also encountered in Greece. Atlas, often identified with Hesperus, the Evening Star, was thrown into the ocean by Boreas, the North Wind who is the Greek counterpart of Vayu. There Atlas drowned, and was to be found no more, just as happened with Lanka and, indeed, with Atlantis.
- Other Hindu legends tell of Agartha (or Shambhalla), the subterranean realm of the King of the World. According to this tradition, it is from Shambhalla that is to surge Kalkin, ("the White Knight") for the final battle of the end of times. Kalkin, the White Knight, is to lead his hosts, the Sons of Light, to victory against the Sons of Darkness. The myth of Shambhalla is the archetype from which were copied the similar ones of the Essenes and of the Christians. Again, as with the Celestial Jerusalem of St. John's *Revelation*, the myth of Kalkin prefigures the Second Coming of Jesus Christ. Many experts have correlated the traditions of Agartha and Shambhalla with those of Atlantis and the Celestial Jerusalem. In fact, Atlantis too will resurge in the end of times (now?) in precisely the same manner prescribed for the Celestial Jerusalem of the *Book of Revelation*. Then, will the Golden Age be restored to the world, for Atlantis is truly the Paradise Lost we all have been expecting for so long.
- Celtic traditions often speak of an "Island of the Lions". This mysterious island appears in Hindu traditions as *Saka-dvipa* or *Simhala-dvipa* ("Island of the Lions", in Sanskrit). This "Island of the Lions" also figures in many other different traditions. In Celtic traditions, the Island of the Lions also called Avalon. The name of Avalon has been interpreted both as "Land of the Apple Trees" and as "Island of the Lions" (*Ava-lon*). This paradisial island is also called Lyonesse (*Lyon-ys* or "Island of the Lions") or *Llyn Llion* ("Lake Lion"), the lake which reputedly overwhelmed the whole world with its waters when it overflowed, causing the Flood.
- The "Island of the Lions" just mentioned (see above item) is no other than the *Simhala-dvipa* (or *Serendip*) of the Hindus. Serendip is indeed the "Island of the Seres" (*Seren-dip*), which is the same as Taprobane (Sumatra). The Seres are "the people of the silk" (*serica* = "silk", in Latin). They are described as a blond, blue-eyed, tall people by Pliny, Solinus and others. As we just said, Serendip is the same as Taprobane or Sumatra, and should not be confused with Shri Lanka (Ceylon), its Indian counterpart. The word "lion", in India, is synonymous with "hero" (*gandha* or *simha* in *śvt.*, *singa* in Dravida, etc.), so that the name of Simhala-dvipa indeed means "Island of the Heroes". And these

"Heroes" of old are no other than those of Atlantis, destroyed in the Flood, as mentioned in the *Book of Genesis* (ch. 6).

- Several ancient authors also identify Serendip with the Hevilat of the Bible, one of the four regions of Eden. The region of Hevilat (or Havila) was famous for its gold and for being encircled by the river Phison. Josephus, the famous Jewish historian, identifies the Phison with the Ganges river, in a way that leaves no doubt about its Indian location. The bdellium and the gemstones produced in Hevilat - and which are Indian exclusivities in antiquity - are also telltale of its true location in the Indies. The geography of the region of Paradise is also identical to that of the Indian region under discussion, and which is that of South India and neighboring Burma. Hence, it seems safe to conclude that Eden was indeed located in the Indies.
- As a matter of fact, "Eden" and "India" are synonymous and derive from a Sanskrit radix *ind* (or *endh* and, hence, *edhen*), meaning "fire". Eden is the famous "Island of Fire" of so many ancient myths. This Island of Fire is quite often identified with Atlantis and, obscurely, with Eden itself, as in the famous text of Ezekiel mentioned further above. It was also identified with the "Atlantic Islands" which, as we already said, are indeed the "Seven Islands of the Atlanteans". This Island of Fire was also often called "Brazil" or "Ys Brazil" by the Celts and other nations. The name was later applied by mistake to the country of Brazil, after the Americas were discovered. But this legendary Atlantic island appeared in all Medieval maps of the Atlantic region far before the discovery of the Americas by Columbus. The name of Brazil derives from an ancient root, *bras*, meaning "fire", "firebrand", "ember", being the legendary "Island of Fire" of the ancient traditions.
- The river Phison that, in the Biblical account of Paradise, encompassed Hevilat, closely recalls the River Oceanus that encircled Hades, according to Homer and Hesiod. It also recalls the circular canal which, according to Plato, also encircled the whole of Atlantis. In fact, some authorities identify the River Oceanus with the triple circular canals surrounding Atlantis. This idea is literally taken from the Hindu *Dvipas* ("Paradise-Islands"), which are similarly enclosed. Moreover, the idea of a river that surrounded Paradise - which, later, after its destruction, became the Realm of the Dead - is also of Indian origin, and dates from Vedic times. The *Rig Veda* and other Hindu traditions of high antiquity tell of the Vaitarani ("Encloser"), the river that surrounded the destroyed Paradise of the Asuras. As in the traditions of Atlantis reported by Plato, or in those of Paradise reported by other authorities, the Vaitarani formed an impassable barrier around this region.
- In the Bible, a legend related to the one of Avalon (see above) tells of Kadesh, also called Kades, the Holy (Kades Barnea). In Kades Barnea there was a lake or fountain that overflowed and flooded the whole region, destroying Paradise. Kades is no other than the Cades or Gades that, in Phoenician traditions is the alias of Atlantis. Kades (or Gades or Gadeiros) is also the name of Hercules, here identified with the twin brother of Hercules, and co-ruler of Atlantis. The name of Gadeiros is an epithet of Hercules that means, just as the name of the hero, "Cow-herder". This is a Phoenician translation of the name of Govinda (Krishna), the great god of the Hindus. The epithet commemorates the role of Hercules as the "cow-herder" that led the Greek people away from Atlantis, as we mentioned further above.
- Agastya is one of the most celebrated of Hindu *rishis* ("sages"). He was the son of Varuna, just as Atlas was the one of Poseidon. Poseidon, the oceanic God of the Greeks and the founder of Atlantis, is the counterpart of Varuna, the marine god of the Hindus. Agastya is the great Civilizing Hero of the Dravidas of South India, just as Atlas was the one of the Greeks. A celebrated Hindu myth tells how Agastya once humbled a lofty mountain that rose too high, disturbing the gods in heaven. Another Hindu myth tells how Agastya jumped into the Southern Sea and drowned, becoming a marine deity. The name of Agastya, in Sanskrit, means "the mountain that sunk (underseas)", precisely the idea conveyed by the myth of Atlantis. In other words, Agastya is a Hindu alias and predecessor of Atlas, the mountain that collapsed and sunk underseas, taking the realm of Atlantis with itself.
- Agastya is also as a personification of the star Canopus, the main one of the constellation Argonavis. The Argonavis is one of the most important constellations in the southern hemisphere. Its main star, Canopus, is second only to Sirius, its twin, which is the largest star in the whole sky. And the Southern Sea where Agastya-Canopus-Atlas drowned is the Indian Ocean, the eastern extension of the Atlantic Ocean of the ancients. Canopus was deemed an alias of either Hercules or Atlas, the twin kings of Atlantis represented by Sirius and Canopus, the two Celestial "dogs". So, as we see, the myth of the Argonavis, the one of Sirius and Canopus, and that of the quest of Paradise are indeed allegories of Atlantis-Paradise, and of its foundering in the dawn of times, when our sacred myths were composed.
- Moreover, Canopus was the (Southern) Pole Star of the epoch of Atlantis, some 12,000 years ago. This means that Canopus was indeed the "Pillar of Heaven" in the times of Atlantis, for the skies turned upon it as an axis or "pole". Indeed, certain icons of Atlas, such as the famous Farnesian marble, represent Atlas supporting the world precisely from the position of Canopus, in the Argonavis constellation. This fact confirms the identification Atlas = Canopus, the Pillar (or "Pole") of the Skies. Osiris too, and Agastya, and other personifications of Atlantis and of the star Canopus, were often identified with the "Pillar of Heaven". The myths of the Polynesians tell how they navigated by the star Canopus, the (southern) "Pole of the Skies" in those Atlantean times.

- Canopus and Osiris were later identified with the Canopic jars, where the mummified viscera of the dead were buried in Egypt. These Canopic jars, with their holes plugged with wax, were the equivalent of the "Magic Calabashes" that the Polynesians used in their stellar navigations to the distant isles of Paradise. The Magic Calabashes were indeed, as some researchers have recently found out, ingenious clepsydras, sextants and compasses used in the determinations required for Celestial navigation. Indeed, the word "Canopus" means "measuring device" in Greek, attesting its true function in Celestial navigation. This fact is further attested by the use of Canopic jars in casting oracles such as directions in the high seas. In this they resembled the "talking heads" with which the Canopic jars were usually topped. Their use in mummification - where they were said to guide the pharaoh in his return trip to Paradise - is again suggestive of the pristine role of Canopic jars as "Magic Calabashes", used in the Celestial navigation required for the return trip to Paradise.
- The superior technology of the Magic Calabashes of the Polynesians and the Canopic Jars of the Egyptians for Celestial navigation is clearly an Atlantean legacy, as so many. And the art of Celestial Navigation - kept secret for obvious reasons - was invented by the Atlanteans, according to tradition. It is the product of a superior technology which only the Atlanteans could have developed so early in time. The Egyptians, as the Polynesians, inherited it from Atlantis, and used them in their oceanic navigations to Paradise, that is, to Punt in ancient Egypt, and to Hawaiki in Polynesia. In both cases, this means Indonesia, the true site of Paradise, as all traditions tell us.
- Canopus was the pilot of the Argo ship, a role he still plays in the Celestial Ship represented by the Argonauts constellation. The Argonauts ("Ship Argos") was the ship of the Argonauts in their expedition in the quest of the Golden Fleece. And the Golden Fleece is an allegory of Eden, Avalon, Idun, and other such Paradises. There grew the Golden Apples which Diodorus explains as synonymous of the Golden Apples, for in Greek *melon* means both "apple" and "sheep". Moreover, the Golden Apples served for the fabrication of the Elixir of Life, the contents of the Holy Grail. Hence, all these quests of Paradise are indeed the one of the Elixir of Life and, more exactly, of Atlantis, its true name. Such is the reason why we all are so charmed with the search of this Paradise of which all traditions speak, from the dawn of times.
- The Celestial Ship of the Argonauts, the Argonauts, is represented in the skies as a sunken ship, in the very bottom of heaven. It is an allegory of sunken Atlantis, likewise lost in the bottom of the (Indian) Ocean. Canopus is often identified with Argus, and is identified with the pilot (or the admiral) of the Argonauts, so called in his honor. He is also said to have been the pilot of Osiris in his expedition to the Indies (Paradise!). Canopus was also the pilot of Menelaos, in his return trip from sunken Troy (Atlantis!).
- Other legends make of Canopus-Argus the co-ruler of Osiris in primordial Egypt. He ended by usurping Osiris' throne, and kidnapping Isis, the queen. But he was ultimately defeated and killed by the outraged king. All this is, indeed, but a confused, obscure copy of the plot of the *Ramayana*. And the primordial "Egypt" in question is no other than Lanka, "the Queen of the Waves". Golden, proud, invincible Lanka; Lanka, the Beautiful; Lanka, the Queen of the Waves; Lanka, the Bride of the King, was the true archetype of Atlantis and of the Celestial Jerusalem. Lanka was also Paradise, the birthplace of Humanity and Civilization, the true "Land of the Gods" of so many mythologies.
- According to Noel, the French mythologist, "Canopus" means "Island of Gold" in Egyptian. But that is precisely the meaning of the name of the Hindu Paradise, called *Suvarna-Dvipa* in Sanskrit. Suvarna-Dvipa was, as is so often the case, located in Indonesia, the true site of Eden. Canopus is also a name of Hercules in some traditions. And Hercules was Gadeiros, the twin brother and co-ruler with Atlas of the Atlantean empire. Again, the most diverse traditions concur to validate the equation Paradise = Eden = Atlantis = Indonesia.

To end this summary exegesis of several myths on Atlantis from many parts of the world, a concluding word seems in order. When we compare the above and other accounts, we see that they all concern a primordial Paradise where humanity and civilization first started. And it is clear that this Paradise is far more than a fable. We are fully convinced that anyone who studies our work in detail with an open mind and heart will not fail to be convinced that Atlantis was in fact the same as Eden or Paradise.

We also believe that the dedicated student will find that Plato only briefly lifted the hem of the veil of Isis, and that the Atlantean tradition was the subject matter of the ancient Mystery Religions. These mysteries passed into Judeo-Christianism in a highly distorted form, becoming a mere chimaera. But myths, the superb legacy of our elders, are founded on actual fact. And that fact is the reality of Atlantis and its ineluctable location in the now sunken plains of the South China Sea, in the region of Indonesia. There lies Paradise Lost, which can be reborn if only we dare to believe in its reality. The time is now, when Aquarius is already dawning.

And who is Aquarius, pray? He is the Golden Boy, of whom Virgil speaks in his famous *IV Eclogue*, perhaps the most superb of all prophecies of the Millennium. Virgil's poem starts with the (Latin) phrase: *Iam redit et Virgo!* ("See! The Virgin returns!"). Yes, Aquarius is both the Golden Boy and the Golden Girl, for he is the Androgyn. The fusion of the two sexes indeed represents the reunion of the twin Atlant  separated from each other from the dawn of times. But now, they again reunite, Lamb and Wolf, to enjoy the last

thousand years yet allotted this age, and to cause the Golden Age to revive. Prophecies do come true only because they are self-fulfilling. They are the "personifications of desire", the egregoras and kamarupas that only exist if we believe in them. Too bad for those who dont, for we will not allow them to take Aquarius away from us.

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### Statement On The Alleged Discovery 1 Of Atlantis Off Cyprus

*Prof. Arysio Santos*

Prof. Santos statement on Robert Sarmast's alleged discovery of Atlantis.

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# Statement On The Alleged Discovery Of Atlantis Off Cyprus

## Introduction

The news on the alleged discovery of Atlantis off the island of Cyprus in the Mediterranean Sea by Robert Sarmast and his team is hitting the worldwide media real hard. And justly so, since the importance of the discovery – were it real – cannot be overstated. Atlantis is really the same as the Garden of Eden. So, Atlantis' discovery would also correspond to the finding of Terrestrial Paradise featured in the sacred traditions of most peoples on earth, who all hold similar beliefs, one way or the other: Buddhists, Hindus, Muslims, Native Americans, and so forth.

As the result of these astounding news, I have been assailed by a host of friends, correspondents and readers of my site and my books, as well as the participants of this Atlantis Forum. They are interested in my opinion and my comments on this important matter, whose details and features generally transcend their competence on certain specific issues such as: Climatology, the Ice Ages, Sea Level Rise, Side-scan Sonar, Plato's writings, Volcanology, Maritime Archaeology, etc..

Above all, my readers want to know whether this alleged discovery is merely another "publicity stunt" on the part of Robert Sarmast and his associates, or a real achievement done in a thoroughly scientific way, as alleged. After all, the financial interests involved are simply huge. And when money is involved, some people often misbehave.

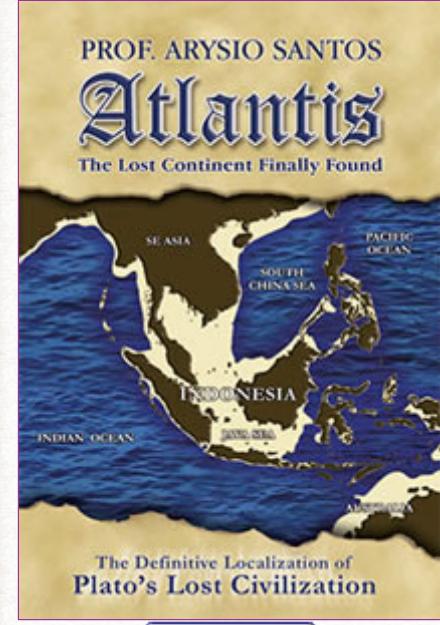
Not only would Cyprus itself greatly profit from the enormous tourist traffic increase which is bound to occur if the island actually proves to be the real site of the Lost Continent of Atlantis. And this perhaps explains, they all fear, the involvement of the CTO ([Cyprus Tourist Office](#)), which apparently funded a substantial portion of the substantial cost of the expedition.

As [Sarmast himself said](#): "The discovery could mean a tourism bonanza for Cyprus once the word gets out". However, even some Cypriot authorities are skeptical of Sarmast's find, and think his theory farfetched and highly unlikely. According to a [CNN report](#), the chief government archaeologist of Cyprus, Dr. Pavlos Flourentzos, reacted with skepticism to Sarmast's allegations, telling The Associated Press that: "More proof is necessary".

And he also added he thinks that "this is all nonsense". Flourentzos also correctly points out that Plato specifically affirmed that Atlantis was not within the Mediterranean Sea, but outside it, in the Outer Ocean. [Dr. Michel Morisseau](#), a French geologist who lives on the island of Cyprus, is also highly skeptical of Sarmast's theory and claimed finds.

The specialist even challenged Sarmast to a public debate on the issue, an offer which was apparently rejected by the would-be discoverer. Dr. Morisseau thinks it is highly unlikely that the lost city would have survived such a terrible cataclysm. In his own words, Dr. Morisseau told the [Cyprus Mail](#) yesterday: "I was shocked by the news because it has nothing to do with the geological facts and we have to be extremely careful in such announcements".

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Robert Sarmast – and his financial backers such as editors, film producers, media agents, and so forth – would certainly have a lot to gain, one way or the other. If their results really prove positive, they all justifiably earn fame and fortune. But if it turns out to be a flop, they simply pocket and retain the enormous amounts of money which will in no way be returned to their original disbursers.

Someone once said that “a fool and his money are easily parted”. And most people reasonably fear being made fools. So, they prefer to consult someone they deem a qualified expert, which is what most people do: judges, politicians, the police, antiquarians, art collectors, and so forth. They want to hear the other side of the history. And such is the real reason which prompted me to write this piece.

Most unfortunately, the experts – the academic specialists, the members of research foundations and the professional scientists – normally refuse to opine on the matter, as they are all scared stiff at the simple mention of the word “Atlantis”, a subject they won’t touch even with a six-foot pole. But they are often willing to point out the obvious hoaxes and falsifications of truth, since bashing Atlantis is politically and scientifically correct.

Being so unilateral, however, the opinion of the academic and professional experts should not normally count a whole lot, and should be looked on as biased, unless it is strictly related to scientific matters inside their own speciality, rather than sheer feeling or mere opinion on matters which often transcend their very limited competence. Said otherwise, one should also be skeptic of incurable skeptics as of all those who have an axe to grind one way or the other.

Moreover, one should keep in mind that the fact that we have a great many hoaxed “finds” of Atlantis and so many sincere but wrong locations which do not stand a closer analysis does not rule out the possibility of Atlantis’ existence in any way. This would be tantamount to basing a seemingly logical conclusion on Induction.

And it is now known – after [Hume’s work](#) and that of other philosophers – that Induction is not a valid reasoning process. David Hume – the famous Scottish philosopher – pointed out in the 18<sup>th</sup>. century that the fact that the sun rises every day does not at all prove that it is certain that it will rise tomorrow. Something might happen: the sun may go out; the earth can be struck off its orbit, the atmosphere may be darkened by a supervolcanism, and so on.

Consider yet another problem. The fact that so many phony “Holy Crosses”, “Holy Lances”, “Holy Sudarios” and even “Holy Prepuces” produced over the years does not prove that Christ never existed at all, or even that the genuine relics do not exist. They might still be found. And the same is true of Atlantis. Perhaps, all it takes to find Atlantis is to start looking in the right places...

## **Note Added In Proof:**

It is comforting to verify that scams and mistakes such as the one in question here are fated to be rather short-lived nowadays. But Sarmast’s one lasted only a couple of days before it was denounced. Well, this is the problem with choosing a region of the world which is crisscrossed daily by all sorts of researchers, oceanographers and volcanologists included.

Despite these developments – which often happen faster than one is able to write on them – we still believe that our opinion is valid and necessary, particularly to in order to orient the myriads of fans of Atlantis stout enough to keep hoping for better days ahead.

According to a [German specialist](#) – Dr. Christian Huebscher, a volcanologist of the reputed Hamburg Centre for Marine and Atmospheric Science of the [University of Hamburg](#) – Sarmast’s claims are simply wrong, and “what appeared to be remains of the lost city were in fact submarine volcanoes... [and that] he had identified the phenomenon as 100,000 year-old volcanoes that spewed mud”.

Read this article here: [Atlantis Not Found: Mud, Anyone?](#) See [more on this here](#). Cf. also: [all 175 related pieces of news](#). The opinion of Dr. Huebscher expressed in that article deserves to be quoted more in full:

According to Huebscher, however, “these [structures] are old mud volcanoes that are approximately 100,000 years old. These volcanoes were produced because the mud which lies under the salt layers penetrates through fractures and breaks into the salt layers and bulges the bottom of the sea floor. Such ‘mud diapirs’ exist on the bottom of many oceans”. Thus, such finds are not as spectacular as the baseless statement that the legendary Atlantis has been discovered.

According to the news blurb just quoted, the German geophysicist and volcanologist, together with colleagues, analyzed and measured this particular area of the sea last summer on board the Dutch research ship “Pelagia” with the same kind of equipment used by Robert Sarmast [mainly side-scan sonar, which is able to take a sonic picture of the seafloor at essentially any depth whatsoever].

These researchers were of course not in search for the lost island of Atlantis. As scientific experts on the mighty salt layers that rest under the bottom of the eastern Mediterranean [the famous Lago-Mare facies commented further below in this article], they wanted to find out more about their geological nature and condition. Their sonar data also detected the very submarine hills which Sarmast now misinterprets as being the Acropolis of Atlantis.

Well, it seems this is the requiem for yet another faulty theory on Atlantis. Sarmast was too hasty – as befits young people eager to make fame and fortune at no matter what risk. Had Sarmast been less eager, he would have consulted the experts on these features, before publishing his results.

Sarmast should have heard people like Dr. Christian Huebscher himself and the many other specialists who work on the Mediterranean seafloor studying it with the very techniques he used, as well as a host of others. This way, he would have spared himself and his backers a lot of shame, as well as the risk of being considered a schemer and perhaps even a scammer.

## The Rising Interest In Atlantis

The main problem with Atlantis is that the professional experts well realize that if they did dare to opine positively in any sense, they would inevitably place their jobs and their careers in serious jeopardy, as this subject is taboo for a series of reasons having to do with religion, politics, ethnocentric pride, and a host of inconfessable interests of sundry natures.

So, the professional experts generally prefer to silence. And, in so doing, they utterly fail to perform the duty they are paid for by the public: to unbiasedly orient them in controversial matters such as the one of Atlantis-Eden, perhaps the most crucial bar none for humanity and its long-range survival as a species on earth.

Notwithstanding that fact, this situation is bound to change on a short term, given the rising public interest in Atlantis and related matters such as the reality of the Universal Flood, the possible existence of the Terrestrial Paradise, the fearsome possibility of Global Climatic Disasters and the growing dissatisfaction with Scientific Positivism as a deus ex machina capable of all sorts of answers to all human problems and anguishes.

Unless we scientists again dare to go beyond these pillars and the invisible but impassable bounds currently imposed upon the scientific community by the powers that be, the public will again start resorting to witch-doctors of all sorts, as well as to the quacks and charlatans who pose as sages and experts instantly created by some sort of supernatural magical power or inspiration.

It is in this spirit that I come out to say what I think on the matter of the claimed discovery just made off Cyprus, and the many other similar ones recently featured in the media: the tiny islet off Cape Spartel in Gibraltar; the region of Cadiz, in Spain; the Cuban "Atlantis", fully six hundred meters under the sea; the "Atlantis in Antarctica" cum Pole Shift foolishness; the "Atlantis of the sands" of the deserts of Oman; Aaron DuVal's submerged Caribbean "pyramids" off Miami, and so forth.

And, of course, I am not mentioning the more serious, though somewhat aged, traditional solutions of the riddle of Atlantis such as Crete-Santorini, the Canary Islands, Morocco, Sicily, and so forth. Few Atlantologists now propose these traditional sites, which now only attract the lazier tourists in search of sunny beaches rather than really of adventure and discovery. But even these conventional sites do derive a substantial proportion of their tourism from this type of association.

What these maverick, "Indiana Jones" heroic-styled researchers are really after is novelty. It is novelty that attracts the public in their insatiable curiosity for novel developments. So, what these guys normally do is take a long forgotten would-be location of Atlantis – for instance, Tartessos, the Bosphorus, Syrtis, Hisarlik, Bolivia, Amazonia, Antarctica, etc. – dust it up, refurbish it with new clothing, and present it to the public as their own breakthrough and novel solution of the old riddle.

Many people fall for their ruse, buy their books, tapes and documentaries, often presented as scientific innovation of a wholly revolutionary character. By the time the wake is through, they and their editors and producers have pocketed many millions of dollars. And they then retire in some sunny paradises, toasting to the gullibility of the millions of suckers who propitiated their cozy otium cum dignitate ("leisure with dignity") in the best hotels and resorts money can afford.

Despite this recurrent calamity, Atlantis survives in the hearts and minds of most people who are stout enough not to get disheartened by failure after failure after failure. It is true that many persons become so disgusted that they merely give up and stop believing Atlantis as a geographical reality similar to the one so enchantingly described by Plato and others throughout the ages.

However, even though oppressed and abused by all sorts of quacks and charlatans, and though suppressed by all sorts of base interests, Atlantis – like Hope and Freedom – is really immortal. And, unlike the Terrestrial Paradise, Atlantis has the advantage of being impossible to transfer to the never-never land of

purely spiritual realities on which we only believe during the Saturday or Sunday ceremonies in our churches, mosques and synagogues, when we take the day off in order to dream of bigger, better things than just everyday dogish survival.

Well, ever since I have started publishing my sensational finds on Atlantis' reality and true location in the South Seas, starting some twenty years ago, the interest on the Lost Continent, then rather faded, underwent a great revival. This revival is only paralleled by the one of the Renaissance, when intellectuals and explorers of all sorts – Christopher Columbus included, and Ponce de Leon, and a myriad of other such adventurers – started looking in earnest for "the land where gold is born".

For the first time ever, I proposed a geologically viable scientific mechanism – sea level rise and the catastrophic end of the Pleistocene Ice Age – for the Flood and for the brutal demise of Atlantis along the lines described by Plato. And then all pieces of the gigantic jigsaw puzzle all started to follow in place, again for the first time ever.

One such was the date of the event, that of 11,600 BP [Before Present]. This date coincides with the one given by Plato to better than one decade or so. And this type of coincidence cannot possibly be casual, as scientists all well realize. Moreover, I also found a whole sunken continent, exactly as Plato affirmed, and in frontal contrast to what geologists believed up to this time, firm believers that they all are/were in Darwinian Uniformitarianism and Evolution Theory.

At that time, my scientist colleagues merely smirked politely at my proposals, and hurriedly walked away under some excuse or other. I then naively believed that at least some people – experts and romantics in particular – would instantly realize the truth of what I claimed and pursue the track I had blazed in what had been an impenetrable adamant wall up to then.

But the specialists have long stopped laughing. Instead, my views on Climatic Change and Global Catastrophism are now gaining momentum, and are fast becoming the new paradigm in both the geological and the climatological sciences, not to mention Darwinism itself.

## **Paradigmatic Changes Take Time To Occur**

Alas, as I have now come to realize, such major revolutions in paradigmatic thought, both scientific and religious, take at least a couple of generations to become firmly established and widely accepted. It was thus with Christianity and with Heliocentrism; the Renaissance; Relativity and Quantum Mechanics, Darwinian Evolution; Continental Drift; Plate Tectonics, and so forth.

The younger generations are raised in the light of such doctrines, which in time become an integral part of their superegos. But, as I already said, the idea Atlantis is immortal. Atlantis is the Soul of the World. Invisible, but omnipresent. And it will be discovered, I am pretty sure, some time soon. In "my" side of the world, I am sure. In the "Orient" of which all traditions unanimously speak.

Many people have now come to accept my views and my proposals, and have in fact become adepts of my theory on Atlantis' true location in the Far East and on its essential identity with Eden and other such Paradises both eastern and western. After all, it is a fact that the farthest west is coterminous with the farthest east, and vice-versa. This is a result of the earth being spherical, and all that, as the ancients – Plato included, and Christopher Columbus among others – well realized.

Some of these fans greatly honor my discoveries and my proposals to the extent of not only reading my books and the articles in my Internet site and elsewhere, but also by having become members of this Atlantis Forum to which I now have the honor of addressing this Statement, in the hope that it be widely read and meditated by all those interested in the pursuit of Truth.

It is most unfortunate that the only experts who have up to now overtly espoused my theory on the true cause and nature of the Atlantean cataclysm are eager mavericks who label themselves instant "experts" on matters on which they don't have more than a passing acquaintance, scientific methodology and ethics above all.

So, these would-be, instant "Atlantologists" read my articles and my views, and often become instant enthusiasts and adepts. But then, instead of adopting the advances I already achieved, and walking further down along the road, as is normally done in Science, they just grab my material, add it to their own muck, refurbish some old proposals they find somewhere in the new light and present this distasteful blend to the consumers as absolute novelty which they themselves discovered.

Robert Sarmast is just one more of many such hasty would-be Atlantologists. He misappropriated my theory of sea level rise as the cause of Atlantis' demise, and misapplied it to the Mediterranean region and to Cyprus in a way that will never do. Instead of the 130 meters or so of rise which actually happened at the end of the Ice Age, he blended it to the dry Mediterranean Sea of 5.2 million years ago and presented it as his "wholly new" pseudo-scientific version of the Atlantean cataclysm of 11.6 kiloyears ago of which Plato speaks.

Sarmast's procedure is most unfortunate, not only because it confuses the readers but because of the low ethical standards involved. Moreover, it tends to annul any worthy scientific contributions to the quest of Atlantis. A retrocession invariably results, as most people – scientists and intellectuals in particular – get profoundly disgusted with the whole thing and tend to just skip it altogether.

Anyone who looks at the enormous numbers of books and articles being published on Atlantis over these last few years will not fail to realize that this enormous rise of public interest is the direct result of our own publications on the matter which brought it under the realm of the Exact Sciences.

And anyone who peruses this vast plethora of publications on Atlantis – mostly junk, by the way – will also not fail to see that they all stem from my own trend-setting discoveries one way or another: sea level rise as the underlying mechanism; the connection with the Flood and the catastrophic end of the Pleistocene and the Ice Age; the Far Eastern location in Sundaland and the South China Sea; the underwater location as the result of flooding; the universality of the Flood legends and the ones on Paradise Lost, and so forth.

Sarmast's theory and his alleged discoveries off Cyprus is just an instance of a host of similar proposals which we could name here, and which the curious readers can find for themselves by doing a Google Search or one in Amazon Books, on the keyword "Atlantis". And they will fast realize that this growing interest and great rise in the number of publications invariably starts in 1997.

This was the date I posted [my Atlantis Site in the Internet](#), publishing to the world the discoveries I have made over the long years of dedicated research and study of host of sciences both exact and human, the occult ones included. This material is copyrighted, and was legally deposited in both the USA and in Brazil, and it is hence unlawful to use it in any unauthorized way, particularly when failing to give me full credit for the remarkable discovery.

We are now in the process of publishing it in English in book and other forms, as well as in the process of organizing an Oceanographic Expedition to the site in order to check some highly interesting submarine features which we have already discovered in this unique region of the world. But all this takes a lot of time and effort, if it is to be done seriously and without having to actually "sell your soul to the devil" in order to become an instant bestseller the way Sarmast and others are currently attempting to do, rushing to try to beat me to my goal.

In my Atlantis book I discuss in detail – from both a scientific and a commonsensical traditional perspective – the various alternative proposals on Atlantis' location which have been made since the times when Plato first lifted the veil on its reality and true identity with Paradise Lost.

And this of course includes recent alternative proposals such as Sarmast's Cyprus; Hancock's Antarctica; Montexano's Spain; Collina-Girard's Spartel; Collins'/Zelitsky's Cuba; Blashford-Snell's Bolivia and so on. I don't yet disclose everything here or elsewhere, in order not to preempt my future publications and undertakings such as documentaries, researches, etc..

My naming of these authors does not mean I support this or that "discoverer" of the specific proposal. In fact, the way they are fighting among themselves well proves the low ethical standards often adopted by those mavericks. To be sincere, most of these locations – and perhaps all such – have been proposed ever since Classical antiquity itself.

The very fact that these authors generally fail to realize this fundamental issue irrefutably proves their ignorance of the subject they are attempting to lecture on. Had they done their homework more carefully, they would not only acknowledge the previous contributions, but would have avoided the previous mistakes which led to the doom of these proposals as well.

Again, my naming of these authors does not mean that they are all ripping my material, even though they generally based their own proposals on mine – for instance, sea level rise and the Ice Ages – without giving me any credit for this remarkable discovery. But this misbehaviour is probably due to their ignorance of scientific ethics and methodology, with which they are obviously unacquainted.

Had they bothered to search the vast scientific literature on the issue – as they would have done had they really researched the issue all by themselves as claimed, rather than just picked it up from me ready and perfect – they would readily have realized that I and no other made the great leap forward, certainly for the first time ever. Again, this omission of credit is tantamount to a confession that they did not research the issue on themselves or, even worse, that they are simply ripping me, period.

## Sarmast's Alleged "Discovery" Off Cyprus

After this short preamble, we are now prepared to discuss in some detail Robert Sarmast's alleged "discovery" of the site of Atlantis off Cyprus, the charming island in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea. A mere scam? A publicity stunt? A real breakthrough as claimed? Pure wishful thinking? Or simply a ruse ployed against the more gullible public, avid for novelty in order to make a fast buck at their expense? A combination of all these?

These are the questions which occur to most people who listen to the sensational claims made by Robert Sarmast and his team. But their most anguishing question is: to whom may we resort for reliable, unbiased answers? To Bob Sarmast himself? His team? The media? The priests? The politicians? Our teachers and counselors? The academic and the specialized research institutions? The Atlantologists? But what if they all have interests at stake, and answer falsely?

To be sincere, the possibility that people would think this way about myself almost dissuaded me from coming forward and writing this piece. But my friends and my readers and correspondents keep urging me to do it, no matter what. And so, here I am, ready to do what they all feel is my duty.

First of all, I do not have an axe to grind in this case or any other. I am so absolutely sure of my find that, were Sarmast's find prove real in any sense, it would only be one more so far unsuspected local civilization or, at the very best, a Mediterranean colony of Atlantis. And this would logically be patterned after the empire's capital in the Far East, its true location. Why not, if this most curious pattern was copied over and over again all over the world, the Americas included?

So, Sarmast's find, if real, would actually improve my case for the reality of Atlantis-Eden which, as I already affirmed, can only have been located in the Far East. Or – since the island of Cyprus actually lies westward of Palestine – is the Bible lying when it affirms that "the Lord God planted a Garden eastward, in Eden", that is, in the Far Orient, eastward of Palestine?

Can anyone really believe that humanity and civilization actually arose in the tiny island of Cyprus or, even less, in the nearby abyssal plains which were never above water since the last five million years or so? Everything in Cyprus is wrong: wrong depth; wrong date; wrong climate; wrong size; no metals but copper; absence of traditions on paradisial connections; site not located in the Ocean, as Plato specifically states, and a dozens such features we comment next.

## A List Of Sarmast's False Claims

Let's now list and briefly comment some of the main improprieties we have found in Robert Sarmast's claims made in both his book and his oceanographic expedition off Cyprus. As we just said above, several more are listed and commented in more detail in my forthcoming book on Atlantis.

The dear readers are of course free to make their own decisions on the data I now present. But they invited to read on and meditate what follows and, above all, to use their ordinary commonsense in this, as in all important matters we humans have to face in life.

We start by proving that the Mediterranean was full (or almost) during the whole Ice Age, the times of Atlantis. So, Sarmast's theory is scientifically impossible. And what is impossible is no more than idle speculation. However, we will play along and show that, even we concede him this, we are still left with a whole lot of insuperable difficulties. Whenever possible, we provide links to independent sources so that the readers may check the accuracy of our assertions by themselves.

- It is known for sure that the Isthmus of Gibraltar has been open – and the Mediterranean Sea consequently full, or nearly so – for over five million years, (ever since the end of the Messinian Salinity Crisis. Cf. more detailed technical papers here). Sarmast cites no contrary evidence whatsoever, except for a very dubious interpretation of the myth of Hercules and Geryon. This myth is really a transplant from Sunda Strait where the event really happened at the end of the Ice Age, as we argue in more detail elsewhere. Sarmast also quotes a SF writer (H. G. Wells) and a maverick Atlantis writer (H. S. Bellamy), none of which are really scientists. Besides, neither ever did any *in situ* research or even read a quotable source supporting their incredible assertions. So, Sarmast's arguments are at best specious and at worse misleading, false and unfounded. And since this conclusion is so irrefutable, Sarmast's theory is kaput, unless you are prepared to believe that Civilization first flourished underwater or at a time humans did not even yet exist.
- In contrast to what Sarmast affirms, marine sediments are completely different from subaerial or lacustrine ones, due to the organisms included. So, they can readily be told apart, particularly by the specialists. In particular, we have, in the Mediterranean, the so-called Lago-Mare facies ("lake-sea interface") separating one condition from the other. If the Mediterranean had dried later, a similar layer would have again formed, unequivocally indicating both the fact and its date. This scientific knowledge is the result of literally thousands of independent oceanographic researches of all sorts, some of which off Cyprus itself. Affirming that this is wrong is tantamount to calling all these myriads of investigators both utterly blind and incurably stupid.
- Is Sarmast really prepared to demonstrate that the Mediterranean Sea was flooded "in a single day and night of pain", as Plato actually affirms of Atlantis? According to this interesting article here, this filling took place over at least ten years. Other authorities say far more: centuries or millennia. So, this filling happened at the maximum possible rate of under one inch per hour, allowing everybody to walk out, justifiably annoyed, but otherwise unharmed. Very much the same thing also happened at the Black Sea Flood and others such closed seas, as is well known.

- Changing subjects to Archaeology. We note the absolute lack of archeological artifacts dating back to the Pleistocene in Cyprus. The oldest artifacts found so far in Cyprus date from the Neolithic Period ([oldest site about 7,000 BC](#)). And this is strange, since the island, located so near the Atlantis Capital itself, according to Sarmast, must have been the focus of a great activity, were it the site of populous city itself. Besides, to be accepted as even "possibly Atlantean", the archaeological artefacts eventually found must be dated and found to be older than 11,600 BP [Before Present], the date of Atlantis' demise, according to Plato. This never happened.
- Plato repeatedly affirms that Atlantis was located "outside the Pillars of Hercules". Moreover, he repeatedly affirms that Atlantis was located in the "true Ocean" (alethinos Okeanos), which he contrasts to the puny Mediterranean Sea. It is not very clear what Plato actually meant by "true Ocean": either the modern Atlantic Ocean now so named; or the World Ocean; or the Atlantic + Pacific Ocean, then believed coterminous. This belief subsisted down to the times of Columbus, when the existence of the interposed Americas came to be more widely known. No matter what, a close reading of Plato's text will disclose that in no way did he mean the Mediterranean Sea as the true location of Atlantis. Besides, how could the philosopher affirm that "a continent larger than Africa and Asia put together" could fit within the modest Mediterranean Sea without becoming the laughing-stock of the whole Athens, a no-nonsense, highly skeptical people?
- Comments on the [image provided by Sarmast](#) [Side-scan Sonar?] follow. The [unexplained] parallel lines are instrumental artefacts produced by the equipment used, and hence mean nothing at all. This site is claimed to be Atlantis capital city itself. But nothing fits. Plato affirms the city was circular, not rectangular, as shown. Besides, the is said to be centered on the Acropolis, rather than to its side. And its walls were circular, not straight. (Cf. [image here](#)). I never saw a river run parallel to a mountain. They invariably flow off them, as we all know. Nor did I ever see bifurcated walls like Sarmast's. Sarmast's site is far from being a plain, and sits on a mountain slope, in flagrant contrast to Plato's assertion just linked. Cf. [also here](#). Is Plato wrong once again?
- The [other images provided by Sarmast](#) are even worse. Their resolution is very poor, so that it is hard to tell for sure. But [Plato specifically affirms](#) that "the part about the city was all a smooth plain, enclosing it round about, and being itself encircled by mountains". That such is not at all the case is easy to see in Sarmast's [photo here](#). By comparing these photos with Plato's text just linked, it is again obvious that nothing at all fits Sarmast's alleged find. And, as we skeptics all know, "remarkable claims demand remarkable proof".
- In his book, Sarmast affirms that Plato made a mistake, and that the Great Plain of Atlantis was not 3,000 stades x 2,000 stades ( $600 \times 400 \text{ km}^2$ ) [as the philosopher affirms](#), but only 300 stades x 200 stades ( $60 \times 40 \text{ km}^2$ ), instead. This of course reduces the area of the Great Plain by a factor of a hundred. This Procrustean force-fitting was performed by Sarmast in order to adequate his would-be Atlantis to the tiny area of [the island of Cyprus](#) ( $9,250 \text{ km}^2$ ), which it exceeds by a factor of 25 times or so. But, even this modest plateau is nowhere to be seen in Sarmast's published photos. Whatever happened to it? However, not even this "error of Plato" is not Sarmast's brainchild, as it is often claimed by other authors as well. And they all also do the same in regards to Plato's date of "9,000 years before Solon", which they reduce to a mere 900 years. But how could Plato or Solon or even Sonchis have possibly added a surplus zero, if their people had never used the figure? The numeral system used by both the [Greeks](#) and the [Egyptians](#) circumvented the absense of the zero in the clever way described in the sites just linked. And this leads to numbers such as, say,  $\tau$  for 9,000 and  $\tau$  for 900 (in Greek). How could anyone possibly confuse these two numerals? Moreover, Plato reaffirms these numbers in various ways, rendering his text foolproof.
- In his book, Sarmast affirms that Cyprus produced all the metals and gemstones mentioned by Plato as being profuse in Atlantis. And this is false. Cyprus is remarkably poor in mineral resources. Cyprus in fact produced some copper, a metal of rather reduced value. But [tin had to be imported](#), along with most other metals. However, Plato affirms that this metal – crucial for the production of bronze, an alloy of 90% copper and 10% tin – was particularly abundant in Atlantis, along with others such as gold, silver, orichalc (brass?), and so forth. In contrast to Atlantis, Cyprus is/was also remarkably poor in fuels, gemstones, fauna and flora. The only [minerals produced there](#) are: copper, asbestos, iron pyrites, gypsum and chrome ore.

We could go on with this list of missed items and features almost indefinitely. But the above ones must suffice until my book is published. It is by now quite clear, I hope, that none of the features actually found or claimed by Sarmast in fact corresponds to the one's of Atlantis-Eden. Of course, the most absurd of these claims concerns Sarmast's assertion that the Mediterranean Sea was dry down to the catastrophic end of the Pleistocene, a mere "tick" of the geological clock.

And, since a single impossibility suffices to disprove any claim whatsoever, we must consider Sarmast's claims as utterly false and actually impossible, as no civilization is liable to develop underwater, at least insofar as we humans ourselves are concerned.

As someone once said, words are like people; "torture them hard enough, and they will eventually confess to just about anything". And that is precisely what Robert Sarmast does in his book. Come to think of it, Sarmast also tortures his scientific data and evidence just about as much. Such is the reason why scientists generally insist that scientific data be open to all, and subject to independent analysis and verification.

Whatever cannot be independently verified is highly suspect and hence scientifically invalid and unacceptable. So, my counsel to all and everyone, specially my readers is: let's us all wait and see until Sarmast's data and alleged finds are independently validated by several independent researchers and, at the barest minimum, until he produces more acceptable proof. It is always stupid to believe the word of the interested party. And the interests at stake here are simply enormous...

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## Frequently Asked Questions

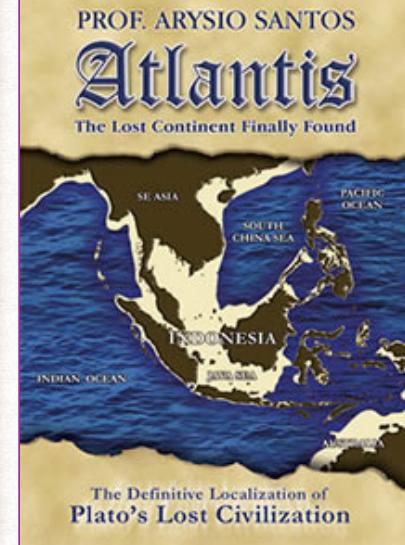
In this section we respond the most frequently asked questions on Atlantis and related matters. As many of these questions are basic for understanding our position on the matter, we suggest that this section be read before the others, which are more specialized in character. If you want to ask any questions or send us your suggestions or comments, please [visit our Forum](#).

We will do our best to clarify all your doubts and to discuss your views and objections in detail. The FAQs in this section encompass the basic points that are essential for understanding the question of Atlantis and the issues stemming from the reality of its existence. This realization will certainly entail a revision of the present historico-scientific paradigm. The questions posted to us will be edited and published in this section, with due credit to their authors.

### Questions:

1. [What are indeed Atlantis and Lemuria?](#)
2. [What is the importance of Atlantis for Mankind?](#)
3. [How can you claim to have discovered Atlantis, when so many other great authorities have failed before? Is this one just another illusion as so many before?](#)
4. [You claim Atlantis is located under the South China Sea. Is it not true that "if it is Atlantis, it is got to be located in the Atlantic Ocean"?](#)
5. [Was Atlantis an island or a continent?](#)
6. [Can continents sink?](#)
7. [Are there vestiges of a sunken island or continent in the Atlantic Ocean?](#)
8. [Thera or Santorini, the volcanic caldera located is the Greek region of the Mediterranean Sea, is often claimed to be the remains of Atlantis by several Atlantologists of scientific repute. Is this view tenable?](#)
9. [Is there any possibility that Atlantis was located in the Caribbean region, as many authors claim?](#)
10. [Is Atlantis possibly located in the North Sea, as some authorities claim?](#)
11. [What makes you so certain that Atlantis is not located in Antarctica as Flem-Ath, Bauval, West and others affirm?](#)
12. [Why have so many different locations been identified with the site of Atlantis?](#)
13. [What is the difference between Atlantis and Lemuria?](#)
14. [What does the name of Atlantis signify?](#)
15. [What is the meaning of the name of Lemuria?](#)
16. [You claim to have discovered the true site of Atlantis. Has anyone ever proposed an Indonesian site before?](#)
17. [How was Atlantis actually destroyed?](#)
18. [Is there any connection between the Flood and the Destruction of Atlantis?](#)
19. [What, if any, are the extant vestiges of Atlantis?](#)
20. [Is there a connection between Atlantis and the Great Pyramid?](#)

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21. [Is there a connection between Atlantis and the Millennium?](#)
22. [What ancient civilizations were created or influenced by Atlantis?](#)
23. [Have you written any books on Atlantis?](#)
24. [Who are you, anyway?](#)

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## Answers:

### 1) Q: *What are indeed Atlantis and Lemuria?*

A: Atlantis was a continent of the Atlantic Ocean where, according to Plato, an advanced civilization developed some 11,600 years ago. Plato affirms that, as the result of a huge volcanic cataclysm of worldwide extent, this continent sank away underseas, disappearing forever. Official Science - the one you learn at school - rejects the actual existence of Atlantis, as it has so far been unable to find any traces of its reality. But the reason for that is simple to explain. Everybody has been looking in the wrong locations, as Atlantis indeed lies in the opposite side of the world.

Lemuria, on the other hand, is an even older version of Atlantis. Lemuria is indeed the same as the Garden of Eden and other such Paradises that in fact existed and were the actual birthplace of Mankind and Civilization, precisely as the Bible and other Holy Books affirm. From there, civilization spread to Atlantis and other parts of the world, in the dawn of times, some 20 or 30 thousand years ago, during the Ice Age.

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### 2) Q: *What is the importance of Atlantis for Mankind?*

A: Atlantis is the source of all Religion, all Science and all races and civilizations. Its discovery now, at the very dawn of the Millennium, has been predicted from deepest antiquity, and is indeed the true message of the Gospels and other such Holy Books. The discovery of Atlantis brings back the hope of rebirth of the Golden Age, with its promise of universal peace, harmony, love and happiness for all Mankind. It will also cause a major revolution in our view of the world and of both our past and our future. All this is to happen now, as we enter the Third Millennium, the Age of Aquarius.

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### 3) Q: *How can you claim to have discovered Atlantis, when so many other great authorities have failed before? Is this one just another illusion as so many before?*

A: No, my find is not an illusion at all. First, it is solidly based on scientific results from both the exact and the human sciences. And these include Geology, Astronomy, Paleontology, Archaeology, Linguistics, Ethnology, Comparative Mythology, Comparative Religion, Philosophy and so on. Second, we had the luck to find the Key to the ancient myths and traditions, so that the difficult alchemical allegories and the mythical enigmas which mainly have to do with Atlantean secrets became crystal clear to us. The problem of Atlantis requires both supports, that of Occult tradition and that of "Official" Science.

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### 4) Q: *You claim Atlantis is located under the South China Sea. Is it not true that "if it is Atlantis, it is got to be located in the Atlantic Ocean"?*

A: Yes, that is right. But the fact is that what we call by the name of "Atlantic Ocean" is not the same as that of the ancients. Herodotus, Aristotle, Plato, Strabo, and several other ancient authors are very specific on the fact that the "Atlantic Ocean" — otherwise called "Ocean of the Atlanteans", "Outer Ocean", "Kronian Ocean", Mare Oceanum ("Ocean Sea") or Mare Magnum ("Great Sea") was indeed the whole of the "earth-encircling ocean". This Ocean surrounded the whole world then known, that of Eurasia and Africa. In other words, the Atlantic Ocean of the ancients was the World Ocean that is indeed coterminous and encircles the entire globe of the earth, and which we now arbitrarily divide into Pacific, Indian and Atlantic, despite the fact that all three are coterminous.

A quote from Aristotle, the great disciple of Plato, will show what we mean:

"Men have divided the inhabited earth into different islands and continents. But this is the result of their ignorance of the fact that the whole of it is an expanse surrounded on sides by the waters of the Atlantic Ocean". (*De Mundo*, III:18)



Herodotus is even more explicit on this. After affirming that "some say the [Atlantic] Ocean begins in the East", he adds:

"The sea frequented by the Greeks, that beyond the Pillars of Hercules, which is called the Atlantic or, also, the Erythraean (Indian Ocean) are all one and the same sea." (*Hist. I:203*)

Hence, we see that the Atlantic Ocean or, rather, Ocean of the Atlanteans, of the ancient Greeks of the time of Plato and Aristotle was not only the one we call by that name, but included the Indian Ocean and that portion of the Pacific Ocean along the eastern coast of Asia.

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## 5) Q: Was Atlantis an island or a continent?

A: Atlantis was a continent. Its capital was called by the same name or by that of Poseidonis, and was located on an island next to its coast. After this continent sunk under the seas, only the peaks of its loftiest mountains remained above the water, forming what the ancients later knew as the Islands of the Blest, and which we know as those of Indonesia.

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## 6) Q: Can continents sink?

A: No. Continents float isostatically over the molten magma, more or less like a ship over the seas. But the seas can rise — as they did at the end of the Ice Age — submerging large portions of the low-lying lands. As a matter of fact, Plato's sunken continent of Atlantis is the large extension of continental dimensions to the south of Southeast Asia called Australasia by geographers.

This vast Pleistocene continent was known of old by many legendary names such as Elysian Fields by the Greeks, Field of Reeds (Sekhet Aaru) by the Egyptians, Aztlan by the Mayas, Rutas by the Hindus, and so on. As the seas rose by 100-150 meters at the end of the Pleistocene and, as these lands were very low, they sunk away, and now form what we call the South China Sea. This sea is very shallow, and its depth averages under 60 meters or so. Hence, is easy to reckon that this unique region was indeed subaerial during the Pleistocene.

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## 7) Q: Are there vestiges of a sunken island or continent in the Atlantic Ocean?

A: No. Extensive sounding of the entire Atlantic Basin for over a century reveals no sunken continent or remains of one anywhere in the Atlantic Basin. The fact is that Europe and Africa were originally coterminous with North and South America, forming a super-continent called Pangea ("Whole Earth") by geologists. Due to Continental Drift, these continents began to separate some 200 millions ago, forming the Atlantic Ocean. At the center, where the super-continent of Pangea cleft, the fissure known as the Great Rift remained, as a sort of scar separating the two Tectonic Plates and marking their original position.

From this fissure, volcanic magma continuously issues, forming a huge mountain range and causing the tectonic plates to separate at a rate of about 2.5 cm/year. It is this mountain range — called the Mid-Oceanic Ridge — that is often mistaken for the remains of Atlantis. But, this only occurs among some ancient Atlantologists such as I. Donnelly, or with those unaware of the recent advances of Geology and Plate Tectonics Theory. Moreover, the islands of the Atlantic Ocean are all small, rising directly from the abyssal depths, leaving no room for any sunken continent or island of large size. The connection between Atlantis and the Sargasso Sea is likewise absurd, as this sea is indeed very deep, and never held any continent or large island in its vast expanse.

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## 8) Q: Thera or Santorini, the volcanic caldera located in the Greek region of the Mediterranean Sea, is often claimed to be the remains of Atlantis by several Atlantologists of scientific repute. Is this view tenable?

A: Not at all. Plato and other authorities are very specific on the fact that Atlantis lay "outside the Pillars of Hercules". It is ridiculous to suppose that Plato would ignore the real position of neighboring Crete in relation to Gibraltar, or that he would believe that a whole continent ever existed inside the Mediterranean Basin.

The scientists who propose this theory support themselves on the fact that the island of Thera (Santorini) was indeed sunk by a huge volcanic explosion that destroyed the tiny island. This explosion took place at about 1,700 BC, and very probably swept away the civilization of the vicinal island of Crete with a tsunami of colossal proportions. Other than that, there is no evidence connecting the event with Atlantis, though the two cataclysms are obviously similar.

the way, the name of Crete means precisely "swept clean [of people]" in Dravida, the language of the Proto-Mediterraneans.

Despite its name, Minoan Crete was only slightly affected by the cataclysm. It did not sink away, and actually reached its apogee after it. Second, Minoan Crete never formed anything like the huge empire described by Plato, being far lesser in size and population than, for instance, nations such as Egypt, Mesopotamia, Persia, India., etc.. The "force-fitting" that such proponents do, shrinking Atlantis' size and the date of its cataclysm by a factor of ten, is utterly unscientific and cannot be maintained at all.

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## *9) Q: Is there any possibility that Atlantis was located in the Caribbean region, as many authors claim?*

A: None at all! Despite the predictions of Edgar Cayce, no evidence has turned up so far confirming the existence of Atlantis anywhere in the Caribbean region. The sunken archaeological remains found in the region turned out to be natural formations. The detailed submarine mapping of the region disclosed no vestiges of any sunken features or buildings larger than a few meters at most. The geological evidence precludes any sunken continent or submerged large island in the Caribbean region.

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## *10) Q: Is Atlantis possibly located in the North Sea, as some authorities claim?*

A: No. During the Pleistocene Ice Age, Scandinavia and nearby regions were an icy desolation, and could not possibly support a luscious civilization such as the one described by Plato. Besides, Plato's Atlantis is fully Tropical, with many forests, rivers and canals full of fragrant fruits, perfumes and luxuriant vegetation. Moreover, in contrast to what Plato claims, Scandinavia and neighboring regions never sank away underseas. In fact, it is still there, as it has always been in the past, far before its formidable people came all the way from Atlantis, when this continent sunk away under the sea.

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## *11) Q: What makes you so certain that Atlantis is not located in Antarctica as Flem-Ath, Bauval, West and others affirm?*

A: The idea that the crust of the earth flipped, taking Atlantis from the tropics into the Polar Circle is just a modern flaunt of the ancient theory called Pole Shift. But if earth's crust indeed flipped — an impossibility in geophysical and astrophysical terms — several other consequences would necessarily occur that are not observed in practice. As the crust is solid, it would take, if it flipped, the former Polar Region into the Tropics. This effect is not observed at all in the time scale of 10,000 years or so of the Atlantean events.

Furthermore, the Polar Glaciers and others such as the one of Greenland have been drilled recently, and the results of the detailed analysis they underwent show that they have been on site for the last million years, having formed without intermission along this huge space of time. Moreover, recent palynological analyses (of plant pollen) and those of the sediments of the bottom of the seas made on a worldwide scale again show that these regions have been on more or less their present position for hundreds of millions of years.

Rock magnetism, again, supports the above results, just as do a dozen others we could quote. No, the notion of Pole Shift is preposterously anti-scientific. The above results are no theory, but observational fact that will have to be embodied in any decent theory of the earth. So, unless you are a fanatic of some sort, forget Pole Shift and concentrate on more tenable theories of earth behavior. Scientists may not indeed know what causes the Ice Ages. But they are no fools, and well know it is not Pole Shift.

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## *12) Q: Why have so many different locations been identified with the site of Atlantis?*

A: For one thing, Atlantis created a worldwide empire, and had colonies the world over. These colonies, as usual, attempted to duplicate the motherland, as colonists are wont to do. Secondly, for many reasons, the ancients hid away the true whereabouts of Atlantis, for fear that the empire, weakened, disorganized and destroyed by the cataclysm would become an easy prey of pirates, raiders and conquistadors of all sorts.

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## *13) Q: What is the difference between Atlantis and Lemuria?*



A: Atlantis and Lemuria have been grossly distorted and misplaced by all sorts of investigators in what concerns both their epochs and their sizes and locations. Indeed, Atlantis and Lemuria coexisted side by side, at more or less the same date. More exactly, Lemuria was the archetypal Atlantis, the same as Eden or Paradise, the site of origin of both Mankind and Civilization. From there, the Lemurian Atlanteans colonized the nearby region of India, which became its "twin" and partner. In mythical terms, we can say that Lemuria-Indonesia was the Mother, and that Atlantis-India was the Father of all the other civilizations.

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#### *14) Q: What does the name of Atlantis signify?*

A: The first thing to keep in mind is that mythical terms have a number of different etymologies, and are often interpretable in different tongues, into which they were adapted when the myths were introduced locally. For instance, Atlas means, in Greek, "the one who could not (a-) withstand (*tla*) [the skies]." Atlas was deemed the "Pillar of Heaven", that is, its support. When Atlas became overburdened, the skies fell down, burying Atlantis. The names of Atlas and Atlantis originally came from the Sanskrit (the Holy Language of India) name of their Hell called Atala. This word means "Deprived of its Pillar" (*a-tala*) or, conversely "Bottomless" or, rather, "Sunken to the Bottom". Many further derivations are yet possible. Atlas is the personification of the Holy Mountain that is the support of heaven. He is the god that the Hindus equate with Shiva, also called Sthanu, an epithet meaning "Pillar of Heaven" in Sanskrit.

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#### *15) Q: What is the meaning of the name of Lemuria?*

A: Lemuria was originally the name given to a vast hypothetical sunken continent or a landbridge stretching across the Indian Ocean and Indonesia, all the way to the central Pacific Ocean. It was postulated by the naturalists of the past century, in order to explain the presence of the lemur (a small primate) both in Madagascar and in the Indies. But this notion has long ago been superseded in modern geology. By coincidence, the lemurs derive their name from that of the Lemurs (or "Ancestors"), for the Indonesians long knew that man descends from the apes.

Hence, the name of Lemuria can be interpreted as "Land Ancestral" or "Land of the Ancestors". Alternatively, the name can be derived from that of Mu or Mu-devi, the Hindu Mother Goddess. Mu means "Mother" in Dravida, and Mu-devi means "Mother Goddess". In other words, Mu (or Mu-devi) — also called Uma in Sanskrit — is the personification of Lemurian Atlantis itself, the Motherland of Humanity. Similarly, Shiva, her husband and counterpart, is the "Great Father" of Mankind.

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#### *16) Q: You claim to have discovered the true site of Atlantis. Has anyone ever proposed an Indonesian site before?*

A: This one is an extremely interesting question. Of the several thousand books that have been written on Atlantis, not a single one has ever proposed a location in its correct site, that of Indonesia. And why is that? Because they have been searching Atlantis on the wrong side of the world, mainly on ethnocentric grounds. No one ever realized that the true cradle of the Aryans was never the Caucasus Mountains or North Asia, but indeed Indonesia, the true site of Eden.

When their pristine Paradise sunk away underseas, the Aryans, like the other races of Eden, moved away, into India first, and from there to distant regions such as the British Isles (the Celts), Scandinavia (the Norse), and even the Americas (the White Civilizing Heroes such as Quetzalcoatl and Viracochan). So did the Dravidas, their darker counterparts and "twins", born in the primeval Atlantis of Indonesia.

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#### *17) Q: How was Atlantis actually destroyed?*

A: By means of the giant cataclysm we call the Flood. The views on the Flood — and indeed on global cataclysms in general — has been grossly misstated by geologists ever since the times of Darwin and Lyell. Cataclysms of huge proportion range up to the Big Bang, and are a central feature of Evolution itself. They have occurred by the thousands on earth in the past, and are amply attested in the geological records, along with the extinctions of Life that they caused along time.

Quite often they are caused by meteoritic/planetary impacts of extra-terrestrial origin. Far more often, they are caused by the cataclysmic endings of the Ice Age Episodes which have occurred fairly regularly at intervals of 30,000 years or so. The Flood was indeed caused by one such, and is just the last of a long series of similar cataclysms of global proportions.

As many myths describe it, the Flood was caused by a giant submarine volcanic explosion that stirred up the seas, sending them over the continents. So, the waters reached up to the summit of the loftiest mountains, killing all life in their way. The colossal volcanic explosion also covered the skies with cinders and evaporated water, so that it indeed, "rained for 40 days and 40 nights" and the skies were dark and gloomy for a long time. The event  red some

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## **18) Q: Is there any connection between the Flood and the Destruction of Atlantis?**

A: Yes, indeed. Atlantis was actually destroyed by the cataclysm we call the Flood. The Flood is not just a Biblical invention or copy, but a fact that is recorded in hundreds of mythologies, the world over, with a remarkable consistency. The Flood was indeed a giant tsunami (often improperly called a "tidal wave") caused by a very major submarine earthquake. The vestiges of the Flood are visible everywhere, but particularly over the North American continent, as the geologists are starting to realize.

This tsunami and other consequences of the cataclysm caused the death, sudden or not, of some 70% of the major species of great mammals that once roved the earth. The reality of the Flood was consensually accepted by the naturalists of the past century. But Darwin and Lyell introduced the concept of Uniformitarianism (negation of cataclysms), which became the present paradigm of geological science. However, the better paleontologists and geologists are fast returning towards the ancient view, which is not only Sacred History, but Reality itself, as we found out in our researches on the matter.

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## **19) Q: What, if any, are the extant vestiges of Atlantis?**

A: The paideuma (or "Soul") of Atlantis is so present in all things we do that it is as difficult to observe as the air we breath. Essentially, the whole of civilization — the things and ideas that renders Mankind something more than just ordinary beasts — derive rather directly from Atlantis. Our Religion, our Magic and Divination, our Laws and Commandments, our Holy Scriptures, our Philosophy and Metaphysics, our Mathematics and our Astronomy, our Music and our Poetry all came to us from Atlantis. Small wonder, then, that so many authors discover vestiges of Atlantis just about everywhere, mistaking the copies for the real thing.

Moreover, our Atlantean heritage also encompasses the arts and techniques such as Agriculture and Animal Domestication, the greatest inventions ever. Without the domesticated plants and animals — most or all of which originated in Atlantis, and often embody an advanced use of genetic engineering — Civilization could never have developed at all. Besides these, a series of inventions of mysterious origins, who came to us from the dawn of time, are also owed to Atlantis and Lemuria: metallurgy, stone masonry and sculpture, paper, the alphabet, medicinal drugs, gunpowder, weaving, and so on.

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## **20) Q: Is there a connection between Atlantis and the Great Pyramid?**

A: Yes. The Great Pyramid — and indeed the pyramids the world over — represents the Holy Mountain, which is no other than Mt. Atlas, the Pillar of Heaven that was the central feature of Atlantis. Mount Atlas was in reality the giant volcano whose explosion destroyed Atlantis, causing the Flood and the end of the Pleistocene. In India, this Holy Mountain — which exists in most traditions — is called Mt. Meru, the Holy Mountain of Paradise.

In Judeo-Christianism, the Holy Mountain is variously allegorized as Mt. Zion, Mt. Sinai, Mt. Golgotha (or Calvary), and so on. In the Egyptian tradition, the dead god buried inside the Holy mountain represented by the Great Pyramid is Osiris, the exact counterpart of Shiva and Atlas, the gods who personify the Holy Mountain itself, as the "Pillar of Heaven". Osiris also personifies the dead multitudes of Atlantis, our ancestors killed by the terrible cataclysm that destroyed our pristine Paradise. For gods are indeed no other thing than the paideuma of nations, and die when they go, as Atlantis did. It is in his quality of living Osiris that pharaohs were sometimes buried inside pyramids.

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## **21) Q: Is there a connection between Atlantis and the Millennium?**

A: To be sure, there is. The destruction of Atlantis is variously allegorized as the Death of the God that we have in almost all religious traditions: the death of Osiris, the one of Christ, that of Adonis, Attis, Kronos, Tammuz, Baal, Dionysus Zagreus, and a myriad others. In more symbolic terms, the death of Atlantis is also allegorized by the death of the Bull or, even better, by that of the Phoenix. But the death of the God is also followed by his resurrection, which is also the resurrection of the Phoenix.

Hence, just as Christ shall return, together with the Celestial Jerusalem, so will the Phoenix which also represents Atlantis as the City Celestial. And this return of the Phoenix that is really the one of Atlantis was indeed programmed long ago to occur just now, starting at the turn of this final millennium of Mankind. This is the Millennium prophesied in the *Book of Revelation* and in a myriad other sources. And that is why you will be seeing Atlantis being reborn in both myth and in reality, from its secret cradle in the Far Orient.

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## 22) Q: What ancient civilizations were created or influenced by Atlantis?

A: Atlantis created colonies the world over. Some of these were great, others small, and more primitive, as they received a lesser influence from the Atlanteans. The Atlanteans were the "Gods", or "Angels" or "Civilizing Heroes" whom we find in essentially all traditions. They are the Nagas of India and Indonesia, the Oannés of Sumero-Babylon, the Cabeiri and Corybants or, yet, the Heroes such as Hercules, Prometheus and Cadmus of the Greeks and Romans, and so on.

In the Americas and in Oceania, we have essentially the same traditions on Heroes or Gods such as Quetzalcoatl, Kukulkan, Viracochan, Bochica, Sumé, Kon, Tiki, and so on. Very often these civilizing heroes are Titans or Nagas, the mighty white giants from Atlantis. The term Naga ("Dragon", "Serpent") is at the origin of the myth of the Civilizing Hero who kills the Dragon and initiates the local civilization almost everywhere.

In reality, the Dragon and the Hero represent the two races of Atlantis, the Dravidas and the Aryans, one darker, the other whiter, who contend for hegemony everywhere. They are the Twins of all mythologies, the two contending serpents of the Caduceus (or of the Ouroboros and the Uraeus) which devour each other in endless wars from the primordials of mankind down to the present day. But their wars will cease at the coming of the Millennium (now!), for the return of the Golden Age means just that: "the Lamb will lay unharmed with the Lion".

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## 23) Q: Have you written any books on Atlantis?

A: Yes, my new book on Atlantis was recently released in English. For more information [click here](#).

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## 24) Q: Who are you, anyway?

A: I am a professional scientist with a Doctoral Degree, a graduate in Electronics Engineering, and a Professor of Nuclear Physics at the Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil. For over 27 years I have been studying the Occult, and particularly the problem of Atlantis. Much to my surprise - for I set out to refute such theories - I discovered that the Lost Continent indeed existed, and was in reality far more advanced than ever dreamed by anyone. If you want, you can peruse my [Curriculum Vitae](#).

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## Santos, Arysio Nunes dos |

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**Arysio Nunes dos Santos (1937-2005)**, was a highly qualified engineer with many patents to his credit. He was a Professor of Nuclear Engineering at the Federal University of Minas Gerais in Brazil and had also worked as a geologist and climatologist. He was also an amateur linguist who had mastered Greek and Sanskrit among others. Apart from his professional interests, Santos has written on a diverse range of subjects including Symbolism, Alchemy, the Holy Grail and Comparative Mythology and Religion. His studies led him to conclude that Atlantis and the biblical Eden were the same and more controversially that it had been located in the South China Sea.

An even more contentious idea of Santos was his claim that the seven sacraments of Christianity have an Atlantean origin<sup>(a)</sup>. There is an interesting website<sup>(b)</sup> promoting his theories and in 2005 his ideas were published in book form<sup>[0320]</sup>, but sadly, Professor Santos passed away just weeks after it was launched. Since then his work has been championed by his son Bernardo and Frank Joseph Hoff, who had done research for Santos over a number of years<sup>(c)</sup>. Hoff has promoted dos Santos' work in a number of radio interviews that can be heard online<sup>(g)(h)</sup>.

>In a short article<sup>(i)</sup> on the Santos website, it is claimed that the Americas were peopled by visitors from an Asian Atlantis – “*The New World is perhaps the region where the civilizing impact of Atlantis is easiest to observe. In contrast with the establishment doctrine that claims the Americas were peopled via the Bering Strait and developed an autochthonous civilization, we argue that civilization, – along with a substantial component of the population of the Amerindian nations – came to the Americas via the Pacific Ocean. This is particularly the case*

of the more advanced cultures such as those of the Incas of Peru and the Mayas and Aztecs of Mexico.

*Amerindian contacts with the Far Orient were both regular and intensive throughout antiquity. White Civilizing Heroes such as Bochica, Quetzalcoatl and Kukulkan are indeed the Nagas or Minas, the fabled Serpent Peoples of the Eastern Indies. Our arguments are based on the solid evidence afforded by the domesticated plants and animals that exist on both sides of the Pacific Ocean, and on the cultural and linguistic parallels that make of pre-Columbian America the perfect dual of the ancient Indies, and a replica of Atlantis.”<*

In 2014, three Kindle books by dos Santos were published posthumously with some rather peripheral Atlantis themes, *Atlantis and the Pillars of Hercules*<sup>[1378]</sup>, *Atlantis and the Holy Grail*<sup>[1379]</sup> and *Atlantis and the Drug Cults*<sup>[1380]</sup>. An extensive two-part document by dos Santos, entitled *The Atlantean Symbolism of the Egyptian Temple* can be read online<sup>(e)(f)</sup>.

Understandably, Santos' basic theory has received considerable support from Asian commentators. Nevertheless, some of the geological aspects of his theories were criticised by the Indonesian geologist Dr. Awang Harun Satyana<sup>(d)</sup>.

(a) [The Atlantean Origin Of The Seven Sacraments | Atlantis \(archive.org\)](#)

(b) [Atlan.org – Atlantis: the Lost Continent Finally Found. – by Prof. Arysio Nunes dos Santos \(archive.org\)](#)

(c) See:

[https://web.archive.org/web/20160310112403/https://atlan.org/important\\_announcement.html](https://web.archive.org/web/20160310112403/https://atlan.org/important_announcement.html)

(d) See: [Archive 2794](#)

(e) [https://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/atlantida\\_mu/esp\\_atlantida\\_3.htm#inicio](https://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/atlantida_mu/esp_atlantida_3.htm#inicio)

(e) [The Atlantean Symbolism Of The Egyptian Temple \(Part I\) | Atlantis \(archive.org\)](#)

(f) [The Atlantean Symbolism Of The Egyptian Temple \(Part II\) | Atlantis \(archive.org\)](#)

(g) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VG4yLDxNETQ>

(h) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DjX9lmfF2co>

(i) [Atlantis in the New World. – Atlan.org \\*](#)

# Introduction Words on the Quest for Atlantis written by Prof. Santos. - Atlan.org

4-4 minutes : 10/25/2021

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When the historians, the researchers, the scientists quit, because they know no further, it is time for the poets, the visionaries, the fools, and the romantics to enter the arena and to take over. For we know that Atlantis existed, and the fact that they quit is only an incentive for us to try harder, for the Millennium is already downing, and there is not much time left.

Atlantis was the cradle of mankind and of civilization, Paradise Lost, the Holy Land promised us all. We know that continents cannot sink, but we also know that Atlantis is the sunken continent, and we will take no less than a whole continent. We know that Atlantis lies in the Atlantic Ocean, but we do not know if what we call by that name was the same Ocean of the Atlanteans of the ancients. And we know that Atlantis was not found up to now only because the time was not yet ripe, and because its seekers were searching in the wrong places.

It was with these facts in mind that we started to quest for the Lost Continent some 30 years ago. We soon realized that Atlantis did exist and was exactly what Plato claimed, but also that it was the New Jerusalem of the Book of Revelation, the Garden of Eden, the Garden of Avalon, and that of the Hesperides as well. Indeed, Atlantis was the Holy Grail and the Golden Fleece, the Source of the Elixir and the Phaeacia of Homer all in one.

Moreover, it was the lost Aryana Varta of the Aryans, the true Canaan of the Jews, the primordial Phoenicia of the Phoenicians, the legendary Egypt of the Gypsies, the Evil-less Land of the Amerinds all wrapped into a common dream homeland. After we realized all this, the task became rather easy, indeed. The reason for the endless failures of our predecessors lay in the fact that they thought that Plato's assertions were vaunted and so were the ancient myths and the ancient traditions. And they were not at all, as we shall see in what follows.

Moved by racial prejudices, by the belief that the ancients and the primitives were stupid savages that grossly vaunted their petty prehistory, and by sheer arrogance, the researchers only looked in the wrong places, the wrong dates, and the wrong evidence. The result could be no other, and they despaired of the reality of Atlantis, just as they had despaired of the reality of Paradise before. But not even the clever ancients could hide

away an entire continent forever, as the world is getting smaller and smaller. Indeed, they planned, long ago, for it to be discovered just now, for the Millennium encroaches, and Aquarius is already downing on the world.

We realize how hard it is for all to believe in our claim of having discovered Atlantis' true location and whereabouts. But our arguments are strictly scientific and are all based on solid evidence that has been hidden or disguised under the veil of religious myth and symbolism, or under the riddles and paradoxes of the remotest prehistory of mankind. We base ourselves on the geological and archaeological evidence, as well as that afforded by the human sciences such as Philology, Ethnology, Comparative Mythology, and Religion, Anthropology, Genetics, and other such sciences. Go on, read, and judge for yourself. And feel free to ask any questions you deem necessary on any issue concerning the subject at hand.

***Written by Prof. Arysio Nunes dos Santos for his Original Website.***

# A New Theory on the Origin of Mankind?! - Atlan.org

49-63 minutes : 9/28/2021

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*A pleasant village lies at the surface of the ocean.*

*May its king be merry and enjoy splendid feasts,*

*Up to the time when the sea turns fierce and bold...*

*A wave will suddenly cover the entire region...*

*A pleasant village, full of people, lies over a lake,*

*A fortress impregnable, surrounded by the sea.*

**-Book of Taliesin, Poem 21**

Atlantis!

Few words evoke a deeper sense of wonder, of mystery, and of an utter, irreparable sense of loss than the name of the Lost Continent. And this type of feeling has lasted since the times of Plato, the great philosopher who wrote about some two and a half millennia ago, at the time when Greece was still the main center of culture in the Western World. But is it a sheer myth? A moral fable? Or is actual history somehow restored to the realm of reality by the prince of philosophers?

Many thousands of books have been written on Atlantis during the twenty-five centuries that elapsed since Plato's time. However, the matter of Atlantis is far from exhausted. In fact, the mystery of its whereabouts has never yet been satisfactorily settled, despite the hundreds of different locations so far proposed for it just about everywhere in the world: the whole Mediterranean region; the North Sea; the Atlantic coasts of Europe and Africa; the mid-Atlantic region, the Americas, and so forth.

Actually, the experts on the subject have even been unable to decide whether Atlantis really existed or was no more than a measly figment of Plato's imagination; a moral fable devised by the philosopher in order to provide an ethical background for the ideal utopic republic he had imagined in his other dialogues, the Republic above all.

Some prefer the middling line and conclude that Plato's report on the Lost Continent is a wild exaggeration of normal, everyday events. Accordingly, they propose that Plato's Atlantis was in fact the same as Minoan Crete, or Mycenaean Greece, or Hissarlik's Troy, or the island of Cyprus, or some other petty Bronze Age civilization turned into a veritable Paradise by the magic pen of the great sage.

But the fact is that if we remove the wonderful element of Plato's narrative we are left with essentially nothing. Few of us, if anyone, is really interested in the trivial demise of a small culture that was born and disappeared somewhere, leaving little or no imprint of its former existence. After all, such disappeared cultures range in the thousands nowadays.

Nevertheless, Atlantis is clearly an exception to this rule. To believe Plato, Atlantis was the mother of all civilizations. Atlantis was a vast empire of continental size and worldwide extension, which mastered navigation and naval commerce; invented metallurgy and stone-dressing, and excelled in the arts and offices of all sorts, including dance, theater, music, and sports.

Moreover, the Atlanteans amassed such a mass of wealth that Plato affirms that "it is like was never before possessed by kings and potentates and is not likely ever to be again". Said otherwise, Atlantis was the same as Eldorado and Golden Cipango; as the fabulous Ophir of King Solomon and as the paradisial land of Havilah, "where gold was born". The mere mention of its name sufficed to set the minds of the early adventurers aflame with gold fever.

Notwithstanding their wealth, the Atlanteans were noble, virtuous people, who despised riches and only pursued wisdom and piety. In time, however, they decayed from grace and grew ambitious and covetous. The gods, gathered in a council, decided to punish them so that they might again improve. For this purpose, they sent cataclysmic floods and earthquakes, and unreservedly destroyed the place, which became a sort of scarecrow to all who misbehaved in a similar way.

To be sincere, the story of Atlantis strikes me as being closely similar to a dozen others told in the mythologies of all peoples, the Judeo-Christian one in particular: the story of Sodom and Gomorrah; the one of the Flood; the fall of Adam and Eve and of Lucifer, and so forth. The Celts also had very similar traditions on sunken places, witness the poem of Taliesin quoted in epigraph.

Homer too tells a similar story of the Phaeacians and of the dire punishment of their disobedience by Poseidon, their patron god, and founder. Ghostly Phaeacia closely evokes Atlantis, in Homer's quaint description. Even the Incas of South America have similar stories about the Atumurunas, the fallen giants who were punished and exterminated by the Flood due to their sodomitc habits.

Plato himself identifies the Atlantean cataclysm with the Universal Flood. And he also adds several interesting details which unequivocally lead to the conclusion that this cataclysm was triggered by giant volcanism attended by ground subsidence and caldera formation; pumice release; giant tsunamis and earthquakes, and so forth. We will return to this theme later, in the main text.

Moreover, the date given by Plato – the one of 11,600 BP [Before Present] – exactly coincides with the one of the end of the Pleistocene Ice Age, as well as of the so-called Meltwater Pulse 1 B [MWP1B]. Both of these geologic phenomena were giant cataclysms of global import and catastrophic consequences far larger than the recent tsunami which afflicted disaster-prone Indonesia, killing in excess of 400,000 people, according to the most recent estimates.

Since such global geological events do not often occur, we are compelled to apply Ockham's Razor to them all and to try to unify them all into a single event. Said otherwise, it seems that the cataclysm of which Plato speaks is actually the same as the one of which all sacred traditions in the world also do. There are literally hundreds of legends on the Flood and on Paradise Lost in essentially all cultures of the world, both primitive and advanced.

The fact that such legends also diffused to the New World bespeaks of their hoary antiquity. In fact, according to the standard doctrines currently taught in essentially all academies the world over, contact between the Old and the New World ceased soon after the end of the Ice Age, when sea level rose, closing the Beringian Passage, the sole possible communication between the two worlds.

Since the legend in question unequivocally reached the New World from the Old, the only way in which this diffusion might have happened was via Beringia. And this means the contact was done during the Ice Age or soon after before that passage became definitively closed. We are hence led to conclude that this legend, if it is in fact sheer legend, or this reality, if it is reality, actually dates from the very epoch in which it is said to have taken place, that of the catastrophic end of the Ice Age.

Said otherwise, it seems that Plato well knew what he was talking about, and was in fact inventing nothing at all. It is only recently that the reality of geologic and climatic cataclysms of global import has become accepted by academic experts specializing in these disciplines and in related ones, for instance, Evolution, Paleoanthropology, Anthropology, Paleontology, and so forth.

Nowadays, the evidence of Catastrophism has become overwhelming, and cannot be denied anymore even by the die hardest academics and experts of all sorts. Until recently,

the possibility that continents can sink was unanimously rejected by all sorts of specialists, the geologists in special, as we argue in more detail in the main text.

But we have managed to show that this view, though still current, is false, and have actually demonstrated that a huge sunken continent – truly “larger than Libya (North Africa) and Asia (Minor) put together” just as Plato affirmed – actually exists in the region of Indonesia and the South China Sea, in the East Indies, the true site of Atlantis-Eden.

## **Indonesia, the Remnants of Sunken Atlantis**

In fact, the myriad islands of Indonesia are the mountaintops and highlands of the sunken continent which remained immersed when the sea level rose and its lowlands foundered, at the end of the Pleistocene Ice Age, some 11,600 years ago. This is the exact date given by Plato in his dialogues on Atlantis. And Ockham’s Razor requires us to unify these cataclysms, as we just argued.

Actually, this region of the world has been little explored down to the present date. The geologists have based themselves on the results they had gotten for the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, the only ones they have really studied thus far. But all such generalizations are fraught with perils of all sorts, just as the philosopher Hume warned us. Said otherwise, Induction is not a valid procedure, both philosophically and scientifically speaking.

The negative results the scientists had obtained for the Atlantic Ocean or the Mediterranean Sea – where no sunken continents or even islands of any substantial size could ever be found – do not entail that different conditions might not prevail in either the Indian or the Pacific Oceans, not to mention the others such as the Arctic and the Antarctic Oceans.

The fact that the specialists all gave up then, instead of looking further is a highly telltale of the myopic views of the Western scholars, who firmly believe that Civilization originated on their side of the world, and nowhere else. The reality is that deep under the waters of the Indo-Pacific Ocean – and more exactly, at their very divide – there lies the remains of a sunken continent of huge size, just as reported by Plato in his two dialogues on Atlantis, the Timaeus, and the Critias.

We have had the honor of discovering this sunken continent in Indonesia and of charting it out for the first time ever some twenty years ago, far before other would-be researchers

started claiming the same discovery, which they very obviously only did in my own detailed writings on the subject.

Otherwise, how are we to account for the fact that no one ever discovered the true whereabouts of Atlantis – or, for that matter, of Eden and similar Paradises – before I actually did so? And then, all of a sudden, a host of researchers independently started getting the very same results which took me so many years and so much effort to compile, interpret, and coordinate.

Besides, standard scientific ethics – which these amateurs obviously ignore – requires that, even in the remote hypothesis of an independent rediscovery, credit and recognition be given to the first person to publish, in this case, myself. My results have been amply divulged not only on the Internet itself but also in books, in the media, and in the scientific journals of all sorts decades prior to their own claimed finds, made all of a sudden and literally taken off their tall hats of illusionists.

The sunken island-continent I discovered in the region of Indonesia – for such is literally the meaning of the word nēsos actually used by Plato – is true of enormous size, as can be seen in the maps of the region which I present in my Atlantis site and elsewhere in the present book.

We might in fact call it a “New World” (Mundus Novus), much as did Amerigo Vespucci when he finally realized that the “islands” discovered by Christopher Columbus were in fact a formerly unsuspected continent, the world’s Quarta Pars (“Fourth Part”). We might, along the same lines, call this new Indonesian continent the world’s Quinta Pars (“Fifth Part”), the fifth continent, the one which completes the quincunx so often embodied in the symbolism of Mt. Meru.

Actually, the new world I discovered is also the same as the Taprobane of the ancient traditions, also known by traditional names such as Terra Australis Incognita, Antichthon, Antilia, Antipodes, Antiporthmos, and so forth. These names all mean the idea of “Counter-Earth”, more or less as does the one of Atlantis itself. And the knowledge of their reality dates from time immemorial.

We will be discussing these matters in more detail in the main text, and their discussion does not fit here. But the fact is that these fabled lands were deemed to be far more than a sheer myth. Such was particularly the case with Taprobane, known as the site of Hades and the “Otherworld” (Mundus Alterius) ever since the times of Alexander, and even before.

However, the glory of discovering Atlantis-Eden and its true location and reality is not really mine, after all. All I did was study the sacred traditions of many peoples until I was really able to discover what they were all about: Greek, Roman, Egyptian, Mesopotamian,

Phoenician, Amerindian, Hindu, Buddhist, Judeo-Christian, and so on. In time they all started to make sense.

And it was from them that I finally realized the true location of Paradise as well as the reality of the Universal Flood and the correct nature of the geological phenomena which triggered the event. The rest of the task was comparatively easy. All I had to do was a sort of “reverse engineering”, looking for the scientific data which supported and explained the ancient traditions.

The biggest difficulty I had to face was the utter incredulity and the ostracism of all my colleague scientists and even of the public in general. The public is trained from infancy to believe in the voice of authority alone instead of the hints of everyday commonsense and discernment. So, they tend to rely on their teachers and other such experts, rather than on novel discoveries which menace to disrupt the solid edifice of lies on which both Science and Religion are nowadays founded.

Returning to Indonesia’s sunken continent. In contrast to this region of the world, the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian are strewn with volcanic islands such as the Azores and the Canaries, which rise directly from the seafloor. These islands generally belong to the Mid-Oceanic Ridge.

As such, they rise rather than sink and never were a part of any sunken continent or even large islands. This is in contrast to what most of the earlier Atlantologists naively believed: Ignatius Donnelly, Lewis Spence, Pierre Termier, and Mme. Blavatsky and several others.

Said otherwise, the origin of these ridges and these islands is nowadays fully explained by Plate Tectonics Theory. They are rising from the seafloor, rather than sinking into it in any possible way. The islands there are mere volcanic peaks formed from basaltic magma characteristic of the seafloor material and are in no way associated with continental material, generally silicic in nature.

It was this realization that led to the widespread disbelief of scientists concerning the possibility of Atlantis ever having been located in these regions of the world. The same thing holds in relation to the Pacific Ocean, where similar conditions prevail. So, one may also say goodbye to Pacific continents such as Lemuria and Mu, at least in the terms argued by Mme. Blavatsky, Col. Churchward, and W. Scott-Elliott, among several others.

The only exception to this geological rule seems to be the region of Indonesia itself. This region lies at the intersection of three Continental Plates which are converging into the region, creating enormous stresses on the earth’s crust. The result is that the crust is locally pushed up, forming extensive shelves (the Sunda Shelf, etc.) and several mountain ranges of impressive altitude.

These shelves are rather shallow and become exposed (subaerial) during the Ice Ages when the sea level drops by well over a hundred meters. This happened during the last Ice Age, the times when Atlantis flourished, according to Plato's detailed report.

This whole region is very prone to huge earthquakes and explosive volcanism, which often result in major disasters, well attested in the geological record. The recent lethal tsunami is only the latest of a whole series extending throughout history and prehistory, as attested in the geological record of the region. This tsunami was only 10 meters or so in height. Imagine the destruction caused by a mile-high wave of the type described in a great many legends of the Flood the world over.

The region of Indonesia forms the boundary or divide of the two great oceans, the Pacific and the Indian. During the Ice Age, the whole region was exposed, forming a vast continent attached to Southeast Asia and the Malay Peninsula (formerly called Taprobane). When the sea level rose by 130 meters or so, the very extensive lowlands of the Indonesian shelf became definitively submerged and permanently disappeared under the sea.

Only the highlands and the volcanic peaks remained emersed as some sort of mute witnesses of the cataclysm. And these highlands and volcanic peaks became the myriad islands of Indonesia, a name which means something like "insular India". The scant survivors were forced out and moved to India proper and other places such as Southeast Asia, China, Polynesia, the Americas, the Near East, and so forth. Eventually, they reached Europe and other Far Western locations.

## **The Word "Island" in Plato**

We believe that the word "island" used by Plato (nēsos) actually refers to the islands and the region of Indonesia itself. The Greek word bears a sense of "submerged land" and apparently corresponds to what the Hindus call dvipa. This noun refers to paradisial lands now sunken, very much as was also the case with Atlantis. And the word is generally translated as "island-continent", given that the Hindu dvipas are also said to be of continental size, just as was the case with Atlantis.

Actually, both the Latin word insula and its Greek counterpart nēsos ultimately derive from the Dravidian inču meaning "watery land, marsh". According to Diodorus Siculus, Atlantis sunk away in the Tritonides Marshes, a remarkable disclosure tending to confirm this conclusion of ours. And this region was often identified as the former location of the

Garden of the Hesperides (or Atlantides), another well-known metaphor for Atlantis-Eden itself.

The Greek word nēsos underwent metathesis (inču > \*niču > \*nēsu > nēsos). But this Greek word is visibly the same as the Latin and the Dravidian forms. The Dravidian origin of both the word and the myth cogently suggests a Hindu origin of the whole myth of Atlantis. And we also note that the Sanskrit word dvipa literally means “two waters” (dvi-  
ap), a strange acception at best.

We believe that, rather than meaning “having water on two sides”, as so often affirmed, the real reference here is to “two levels of water”, one exposed and prevailing during the Ice Ages, and the other one submerged and prevalent in the Interglacials such as the present one. But this is just a mere hypothesis, offered here as food for thought for our dear readers.

No matter what, it is now becoming quite clear that a great civilization developed in this vast equatorial region of the world during the Ice Age, at least to believe Plato’s detailed disclosure or those made by several other ancient authorities, both classical and otherwise.

Among these other Classical authors referring to the story of Atlantis, we mention Diodorus Siculus, Theopompus, Homer, Hesiod, Virgil, and several other Greek and Roman mythographers and rhapsodes. And we also have similar sacred traditions of essentially all peoples on earth which use other names but that clearly refer to the same location, the sunken continent of Atlantis-Eden.

To believe these ancient traditions, this great civilization spread to several distant regions of the world, eventually becoming an empire of worldwide extension. It is only thus that we are able to explain the diffusion of agriculture, stone-dressing, metallurgy, religion, and, above all, of language and the alphabet which, as we have managed to show, embody unequivocal traces of having a common origin in the sacred tongues of India such as Sanskrit and Dravida.

For instance, the first letter of the alphabet is called aleph (or alpha, etc.). And this word closely evokes the name of the elephant (Elephas, in Greek) and, above all, of Ganesha, the elephant god whose name is by the Hindus placed at the start of any undertakings whatsoever.

We also note that the shape of the Greek alpha: α – the Greek counterpart of the aleph – closely evokes not a bull, but the head of a bull elephant with its tusk sawn off (like Ganesha). So do, by the way, the earliest forms of the Semitic aleph. These pieces of evidence could be multiplied at will. And they all show that the standard academic views on the development of Civilization are utterly in error.

We well realize that these uncanny claims may seem vaunted and even impossible to most people, both experts and lay. But we are prepared to prove these assertions. And we have in fact done so in several detailed documents we have produced during the many years of detailed research which we have dedicated to the problem of Atlantis and which we plan to publish soon.

It was from the “seeds” planted by the survivors of the cataclysm – the civilizing heroes, gods, and angels of which all traditions speak – that the great civilizations of the historic and the prehistoric past ultimately arose: the Indus Valley Culture, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Hatti, Greece, Minoan Crete, Rome, the Incas, Mayas, Aztecs, and so forth.

It is certainly more than a coincidence that all these pristine civilizations speak of these pristine civilizers, instead of claiming for themselves a glory that is well deserved. In one form or another, all these peoples also speak of Paradise as the cradle of Mankind and of Civilization. How could they all independently invent the same myth, as unanimously affirmed by today’s scholars?

And the ancients often use names that closely assonate with the one of Atlantis, another uncanny coincidence: Atlantis, Tala, Attala, Atala, Patala, Talatala, Thule, Tollán, Aztlán, Aztatlán, etc... Moreover, these names often mean “the Land Antipodal”, an etymology preserved in names of mythical lands and continents such as Antilia, Antichthon, Antiporthmos, Antoeci, Antichthon, etc...

What this means is that the ancients well knew that Paradise Lost was located on the opposite hemisphere, on the other side of the earth. As such, they often referred to Paradise as being located on either the Farthest West or the Farthest East. Given the fact that the earth is round, one side is actually coterminous with the other, and hence vicinal and actually common.

This region of the world really corresponds to the one of Indonesia, the actual divide both of the Ocean and of the two hemispheres of the earth: East and West. It was there that, in antiquity, the day started by convention and, hence, the place where the sun was born every day. And it is at least curious that the ancients would develop such a sophisticated concept unless they somehow had a need for it. And this need bespeaks the reality of an international empire of worldwide extension, one capable of roving the world’s countries and oceans. What else?

## **The “White Island” of the Universal Traditions on Paradise**

Indonesia was also identified with the so-called “White Island”, the actual name of Paradise in several ancient traditions. This name corresponds to the one of Sveta-dvipa (or Saka-dvipa), the paradisial “White Island” of Hindu traditions. It was there – in this “island of the whites” – that the white races (sakas) originated, in the dawn of time.

These Sakas were also called Yavanas (“Whites”). The Yavanas are the same as the Ionians (or IaFones, as in Homer). And this name – which is alternatively spelled Javanas – actually derives from the one of the islands of Java, one of the main Indonesian islands.

Another of their names was “Ethiopians”. The name of the Ethiopians was facetiously interpreted as meaning “burnt faces” by the ancient Greeks. But it really meant “purified by fire”, as explained in the ancient Hindu sacred texts on the agnishvatthas (“purified by fire”). This ethnonym normally designated both the Berbers and the Libyans of North Africa.

But it also applied to the other white races of the Far East (Indonesia), the Tocharians in special. Homer already referred to “the Pious Ethiopians, located one half in the Far East, where the sun rises, the other half in the Far West, where it sets”. These Eastern peoples were the “blond Chinese” of Pliny and Solinus, the “Long-Lived Ethiopians” of Herodotus, and so forth.

In actual terms, these Ethiopians correspond to the Tocharians, the Avars, the Sakas, the Hephthalites, and other such “White Huns”. Long considered an idle invention on the part of the Classical writers, the reality of these “white Ethiopians” cannot be doubted any longer.

Their well-preserved mummies have recently been discovered in great numbers in the deserts of Mongolia and the Tarim Basin region, the site of the Chinese province of Xinjiang. Some of these mummies are so perfectly preserved that their red or fair hair and even their blue eyes and tall stature can still be observed in perfect detail.

And so can their wool clothes, often consisting of tartans quite like the ones of the Irish and other nations of Celtic Britain. It is perhaps worth remarking that the word “tartan” ultimately derives from Tartary (Tatary or Mongolia), attesting that in earlier epochs, this type of tissue came from the Far East, being in all probability produced by these peoples, the Seres or Tocharians.

These White Huns were also called Hephthalites, a name of obscure meaning and origin, perhaps related to the one of Naphtali, the son of Jacob. This Hebrew word means “wrestler, warrior”, and perhaps alludes to the role they had as mercenary soldiers in the Indian and other Far Eastern courts, Chinese included. But this is mere speculation, which is unessential to our argument here.

No matter what, this type of onomastic evidence leaves little room for doubting the Far Eastern origin of the white races, probably from (Far Eastern) Atlantis itself. From there these survivors eventually passed to Southeast Asia, then to China, and finally to Europe and the Near East.

The name of “White Island” is, as usual dual in meaning. It refers both to the fact that the white races originated there and that this land was purified by fire so that their denizens might improve and be restored to their pristine piety. Said otherwise, we see that these peoples are the same as the Pious Ethiopians and, even more exactly, the Atlanteans in their pristine, undecayed purity.

The name of “White Island” is frequent in the traditions of many peoples. The Hindus called it Sveta-dvipa or Saka-dvipa, as we just argued. And they also referred to their denizens as pitris (“dead ancestors”) or, more commonly, as agnishvatthas. This name refers to “those who sat too near the fire” and got burnt by it, becoming purified, more or less as happens to gold.

The “fire” in question here is of course the mighty volcano of Indonesia, the ferocious Krakatoa which conflagrated the whole region of Indonesia in the dawn of time. And it is of course the same as the one which scorched the Ethiopians, the Berbers, and the Libyans, as well as other such white or red races originary from the Far East.

Many of these peoples were in fact restored to piety, just as seems to have been the case of the Tocharians and the Celts, to name just two. But most persisted in their vices and their barbarism. Such seems to have been the case with the barbarous Berbers and the Yüeh-chi, a name that also means “barbarian” in Chinese. This name often applied to the [Hsiung-nu](#), the same barbarians known in the west as “Huns”, and as Huna in ancient India.

The name of the Yüeh-chi also seems to be related to one of the Jewish people, if one observes the close assonance of the two ethnonyms. These “barbarians” made persistent attacks against the Chinese, who were forced into building the famous Chinese Wall to protect themselves.

The word “barbar” ultimately derives from Sanskrit and refers to the “balbutiating” tongue these barbarians spoke. And this name invariably applied to the speakers of Dravidian-based tongues such as Berber (Tamazight), Guanche, Etruscan, Pelasgian, and so forth.

The Great Wall of China was built by the Chinese in order to protect themselves from the periodic, unprovoked raids and attacks of these ferocious nomads and their Mongolian associates. Some experts even link these bellicose peoples with Gog and Magog, also said to have lived in the very same region of the world, as attested in the Alexander Romances.

We also encounter the name “White Island” or “White Land” in the one of Sukhavati, the Western Paradise of Buddha Amitabha. Its western location of course implies the idea already argued that it is placed at the world’s divide, between the East and the West.

Sukhavati literally means “abounding in delights”. But these “delights” are in fact sweetmeats, the Sanskrit word sukha playing with śukra (“sugar, white”), of which it is a corruption. Ultimately, the meaning of the name of Sukhavati plays with the one of Kandhava (“candy bar”), another name for Paradise Destroyed in ancient Hindu traditions.

The name of Aztlán, the Aztec Paradise, is also said to mean “land of purity”; or “white land” by several experts. And the same is also true of Yvymaraney, the “Pure Land” or Paradise of the Tupi-Guarani Indians of Brazil. The Navajo Indians of North America also refer to a White Island in connection with Paradise, as I comment on my Atlantis site. And so did the ancient Greeks with the Leukades (“White Islands”), which they too equated with Paradise Destroyed.

This list could be increased further. But the above should suffice to prove the diffusion of this myth of Paradise Lost to essentially all places of the world: India, China, Tibet, Mongolia, America, Europe, and so forth. And, as we already argued, this universal diffusion could only have happened in Pleistocene times or shortly after, when the Beringian Passage was still open. How else?

## **Plato’s Atlantis as a Tropical Paradise**

It is true, as several researchers have argued, that Atlantis was in fact located to the west of Gibraltar, very much as Plato affirmed. But the philosopher did not specify how far to the west. In fact, Plato apparently meant the far shore of the Ocean which, to the ancient Europeans, included the Pacific Ocean and invariably meant the East Indies.

Even though Plato may be ambiguous in his statement of this fact – actually a double entendre – Diodorus Siculus is very explicit on this subject. And so were the ancient Celts, who invariably sited Paradise on the far bank of the Ocean, in Defrobani (Taprobane) itself. We argue this issue in more detail in the main text, and will not delve into it here any longer than that.

But we must also keep in mind the “western” location of the Paradise of Buddha Amitabha, as well as the western route chosen by Christopher Columbus when heading to the East Indies. Columbus’ belief was based on many ancient authorities, and should not be easily

dismissed. And it is a fact that the farthest west is coterminous with the farthest east, so that both lie in one and the same location, at “the farthest fringes of the world”.

Nor should we forget the detailed references and quotations we make when discussing this seminal issue further below in the main text of the present book. It is this type of overlooking obvious facts that have led to the persistent failures of all or most Atlantologists so far, who insist on looking for Atlantis in the vicinity of Gibraltar as if Plato’s words could not be interpreted otherwise.

Moreover, it is important to keep in mind the fact that the ancients – the mendacious Phoenicians in particular – created a whole lot of phony Atlantis just about everywhere in the world, the region of Gibraltar in particular. These phony Paradises mainly served to confound the competition about the real source of the precious merchandise they peddled to the west: the East Indian commodities such as ivory, precious woods, metals, gemstones, dyes, drugs, perfumes, and so forth.

Besides, the secret location of Paradise’s remains also served to prevent the greedy profanes from desecrating the sacred place, the site of Eden turned into the much-feared Hades, the Land of the Dead. Only the initiates knew its true to be in Taprobane, also the site of the Otherworld of the Hindus and the Islands of the Blest of the Greeks, the Celts, and the Phoenicians, among others.

In his dialogues on Atlantis – the Timaeus and the Critias – Plato left us such a convincing description of the paradisial place that few people are able to believe that he was inventing or even embellishing some more ordinary everyday events and locations.

Though Plato’s texts are unfortunately short and his planned trilogy was left unfinished, the two pieces left both abound in detailed geographical and geological facts, in precise dates, in architectonic details, and so on. Anyone who reads Plato’s texts on Atlantis – a few dozen pages only, and widely available on the Internet, even in the Greek original – will probably become convinced that they cannot but refer to anything other than the description of a land that once existed.

Plato’s Atlantis is a tropical paradise abounding in all sorts of wonders and riches: extensive plains and beautiful dales and mountains; gemstones and metals of all sorts, both precious and common; smelly woods, perfumes, and dyes of a high price; abundant waters and irrigation canals; most productive agriculture; golden palaces and silvery walls and citadels

Plato also speaks of temples of unsurpassed riches and beauty, and of hoards of gold and jewels which no other nation would ever match. When we look closer into this matter, it is easy to realize that most of this precious merchandise was characteristic of the East Indies.

Even more so, these precious merchandises were characteristic of Indonesia, itself the site of the “Spice Islands” or Moluccas, which caused the brows of the ancient sailors to burn with gold fever. It is strange that no researcher ever pointed out this close parallel before. Perhaps people are all blinded by the obsession that “if it is Atlantis, it’s gotta be located somewhere in the Atlantic Ocean”.

But the fact is that we must clearly understand what the ancients really meant by names such as “Ocean of Atlantis”, the real name of this ocean or sea. And, as I just argued above this name encompassed both the Atlantic Ocean proper and its two main extensions, the Indian and the Pacific Oceans of modern times.

In antiquity – and down to the times of Columbus himself – the modern Atlantic Ocean was considered the Pacific’s eastern extension, and the Indian Ocean its eastern extension. Actually, we demonstrate this fact with both actual maps and ancient texts such as the well-known world chart owed to Eratosthenes, the famous Greek geographer. We discuss this issue in more detail in the figures section of the present book, where they can be perused by the interested reader.

As reported by Plato, the mighty empire of Atlantis came to a sudden end in the course of their great war against the pristine Athenians. And these were apparently allied to other nations such as the ancient Egyptians, the other Greeks, and other peoples.

During the course of these combats, the ground caved in – probably due to giant volcanism – and opened up, engulfing the two contending armies en masse, as reported by Plato. All this happened “in the course of a single night and a day of pain and horror”, according to the great philosopher.

In consequence, the whole island sunk away and disappeared permanently under the waters of the sea. Ever since that time – some 11,600 years ago, as affirmed by Plato – Atlantis has lain on the bottom of the ocean that once bore its name. But this name was later transferred, through a series of mistakes and confusions, to the water body that now bears it and is located between Europe and Africa on one side, and the Americas on the other.

The disappearance of Atlantis was so thorough and so complete that even its former existence became utterly forgotten. But its memory survived in the oral sacred traditions of all or most peoples on earth, the Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Hindus in special. And it fell to Plato to restore the legend to the realm of reality, perhaps basing himself on the secret traditions of the Mysteries.

These secrets were only told to the initiates themselves, who vowed to secrecy under the risk of death in case of profanation. This crime – called “impiety” – consisted in divulging to the profanes the real contents of the secret of the Mysteries. And a great many people

paid for this type of profanation with their lives. The most notorious of these were Socrates and Cicero, who both paid with their lives.

Even Plato himself had to flee Athens in order to escape the death penalty. And so also Aeschylus, Seneca, and Aristotle, to name only a few. It is quite likely that the anti-Atlantis stance of most scientists and intellectuals ultimately derives from this ancient legislation which somehow seems to be still in force today one way or the other.

With the advent of Christianity, this sort of ferocious censorship was pursued by the Holy Inquisition and its many counterparts everywhere. In a way, the “heresy” of people such as Leonardo da Vinci, Giordano Bruno, Tommaso Campanella, Pico de la Mirandola, Galileo Galilei, and a host of other such intellectuals of the Renaissance was connected with the theme of Atlantis.

It all started, during the Renaissance, with the foundation of Plato’s Academy in Florence by Marsilio Ficino and Pico de la Mirandola. And this revival of Classicism eventually led to the proposals of adventurers such as Christopher Columbus and other heirs of the Gnostic traditions who well knew that the remains of Paradise Lost were located in the East Indies.

These traditions were best preserved in Portugal and Spain by the Knights of the Order of Christ and other such secret movements directly derived from Catharism and the Knights Templar. But this is a sensitive theme that ill-fits this book, and which is better left for a more congenial opportunity than the present one.

However, no one who really studies the story of Christopher Columbus and his “accidental” discovery of America will fail to realize the obvious fact that he was inspired by the ancient reports on Golden Paradises such as Marco Polo’s Cipango; Plato’s Atlantis; Solomon’s Ophir; the fabulous Atlantic Islands of the medieval geographers, and so on.

And, as we just said, the great Renaissance explorer never doubted that these fabulous islands or partly sunken continents lay in the East Indies, the butt of all his navigations. No matter what, no wise academic or skilled professional ignores that the theme of Atlantis is taboo, and can only be treated with scorn and haughtiness, in the negative.

Very few, if any of them are willing to risk their careers, their posts, and the cozy grants they get in order to pursue this type of tabooed research, ill-seen by the whole community. And who has ever heard of a serious scientific expedition being mounted or funded by scientific or academic institutions or governments in order to research Atlantis and its seas?

Their justification – no one ever admits cowardice as a reason – is that the very possibility of accepting the reality of Atlantis would inevitably result in the need of a thorough

revision of human sciences such as Anthropology and History, not to mention the many ancillary disciplines such as Linguistics, Archaeology, Evolution, Paleoanthropology, and perhaps even Religion itself.

These disciplines are all neatly separated in several different isolated niches, and hardly interact one with another anymore. So, they never come in conflict among themselves, a very comfortable assurance to all who labor in teaching or in research, as I did for so many years before I finally retired in order to dedicate myself fully to the research of Atlantis-Eden.

Well, it now seems that the story of Atlantis is finally completing the full circle and returning to the very start. If the fertile plains and the golden temples and palaces of Atlantis really existed – as affirmed by Plato and Diodorus, among others – they must exist somewhere on earth, either below the ground or beneath the waves of the ocean

More hopefully, some remains of Atlantis will be found in the highlands of the great empire, the ones which remained emerge after the great cataclysm of the end of the Ice Age that caused its enduring demise. And if they exist, they can be found, as long as we start looking in the right places, instead of the wrong ones, as we have all been doing so far.

My discovery of Atlantis' true location and of the actual geological mechanism which caused the submersion of the Lost Continent in the Great Flood is admittedly only a start. But every trip, no matter how long, starts with the first step, as Lao Tzé once affirmed. I took that first stride. And I hope that at least some of my readers will bear with me and read my words attentively and with no disdain.

Atlantis has gained a lot of public recognition lately. A great wave of new books and research – some valid and serious, some no more than scams intended to make a fast buck – have recently been published on the subject of Atlantis. And its name is now very often in the press and in the media, as is easy to verify directly.

The Internet has about ten million sites bearing the word “Atlantis” or its equivalents in other languages (Atlántida, Atlântida, Atlantida, Atlantide, and so forth). And its myth has undergone a revival, perhaps stirred by my own publications on the issue. My Atlantis site on the Internet alone has received over 2.5 million visits in the last few years since it was posted there.

In the course of the past 12,000 years or so which have elapsed since the end of the Ice Age, we humans have again managed to rebuild Civilization, essentially from scratch, so utter and so global was the destruction triggered by the Atlantean cataclysm. Of course, the “seeds” left us by Atlantis-Eden greatly speeded the process of recovery. The first time of course took a far greater lapse of time.

In the past two centuries we humans had the luck of discovering a great many lost civilizations which had left no visible records nor visible remains: Troy, the Indus Valley Culture; Sumeria; Tartessos; Angkor, Minoan Crete, and so forth. Some of these were only mentioned in the mythological records and were found by researchers who took the ancient traditions as verbatim fact.

And why would the traditions on Atlantis-Eden as the site of the Terrestrial Paradise be false if they are told over and over again by essentially all peoples on earth? Why would the ancients all lie, if they should far more likely attempt to appropriate the seminal discoveries such as Agriculture and Metallurgy as their own, had these discoveries really been done by their own people?

Quite likely, the interest in Atlantis is fostered by an instinctive belief that we humans are something more than mere beasts of the field which deserve little more than the daily swill, the panis et circenses of which the Roman rulers spoke with flagrant despise.

Perhaps it is true that we humans indeed came from Paradise in the very distant past, and just forgot our divine origination there. And perhaps we just stumbled and fell, more or less like Adam and Lucifer and other such decayed gods and heroes.

But are again ready to get up again and resume the path that leads to the more heavenly pursuits of which Plato and other ancient sages spoke. Or, perhaps, we are all getting scared that the cataclysm that once was maybe happens again. No one can sanely deny anymore that the world now stands at the edge of destruction due to hubris and arrogance no lesser than the one of the Atlanteans themselves, one that drives us all into endless wars and endless greed.

## **The Quest for Lost Atlantis is Now Viable**

In the last few decades, the search for the vestiges of Lost Atlantis has become a far more promising prospect than was ever possible in the past. We now possess scuba-diving equipment which allows the exploration of the shallower sections of the sea. We also have far more realistic views on Catastrophism and on Evolution which are a far cry from the Victorian doctrines of Darwin and Lyell.

These foolish, Panglossian doctrines unfortunately are still prevalent in the academic curricula of all nations on earth. But they fast falling in general discredit and will be soon trashed, I am sure, despite the ferocious opposition of reactionaries of all sorts.

And so will a host of current academic disciplines founded on a host of outright lies dating from Victorian times, so-called “splitterism” in special. Their sole, exclusive intention was the one of providing a pseudo-justification for Colonialism and other such now-obsolete doctrines.

We humans also now have wholly new scientific equipment such as ROV Cameras, Sidescan, and Multibeam Sonars; Miniature Subs and well-equipped Oceanographic Ships and even Outer Space Satellites which allow us to film or map the oceanographic bottoms down to any depth and to any scale one might possibly desire for the quest of elusive Atlantis.

So, all that is needed is to put this formidable paraphernalia to the service of a good cause instead of merely using them for purposes such as warfare and espionage. Again, human or geological sciences such as Oceanography, Geology, Climatology, Seismology, Anthropology, Linguistics, Paleoanthropology, Comparative Religion, and Mythology have made enormous strides over the last decades despite the usual conservatism of their academic masters.

Hence, they and other such disciplines may now be put to the service of Atlantis. The study of sunken coastlines, of the shallower marginal seafloors, and the new equipment such as the research sonars just mentioned have revolutionized the whole proposition. These techniques became so precise, that they are now used to prospect for ancient shipwrecks and to hunt for submerged treasures, including objects as small as metal coins, statues, and ceramic vases such as amphorae.

Within the last few years – perhaps fostered by my own research on the subject – the whole subject of Atlantology has again gained a considerable reputation both among the public and even inside some academic circles. Certain Greek scholars of a high reputation are in the process of organizing a [worldwide conference on the reality of Atlantis](#) and have already obtained the adhesion of a great number of participants from all over the world, myself included.

As is clear, the whole situation is currently changing. The pieces of the gigantic jigsaw puzzle bequeathed by our elders are finally starting to fall in place. It is true that the completion of the pattern, the crowning piece, so to say, would be the finding of submerged temples, palaces, walls, statues, roads, and other archaeological artifacts which could be reliably dated and ascribed to Atlantis itself and no other civilization or colony of later epochs.

But this will only occur when we start looking into the right spots, rather than in the wrong ones, as up to now. It is a pity that so many researchers cry “Atlantis” or “Eureka” whenever any piece of rubble or any impossible artifact, real or not, is found, either on the

ground or at any depth. These finds are often unfeasibly deep, as is the case of Sarmast's Cyprus and Zelitsky's Cuba, to name just two. But these obvious frauds are fast exposed and are hence short-lived in the media.

We have unequivocally located some archaeological artifacts on the shallow seas of the Indonesian region, some discovered from outer space by NASA's spy satellites, and some from the surface by more local methods. So clear are they that we are currently starting to organize an oceanographic expedition to their site, in order to take a closer look.

We want to run no risks of over-optimism. And we do not want to risk having sensationalists or ambitious treasure-hunters rushing to the place and claiming my finds as their own, as has unfortunately already happened in the past. Some people are extremely greedy. And the mere mention of the words "Atlantis" or "Paradise" is sufficient to set their brows burning with gold fever, just as it did in the times of Columbus and other conquistadors.

We beg our dear readers to be patient, just as I have been myself. I well know that it is frustrating to have to wait until reliable evidence develops. But it is better this way. Better than being frustrated by false finds and false claims, as has been so often the case with Atlantis.

Dozens of sites and dozens of pieces of evidence sunken or not have been discovered over the past years off the coasts of Florida, Mexico, Cuba, Venezuela, the Bahamas, the Bermudas, and so on. The same is also true even of India, where very promising sites and artifacts have been discovered by Indian archaeologists: in Dwarka, Mahabalipuram, and other coastal locations.

The same is also true of Spain and Portugal. Even remote Japan – this specific spot quite near my own Far Eastern site – has yielded submarine features that many mistakes for artificial, but which are no more than mere geological artifacts of a natural origin. These alleged finds are all illusions and have not withstood the test of time or of more thorough scientific research.

The essential parameters are date and depth. If the objects can be dated – and they generally can, if really authentic – the date has to be consonant with the Pleistocene ones of Plato. And their depth has also to be correct and lie at around 50 meters or so, the dates which correspond with the ones given by sea-level rise. All the rest is a sheer illusion and must not be consumed unless they come to be verified and validated in some independent way.

If these two crucial parameters – time and submersion depth – are not respected, the artifact must be dismissed as a priori impossible by all serious researchers, unless some reliable explanation is offered for the discrepancy. And this has to be compelling enough to

convince the scientific community at large if we in fact want to earn both their respect and their recognition.

Scientific recognition is difficult if not impossible to get. But is normally required, unless the find is so compelling and so unequivocal as to be irrefutable by itself. As is clear, what was once deemed sheer legend is fast turning into actual scientific fact, given the recent advances in marine archaeology and in reliable radiocarbon dating, etc..

We can only anticipate that even more remarkable finds will be made in the forthcoming years, now that the true location of Atlantis is known for sure, at least by the many adepts of my theory. That these finds and these advances could be of crucial importance to mankind, no one doubts anymore.

They would force us to change what we now take to be the whole prehistory of mankind and, above all, the stupid notion that our ancestors were all semi-morons incapable of any advance down to the catastrophic end of the Pleistocene and the start of the Neolithic Age, a mere 10,000 years or so ago, as if by some sort of magic. And why is that?

Why would all human advancement be stymied for the millions of years during which humans have existed and, above all, for the last million years, when we humans have existed in essentially the modern form of Homo sapiens? The a priori odds against this event are overwhelming.

And the explanations so far offered are all essentially stupid and scientifically untenable. One such is that Agriculture was actually impossible during the Ice Age, and hence never developed till this age was over. But this is now known for sure to be false. The Chinese researchers have now demonstrated by actual archaeological finds that rice agriculture developed in the Far East as early as 15,000 years ago, and probably much more than that.

They also managed to show that natural rice cropping started as early as 35,000 years ago, and probably far more. So, it is now archaeologically proved that, in contrast to what is presently held in the West, Agriculture first arose in the Far East, rather than in the Near East.

And this is the very region where I found Atlantis-Eden to have flourished during the Ice Age. As is clear, the evidence keeps piling up. And a great many sacred traditions on the rise of Agriculture speak of Paradise, the Garden of Eden. And this garden was obviously a cultivated region, just as its name implies. The word “garden” implies a “cultivated ground”, a “grove”.

It is very probable that most traces of this early agriculture have been effaced by the Flood, or permanently buried under the sea. This happened at the end of the Ice Age, when sea level rose by an enormous 130 meters, flooding all coastal locations on earth for a width of

200 kilometers and even more. But these sunken locations may still be found when we start to look in the right spots, particularly under the seas of Indonesia and the vicinal spots.

Once this fact is realized, these prehistoric locations will start to be found, as is already starting to happen in China, Japan, Korea, India, Indonesia, and elsewhere. The next step would consist in attempting to learn to communicate with the ancient Atlanteans and to really understand the sacred messages they bequeathed us in their myths, their rites, and their holy books.

We must abandon the current misconception that Civilization of necessity arose in the Mediterranean region, either on the Atlantic coasts (Atlantis) or in the Near East (Eden, Sumer, Egypt, Greece), etc.. This myopic Western preconception is only due to ethnocentric reasons and is hence wholly unscientific. And it must be definitively abandoned by all scholars, academic or not before any real progress in Archaeology becomes possible.

***–Written By Prof. Arysio Santos in Jan. 2004***